Doubly charmed pentaquarks

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The LHCb collaboration, using its full data set from runs 1 and 2, announced in 2019 a surprising update of the hidden-charm pentaquark states $P_c(4380)^+$ and $P_c(4450)^+$, observed in 2015. A new state, $P_c(4312)^+$, was clearly seen at lower energies; furthermore, the original $P_c(4450)$ resonance was resolved into two individual states, named the $P_c(4440)^+$ and the $P_c(4457)^+$. Motivated by the fact that these new hidden-charm pentaquark states were successfully predicted by our chiral quark model, we extend herein such study to the doubly charmed sector. The analyzed total spin and parity quantum numbers are $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$, $\frac{3}{2}^-$ and $\frac{5}{2}^-$, in the $I = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$ isospin channels. We find several possible narrow baryon-meson resonances (theoretical masses in parenthesis): $IJ^P = \frac{1}{22}^- \sum_c D(4356)$, $\frac{1}{22}^- \sum_c D(4449)$, $\frac{3}{22}^- \sum_c D(4431)$, $\frac{3}{22}^- \sum_c D(4446)$, $\frac{3}{22}^- \sum_c D^*(4514)$ and $\frac{3}{22}^- \sum_{cc} \rho(4461)$ whose widths are 4.8, 8.0, 2.6, 2.2, 4.0 and 3.0 MeV, respectively. Moreover, one shallow bound state is found, too, with quantum numbers $IJ^P = \frac{1}{2}^{\frac{3}{2}^-} \sum_{cc} \pi(3757)$. These doubly charmed pentaquark states are expected to be identified in future experiments.

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I. INTRODUCTION

During the past 15 years, more than two dozens of nontraditional charmonium- and bottomonium-like states, the so-called XYZ mesons, have been observed at B-factories (*BABAR*, Belle and CLEO), τ -charm facilities (CLEO-c and BESIII) and also proton-(anti)proton colliders (CDF, D0, LHCb, ATLAS and CMS). Among all of them, one can highlight the new three hidden-charm pentaquark candidates observed in 2019 by the LHCb collaboration [1] in the $J/\psi p$ invariant mass spectrum of $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^- p$ decays; they were signed as $P_c(4312)^+$, $P_c(4440)^+$ and $P_c(4457)^+$, respectively. The story of hidden-charm pentaquark states can actually be dated back to 2015, when two exotic signals, $P_c(4380)^+$ and $P_c(4450)^+$, were announced by the same collaboration [2]. Two striking features characterized these states: they appear

quite close to baryon-meson thresholds and all are very narrow; this is believed to be invaluable information towards discriminating between different explanations on how the quarks are arranged within the pentaquarks.

There is an intensive theoretical activity on explaining the dynamical mechanism that produces the three newly observed hidden-charm pentaquarks, $P_c(4312)^+$, $P_c(4440)^+$ and $P_c(4457)^+$. A common one is the baryonmeson molecular picture, i.e., $\Sigma_c \bar{D}^{(*)}$ states described within different kinds of formalisms such as effective field theories [3,4], heavy quark spin symmetry approach [5,6], coupled-channel computations constrained by heavy quark spin symmetry [7], phenomenological potential models [8–14], heavy hadron chiral perturbation theory [15], and QCD sum rules [16,17]. The $P_c(4312)^+$ and $P_c(4457)^+$ signals have been studied independently in Refs. [18,19] using the S-matrix method but in the later case through isospin-violating decay channels. Moreover, the decay properties of the three P_c^+ states have been computed in Ref. [20], and their photoproduction has been interestingly discussed in Refs. [21,22].

It is important to highlight here that, before the LHCb's announcement of the three new hidden-charm pentaquark states, their existence was predicted by some of the present authors in Ref. [23] (see Tables III and IV). The P_c^+ (4312),

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 $P_c^+(4440)$ and $P_c^+(4457)$ were described as baryon-meson molecular states of the form $J^P = \frac{1}{2} \Sigma_c \overline{D}, \frac{1}{2} \Sigma_c \overline{D}^*$ and $\frac{3}{2} \Sigma_c \overline{D}^*$, respectively; belonging all of them to the isospin $I = \frac{1}{2}$ sector. Moreover, these results are supported by other theoretical studies such as the ones reported in Refs. [3,4,6,20].

Apart from the hidden-charm pentaguark states, there are also other pentaquark configurations triggering theoretical interest. Pentaquarks with only one heavy antiquark, \bar{Q}_{qqqq} , are analyzed within a constituent quark model and no bound state is found [24]. Doubly heavy pentaquarks are systematically studied in a phenomenological potential model with the conclusion that either stable states or narrow resonances are possible [25,26]. In Ref. [27], light pseudoscalar meson and doubly charmed baryon scattering lengths are calculated by means of the heavy baryon chiral perturbation theory. Possible triply charmed molecular pentaquarks such as $\Xi_{cc}D_1(\bar{D}_1)$ and $\Xi_{cc}D_2^*(\bar{D}_2^*)$ are proposed using a one-boson-exchange model in Ref. [28]; and the mass splittings for the S-wave triply heavy pentaguark states are systematically calculated [29]. Meanwhile, some interesting reviews discussing the pentaquark issue but also collecting information about, e.g., tetraquark states can be found in Refs. [30,31]; moreover, potential prospects on the production of multiquark systems containing heavy quarks with the ALICE experiment at LHC are discussed in Ref. [32].

Within a chiral quark model formalism,¹ we systematically study herein the possibility of having either bound or resonance states in the doubly charmed pentaquark sector with quantum numbers $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-, \frac{3}{2}^-$ and $\frac{5}{2}^-$, and in the $I = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$ isospin sectors. This five-body bound state problem is solved by means of the Gaussian expansion method (GEM) [42], which has been demonstrated to be as accurate as a Faddeev calculation (see Figs. 15 and 16 of Ref. [42]). Note, too, that the same approach has been applied in previous studies of P_c [23] and P_b states [43].

In this work, a powerful technique named complex scaling method (CSM) is employed in order to disentangle bound, resonance, and continuum (scattering) states within the same calculation. As illustration, Fig. 1 shows a schematic distribution of the complex energy two-body states obtained by the CSM, according to Ref. [44]. As one can see, the resonance states can be computed as an equivalent bound-state problem without resorting to the Lippmann-Schwinger equation formalism. To our knowledge, this is the first time that the CSM is applied to the study of pentaquark systems. During the past decades, CSM has been extensively applied to nuclear physics



FIG. 1. Schematic complex energy distribution in the singlechannel two-body system.

problems [44,45], and recently to the study of charmed dibaryon resonances [46] and doubly-heavy tetraquarks [47].

The structure of the present work is organized in the following way. In Sec. II the ChQM, pentaquark wave functions, GEM and CSM, are briefly presented and discussed. A note about the appropriateness of our non-relativistic treatment of the doubly-charmed pentaquark system is given in Sec. III. Section IV is devoted to the analysis and discussion of our theoretical results. We summarize and give some prospects in Sec. V.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Lattice-regularized QCD (LQCD) has made in the past decade or so an impressive progress on understanding multiquark systems [48,49] and meson-meson, meson-baryon and baryon-baryon interactions [50–52]; however, QCD-inspired quark models are still the main tool to shed some light on the nature of the multiquark candidates observed by experimentalists.

The general form of our five-body Hamiltonian, within the CSM approach, is given by

$$H(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} \left(m_i + \frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2m_i} \right) - T_{\rm CM} + \sum_{j>i=1}^{5} V(\vec{r}_{ij}e^{i\theta}), \quad (1)$$

where each quark is considered nonrelativistic, T_{CM} is the center-of-mass kinetic energy and the two-body potential,

$$V(\vec{r}_{ij}e^{i\theta}) = V_{\text{CON}}(\vec{r}_{ij}e^{i\theta}) + V_{\text{OGE}}(\vec{r}_{ij}e^{i\theta}) + V_{\chi}(\vec{r}_{ij}e^{i\theta}),$$
(2)

includes color-confining, one-gluon-exchange and Goldstone-boson-exchange interactions. Herein, the coordinates of relative motions between quarks are transformed

¹This approach has been successfully applied to the charmonium, bottomonium and heavy baryon sectors, studying their spectra [33–35], their electromagnetic, weak and strong decays and reactions [36–38], and their coupling with meson-meson thresholds [39–41].

with a complex rotation, $\vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{r}e^{i\theta}$. Therefore, in the framework of complex range, the five-body systems are solved in a complex scaled Schrödinger equation:

$$[H(\theta) - E(\theta)]\Psi_{JM}(\theta) = 0.$$
 (3)

According to the so-called ABC theorem [53,54], there are three types of complex eigenenergies of Eq. (3), as shown in Fig. 1:

- (i) Bound states below threshold are always located on the energy's negative real axis.
- (ii) Discretized continuum states are aligned along the cut line with a rotated angle of 2θ , related to the real axis.
- (iii) Resonance states are fixed poles under the complex scaling transformation, and they are located above the continuum cut line. The resonance's width is given by $\Gamma = -2\text{Im}(E)$.

Coming back to the quark-(anti)quark interacting potentials shown in Eq. (2), color confinement should be encoded in the non-Abelian character of QCD. LQCD studies have demonstrated that multigluon exchanges produce an attractive linearly rising potential proportional to the distance between infinite-heavy quarks [55]. However, the spontaneous creation of light-quark pairs from the QCD vacuum may give rise at the same scale to a breakup of the color flux tube [55]. We have tried to mimic these two phenomenological observations by the following expression, in complex scaling:

$$V_{\text{CON}}(\vec{r}_{ij}e^{i\theta}) = [-a_c(1 - e^{-\mu_c r_{ij}e^{i\theta}}) + \Delta](\vec{\lambda}_i^c \cdot \vec{\lambda}_j^c), \quad (4)$$

where a_c and μ_c are model parameters, and the SU(3) color Gell-Mann matrices are denoted as λ^c . One can see in Eq. (4) that the potential is linear at short interquark distances with an effective confinement strength $\sigma = -a_c \mu_c (\vec{\lambda}_i^c \cdot \vec{\lambda}_i^c)$, while it becomes constant at large distances.

Following de Rújula *et al.* [56] the one-gluon-exchange (OGE) interaction is a standard color Fermi-Breit interaction obtained from the vertex Lagrangian,

$$\mathcal{L}_{qqg} = i\sqrt{4\pi\alpha_s}\bar{\psi}\gamma_\mu G_c^\mu\lambda^c\psi,\tag{5}$$

with G_c^{μ} the gluon field. The nonrelativistic reduction of the derived quark-(anti)quark leading-order interaction diagram provides the OGE potential which contains central, tensor and spin-orbit contributions. We consider only the central term but also with a complex transformation, $\vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{r} e^{i\theta}$:

$$V_{\text{OGE}}(\vec{r}_{ij}e^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{4}\alpha_s(\vec{\lambda}_i^c \cdot \vec{\lambda}_j^c) \left[\frac{1}{r_{ij}e^{i\theta}} -\frac{1}{6m_im_j}(\vec{\sigma}_i \cdot \vec{\sigma}_j)\frac{e^{-r_{ij}e^{i\theta}/r_0(\mu)}}{r_{ij}e^{i\theta}r_0^2(\mu)}\right], \quad (6)$$

where m_i is the quark mass and the Pauli matrices are denoted by $\vec{\sigma}$. The contact term of the central potential has been regularized as

$$\delta(\vec{r}_{ij}e^{i\theta}) \sim \frac{1}{4\pi r_0^2} \frac{e^{-r_{ij}e^{i\theta}/r_0}}{r_{ij}e^{i\theta}},\tag{7}$$

with $r_0(\mu_{ij}) = \hat{r}_0/\mu_{ij}$ a regulator that depends on μ_{ij} , the reduced mass of the quark-(anti)quark pair.

The wide energy range needed to provide a consistent description of mesons and baryons from light to heavy quark sectors requires an effective scale-dependent strong coupling constant. We use the frozen coupling constant of, for instance, Ref. [57],

$$\alpha_s(\mu_{ij}) = \frac{\alpha_0}{\ln(\frac{\mu_{ij}^2 + \mu_0^2}{\Lambda_0^2})},$$
(8)

in which α_0 , μ_0 and Λ_0 are parameters of the model.

A simple Lagrangian invariant under chiral transformations can be derived as [58,59]

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi} (i \gamma^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} - M U^{\gamma_5}) \psi, \qquad (9)$$

where $U^{\gamma_5} = \exp(i\pi^a \lambda^a \gamma_5 / f_\pi)$, π^a denotes the pseudoscalar fields $(\vec{\pi}, K_i, \eta_8)$ with i = 1, ..., 4, λ^a are the SU(3)flavor matrices, f_π is the pion decay constant and $M(q^2)$ is the momentum-dependent constituent quark mass that acts as a natural cutoff of the theory. One can see that if U^{γ_5} is expanded in terms of boson fields as

$$U^{\gamma_{5}} = 1 + \frac{i}{f_{\pi}} \gamma^{5} \lambda^{a} \pi^{a} - \frac{1}{2f_{\pi}^{2}} \pi^{a} \pi^{a} + \cdots, \qquad (10)$$

the first term generates the constituent quark mass, the second one gives rise to a one-boson exchange interaction between quarks and the main contribution of the third term comes from the two-pion exchange which can be simulated by means of a scalar exchange potential, the so-called σ -term.

The nonrelativistic reduction of the exchange interactions explained above has been performed for the study of nuclear forces in, for instance, Ref. [60]. The different terms of the potential contain central and tensor or central and spin-orbit contributions. The central terms are the only ones considered herein and, within CSM, can be written as

$$V_{\pi}(\vec{r}_{ij}e^{i\theta}) = \frac{g_{ch}^{2}}{4\pi} \frac{m_{\pi}^{2}}{12m_{i}m_{j}} \frac{\Lambda_{\pi}^{2}}{\Lambda_{\pi}^{2} - m_{\pi}^{2}} m_{\pi} \bigg[Y(m_{\pi}r_{ij}e^{i\theta}) \\ - \frac{\Lambda_{\pi}^{3}}{m_{\pi}^{3}} Y(\Lambda_{\pi}r_{ij}e^{i\theta}) \bigg] (\vec{\sigma}_{i} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{j}) \sum_{a=1}^{3} (\lambda_{i}^{a} \cdot \lambda_{j}^{a}),$$
(11)

$$V_{\sigma}(\vec{r}_{ij}e^{i\theta}) = -\frac{g_{ch}^2}{4\pi} \frac{\Lambda_{\sigma}^2}{\Lambda_{\sigma}^2 - m_{\sigma}^2} m_{\sigma} \bigg[Y(m_{\sigma}r_{ij}e^{i\theta}) \\ -\frac{\Lambda_{\sigma}}{m_{\sigma}} Y(\Lambda_{\sigma}r_{ij}e^{i\theta}) \bigg],$$
(12)

$$V_{K}(\vec{r}_{ij}e^{i\theta}) = \frac{g_{ch}^{2}}{4\pi} \frac{m_{K}^{2}}{12m_{i}m_{j}} \frac{\Lambda_{K}^{2}}{\Lambda_{K}^{2} - m_{K}^{2}} m_{K} \bigg[Y(m_{K}r_{ij}e^{i\theta}) -\frac{\Lambda_{K}^{3}}{m_{K}^{3}} Y(\Lambda_{K}r_{ij}e^{i\theta}) \bigg] (\vec{\sigma}_{i} \cdot \vec{\sigma}_{j}) \sum_{a=4}^{7} (\lambda_{i}^{a} \cdot \lambda_{j}^{a}),$$

$$(13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\eta}(\vec{r}_{ij}e^{i\theta}) &= \frac{g_{ch}^2}{4\pi} \frac{m_{\eta}^2}{12m_i m_j} \frac{\Lambda_{\eta}^2}{\Lambda_{\eta}^2 - m_{\eta}^2} m_{\eta} \bigg[Y(m_{\eta}r_{ij}e^{i\theta}) \\ &- \frac{\Lambda_{\eta}^3}{m_{\eta}^3} Y(\Lambda_{\eta}r_{ij}e^{i\theta}) \bigg] (\vec{\sigma}_i \cdot \vec{\sigma}_j) [\cos\theta_p(\lambda_i^8 \cdot \lambda_j^8) \\ &- \sin\theta_p], \end{aligned}$$
(14)

where Y(x) is the standard Yukawa function defined by $Y(x) = e^{-x}/x$. We consider the physical η meson instead of the octet one and so we introduce the angle θ_p . The λ^a are the SU(3) flavor Gell-Mann matrices. Taken from their experimental values, m_{π} , m_K and m_{η} are the masses of the SU(3) Goldstone bosons. The value of m_{σ} used herein is given by the partially conserved axial current (PCAC) relation $m_{\sigma}^2 \simeq m_{\pi}^2 + 4m_{u,d}^2$ [61]. Note, however, that better determinations of the mass of the σ -meson have been reported since then, see the relatively recent review [62]; one should simply consider the value used herein as a model parameter. Finally, the chiral coupling constant, g_{ch} , is determined from the πNN coupling constant through

$$\frac{g_{ch}^2}{4\pi} = \frac{9}{25} \frac{g_{\pi NN}^2}{4\pi} \frac{m_{u,d}^2}{m_N^2},\tag{15}$$

which assumes that flavor SU(3) is an exact symmetry, only broken by the different mass of the strange quark.

As it is well known, the quark model parameters are crucial. In our case, the model parameters have been taken from, e.g., Ref. [23] and, for completeness, they are listed in Table I. Note that the same set of model parameters was used in Refs. [23,43] to study, respectively, possible hidden-charm and hidden-bottom pentaquark bound and resonance states.

There are four sets of baryon-meson configurations for $ccqq\bar{q}(q = u \text{ or } d)$ systems,² and they are shown in Figs. 2–5. Moreover, the antisymmetry property in these identical fermion systems is necessary; however, due to the asymmetry between light and heavy quarks, the two

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TABLE I. Quark model parameters.

Quark masses	$m_u = m_d \; ({\rm MeV})$	313
	m_c (MeV)	1752
Goldstone bosons	$\Lambda_{\pi} = \Lambda_{\sigma} \ (\mathrm{fm}^{-1})$	4.20
	$\Lambda_{\eta} \ (\mathrm{fm}^{-1})$	5.20
	$\dot{g_{ch}^2}/(4\pi)$	0.54
	$\theta_P(^\circ)$	-15
Confinement	a_c (MeV)	430
	$\mu_c \text{ (fm}^{-1})$	0.70
	Δ (MeV)	181.10
OGE	$lpha_0$	2.118
	$\Lambda_0 \ (\mathrm{fm}^{-1})$	0.113
	μ_0 (MeV)	36.976
	\hat{r}_0 (MeV fm)	28.170

charmed quarks can be coupled first within a three-quark cluster as shown in Fig. 2. Therefore, the antisymmetry operator for the $ccq\bar{q}q$ pentaquark system is

$$\mathcal{A}_1 = 1 - (35). \tag{16}$$

Figure 3 shows a different arrangement in the three-quark cluster with two heavy quarks included. In this case, the antisymmetry operator is given by

$$\mathcal{A}_2 = 1 - (12) - (35) + (12)(35). \tag{17}$$

The cases in which the two charm quarks are separated in different clusters are also considered and shown in Figs. 4



FIG. 2. The configuration of $ccqq\bar{q}$ (q = u or d) pentaquarks. Two charmed quarks are in one cluster and coupled first.



FIG. 3. The configuration of $ccqq\bar{q}$ (q = u or d) pentaquarks. Two charmed quarks are in one cluster with the light and heavy quark coupled first.

²Note that the diquark-diquark-antiquark configuration is not considered herein because it goes beyond the scope of this work.



FIG. 4. The configuration of $ccqq\bar{q}$ (q = u or d) pentaquarks. The two heavy quarks are divided into two clusters with light quarks coupled first.

and 5. When the two light quarks are coupled as in Fig. 4, the antisymmetry operator is

$$\mathcal{A}_3 = 1 - (12), \tag{18}$$

whereas the last configuration, shown in Fig. 5, has the same antisymmetry operator of Eq. (17); this is to say

$$\mathcal{A}_4 = \mathcal{A}_2. \tag{19}$$

The pentaquark wave function is a product of four terms: color, flavor, spin and space wave functions. Concerning the color degrees-of-freedom, multiquark systems have richer structure than the conventional mesons and baryons. For instance, the five-quark wave function must be colorless but the way of reaching this condition can be done through either a color-singlet or a hidden-color channel, or both. The authors of Refs. [63,64] assert that it is enough to consider the color singlet channel when all possible excited states of a system are included. However, a more economical way of computing is considering both; the color singlet wave function:

$$\chi_1^{nc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}} (rgb - rbg + gbr - grb + brg - bgr)$$
$$\times (\bar{r}r + \bar{g}g + \bar{b}b), \tag{20}$$

where n = 1-4 is a label for each quark configuration shown in Figs. 2–5, respectively (it is of the same meaning for spin, flavor and space wave functions). In other words,



FIG. 5. The configuration of $ccqq\bar{q}$ (q = u or d) pentaquarks. The two heavy quarks are divided into two clusters with the lightand heavy-quark coupled first.

they have a common form but with different quark sequence: 123;45, 132;45, 352;41 and 253;41. When computing matrix elements, one should switch the last three cases into the first one. The hidden-color channel is given by

$$\chi_{k}^{nc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} (\chi_{3,1}^{nk} \chi_{2,8} - \chi_{3,2}^{nk} \chi_{2,7} - \chi_{3,3}^{nk} \chi_{2,6} + \chi_{3,4}^{nk} \chi_{2,5} + \chi_{3,5}^{nk} \chi_{2,4} - \chi_{3,6}^{nk} \chi_{2,3} - \chi_{3,7}^{nk} \chi_{2,2} + \chi_{3,8}^{nk} \chi_{2,1}),$$
(21)

where k = 2(3) is an index which stands for the symmetric (antisymmetric) configuration of two quarks in the three-quark cluster. All color configurations have been used herein, as in the case of the P_c^+ (P_b^+) hidden-charm (-bottom) pentaquarks studied in Refs. [23,43].

According to the SU(2) symmetry in isospin space, the flavor wave functions for the clusters mentioned above are given by

$$B_{11}^3 = uuc, \qquad B_{1-1}^3 = ddc, \qquad (22)$$

$$B_{11}^4 = ucu, \qquad B_{1-1}^4 = dcd, \tag{23}$$

$$B_{10}^3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (ud + du)c, \qquad (24)$$

$$B_{10}^4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(ucd + dcu), \tag{25}$$

$$B_{00}^3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (ud - du)c, \qquad (26)$$

$$B_{00}^4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (ucd - dcu), \qquad (27)$$

$$B^{1}_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}} = ccu, \qquad B^{1}_{\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}} = ccd, \qquad (28)$$

$$B_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{2} = cuc, \qquad B_{\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}}^{2} = cdc, \qquad (29)$$

$$M_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}} = \bar{d}c, \qquad M_{\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}} = -\bar{u}c,$$
 (30)

$$M_{11} = \bar{d}u, \qquad M_{1-1} = -\bar{u}d, \tag{31}$$

$$M_{10} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\bar{u}u - \bar{d}d), \qquad (32)$$

$$M_{00} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\bar{u}u + \bar{d}d), \qquad (33)$$

where the superscript of the flavor wave functions of threequark clusters stand for the number of each pentaquark configuration. Consequently, the flavor wave functions for the five-quark system with isospin I = 1/2 or 3/2 are 2

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{nf1}(5) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} B_{11}^n M_{\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} B_{10}^n M_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}, \qquad (34)$$

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}}^{nf2}(5) = B_{00}^n M_{\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}},\tag{35}$$

$$R_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{nf3}(5) = B_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^n M_{00}, \tag{36}$$

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{nf4}(5) = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} B_{\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}}^{n} M_{11} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} B_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{n} M_{10}, \qquad (37)$$

$$\chi_{\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2}}^{nf1}(5) = B_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^n M_{1,1},$$
(38)

$$\chi_{\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2}}^{nf2}(5) = B_{1,1}^n M_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}},\tag{39}$$

where the third component of the isospin is set to be equal to the total one without loss of generality, because there is no interaction term in the Hamiltonian that can distinguish such component.

We consider herein five-quark systems with total spin ranging from 1/2 to 5/2. Our Hamiltonian does not have any spin-orbital coupling dependent potential, and thus we can assume that the spin wave function has its third component equal to the total one, without loss of generality:

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma1}(5) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} \chi_{\frac{3}{2},-\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma}(3) \chi_{11}^{\sigma} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \chi_{\frac{3}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma}(3) \chi_{10}^{\sigma} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \chi_{\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2}}^{n\sigma}(3) \chi_{1-1}^{\sigma},$$
(40)

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma^2}(5) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\chi_{\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma^1}(3)\chi_{10}^{\sigma} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\chi_{\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma^1}(3)\chi_{11}^{\sigma}, \quad (41)$$

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma3}(5) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma2}(3) \chi_{10}^{\sigma} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \chi_{\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma2}(3) \chi_{11}^{\sigma}, \quad (42)$$

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma4}(5) = \chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma1}(3)\chi_{00}^{\sigma},\tag{43}$$

$$\chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma5}(5) = \chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma2}(3)\chi_{00}^{\sigma},\tag{44}$$

for S = 1/2, and

$$\chi_{\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2}}^{n\sigma1}(5) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \chi_{\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2}}^{n\sigma}(3) \chi_{10}^{\sigma} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \chi_{\frac{3}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma}(3) \chi_{11}^{\sigma}, \quad (45)$$

$$\chi_{\frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{2}}^{n\sigma^2}(5) = \chi_{\frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{2}}^{n\sigma}(3)\chi_{00}^{\sigma},\tag{46}$$

$$\chi_{\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2}}^{n\sigma3}(5) = \chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma1}(3)\chi_{11}^{\sigma},\tag{47}$$

$$\chi_{\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2}}^{n\sigma4}(5) = \chi_{\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}}^{n\sigma2}(3)\chi_{11}^{\sigma},$$
(48)

for S = 3/2, and

$$\chi_{\frac{5}{2}\frac{5}{2}}^{n\sigma1}(5) = \chi_{\frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{2}}^{n\sigma}(3)\chi_{11}^{\sigma},\tag{49}$$

for S = 5/2. These expressions can be obtained easily using SU(2) algebra and considering the three-quark and quark-antiquark clusters separately. They were derived in Ref. [23] for the hidden-charm pentaquarks.

The complex Schrödinger-like five-body bound state equation is solved using the Rayleigh-Ritz variational principle, which is one of the most extended tools to solve eigenvalue problems due to its simplicity and flexibility. However, it is of great importance how to choose the basis on which to expand the wave function. The spatial wave function of a five-quark system is written as follows:

$$\psi_{LM_L} = [[[\phi_{n_1l_1}(\rho e^{i\theta})\phi_{n_2l_2}(\lambda e^{i\theta})]_l\phi_{n_3l_3}(\mathbf{r}e^{i\theta})]_{l'}$$
$$\times \phi_{n_4l_4}(\mathbf{R}e^{i\theta})]_{LM_L}.$$
(50)

Taking the first pentaquark configuration shown in Fig. 2 as an example,³ the internal Jacobi coordinates are defined as

$$\boldsymbol{\rho} = \boldsymbol{x}_1 - \boldsymbol{x}_2, \tag{51}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda} = \boldsymbol{x}_3 - \left(\frac{m_1 \boldsymbol{x}_1 + m_2 \boldsymbol{x}_2}{m_1 + m_2}\right),\tag{52}$$

$$= \boldsymbol{x}_4 - \boldsymbol{x}_5, \tag{53}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \left(\frac{m_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + m_2 \mathbf{x}_2 + m_3 \mathbf{x}_3}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}\right) - \left(\frac{m_4 \mathbf{x}_4 + m_5 \mathbf{x}_5}{m_4 + m_5}\right).$$
 (54)

r

This choice is convenient because, on one hand, the centerof-mass kinetic term T_{CM} can be completely eliminated for a nonrelativistic system and, on the other hand, the spatial wave functions related with the relative motions between quarks can be also extended to the complex scaling.

In order to make the calculation tractable, even for complicated interactions, we replace the orbital wave functions, ϕ 's in Eq. (50), by a superposition of infinitesimally shifted Gaussians (ISG) [42]:

$$\phi_{nlm}(\vec{r}e^{i\theta}) = N_{nl}(re^{i\theta})^l e^{-\nu_n(re^{i\theta})^2} Y_{lm}(\hat{r})$$
$$= N_{nl} \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{1}{(\nu_n \varepsilon)^l} \sum_{k=1}^{k_{max}} C_{lm,k} e^{-\nu_n(\vec{r}e^{i\theta} - \varepsilon \vec{D}_{lm,k})^2}, \quad (55)$$

where the limit $\varepsilon \to 0$ must be carried out after the matrix elements have been calculated analytically. This new set of basis functions makes the calculation of five-body matrix elements easier without the laborious Racah algebra.

³The other three configurations are similar and differ only in the arrangement of quark sequence.

Moreover, all the advantages of using Gaussians remain with the new basis functions.

Finally, in order to fulfill the Pauli principle, the complete antisymmetry complex wave function is written as

$$\Psi_{JM,i,j,k}(\theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{4} \mathcal{A}_n[[\psi_L^n(\theta)\chi_S^{n\sigma_i}(5)]_{JM}\chi_I^{nf_j}\chi_k^{nc}], \quad (56)$$

where A_n is the antisymmetry operator of the five-quark system and their expressions are shown in Eqs. (16)–(19). This is needed because we have constructed an antisymmetric wave function for only two quarks of the three-quark cluster; the remaining (anti)quarks of the system have been added to the wave function by simply considering the appropriate Clebsch-Gordan coefficients.

III. RELATIVITY AND MODEL INDEPENDENCE

Model estimates of the mean momentum, $\langle p \rangle$, of a light constituent quark, with mass *m*, inside a meson typically yield $\langle p \sim m \rangle$. It might therefore be argued that bound-state calculations involving light quark systems should only be undertaken within models that, at some level, incorporate relativity. This potential weakness of the nonrelativistic quark model has long been considered. For example, Ref. [65] remarks that a nonrelativistic treatment of quark motion is inaccurate. However, using scales that are internally consistent, it is not ultrarelativistic. Therefore, the nonrelativistic approximation must be useful. The point is also canvassed in Ref. [66], which opens with the question "Why does the nonrelativistic quark model work?" and proceeds to provide a range of plausible answers. These discussions are complemented by Ref. [67], which devotes itself to "The significance of the treatment of relativistically moving constituents by an effective nonrelativistic Schrödinger equation [...]." The conclusion of these discourses and many others is simple: the nonrelativistic model has proved very useful, unifying a wide range of observables within a single framework.

This last observation provides our rationale for employing a nonrelativistic model for the analysis herein. Namely, we take a pragmatic view: the nonrelativistic quark model is a useful tool. The practical reason for its success is simple: the model has many parameters; they are fitted to a body of data; and, consequently, on this domain, the model cannot be wrong numerically. If one adds relativistic effects

TABLE II. All possible channels for open-charm pentaquark systems with $J^P = 1/2^-$, and I = 1/2, 3/2. The third and fifth columns show the necessary basis combination in spin $(\chi_J^{n\sigma_i})$, flavor $(\chi_I^{nf_j})$, and color (χ_k^{nc}) degrees of freedom, along with the possible configurations (n = 1, ..., 4) shown in Figs. 2–5. The physical channels with color-singlet (labeled with the superindex 1) and hidden-color (labeled with the superindex 8) configurations are listed in the fourth and sixth columns.

		$I = \frac{1}{2}$		$I = \frac{3}{2}$	
J^P	Index	$\chi_J^{n\sigma_i}; \chi_I^{nf_j}; \chi_k^{nc}; [i; j; k; n]$	Channel	$\chi_J^{n\sigma_i}; \chi_I^{nf_j}; \chi_k^{nc}; [i; j; k; n]$	Channel
$\frac{1}{2}$	1	[4; 3; 1; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\eta)^1$	[4; 2; 1; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\pi)^1$
2	2	[4, 5; 3; 2, 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\eta)^8$	[4, 5; 2; 2, 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\pi)^8$
	3	[2; 3; 1; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\omega)^1$	[2; 2; 1; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\rho)^1$
	4	[2, 3; 3; 2, 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\omega)^8$	[2, 3; 2; 2, 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\rho)^8$
	5	[4; 4; 1; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\pi)^1$	[1;2;1;1,2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\rho)^1$
	6	[4, 5; 4; 2, 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\pi)^8$	[1; 2; 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\rho)^8$
	7	[2;4;1;1,2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\rho)^1$	[4; 3; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c D)^1$
	8	[2, 3; 4; 2, 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\rho)^8$	[4, 5; 3; 2, 3; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c D)^8$
	9	[1; 3; 1, 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\omega)^1$	[2; 3; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c D^*)^1$
	10	[1; 3; 3, 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\omega)^8$	[2, 3; 3; 2, 3; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c D^*)^8$
	11	[1;4;1;1,2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\rho)^1$	[1;3;1;3,4]	$(\Sigma_c^* D^*)^1$
	12	[1;4;3;1,2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\rho)^8$	[1; 3; 3; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^* D^*)^8$
	13	[5; 2; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Lambda_c D)^1$		
	14	[4, 5; 2; 2, 3; 3, 4]	$(\Lambda_c D)^8$		
	15	[3; 2; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Lambda_c D^*)^1$		
	16	[2, 3; 2; 2, 3; 3, 4]	$(\Lambda_c D^*)^8$		
	17	[4; 1; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c D)^1$		
	18	[4, 5; 1; 2, 3; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c D)^8$		
	19	[2; 1; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c D^*)^1$		
	20	[2, 3; 1; 2, 3; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c D^*)^8$		
	21	[1; 1; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^* D^*)^1$		
	22	[1; 1; 3; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^* D^*)^8$		

in one way or another, there are similar parameters in the new potential. They, too, are fitted to data; and hence the resulting model cannot produce results that are very different from the original nonrelativistic version. The values of the parameters in the potential are modified, but the potential is not observable, so nothing substantive is altered.

IV. RESULTS

In the present calculation, we investigate the possible lowest-lying and resonance states of the $ccqq\bar{q}$ (q = u or d) pentaquark systems by taking into account the $(ccq)(\bar{q}q), (cqc)(\bar{q}q), (qqc)(\bar{q}c)$ and $(cqq)(\bar{q}c)$ configurations in which the considered baryons have always positive parity and mesons are either pseudoscalars ($J^P = 0^-$) or vectors (1⁻). This means that, in our approach, a pentaquark state with negative parity has L = 0. In this case, we assume that the angular momenta l_1, l_2, l_3 and l_4 , appearing in Eq. (50), are all equal to zero. Accordingly, the total angular momentum, J, coincides with the total spin, S, and can take values 1/2, 3/2 and 5/2. The possible baryonmeson channels which are under consideration in the computation are listed in Tables II and III; they have been grouped according to total spin and parity J^P , and isospin *I*. The third and fifth columns of such Tables show the necessary basis combination in spin $(\chi_J^{n\sigma_i})$, flavor $(\chi_I^{nf_j})$, and color (χ_k^{nc}) degrees of freedom, along with the possible configurations (n = 1, ..., 4) shown in Figs. 2–5. The physical channels with color-singlet (labeled with the superindex 1) and hidden-color (labeled with the superindex 8) configurations are listed in the fourth and sixth columns of the same tables.

First, we perform a calculation of the lowest-lying doubly-charm pentaquarks with a rotated angle $\theta = 0^{\circ}$. Tables IV, VI, VIII, IX, XI and XIII summarize our masses of the $ccqq\bar{q}$ systems with spin-parity $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^{-}, \frac{3}{2}^{-}$ and $\frac{5}{2}^{-}$, isospin $I = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$, respectively. In each table, the first and fourth columns show the baryon-meson channel and also, in parentheses, the experimental value of the noninteracting baryon-meson threshold; the second column refers to color-singlet (S), hidden-color (H) and coupled-channels (S + H) calculations; the third and fifth columns show the theoretical mass of the pentaquark state. All of these states are

TABLE III. All possible channels for open-charm pentaquark systems with $J^P = 3/2^-$, $5/2^-$, and I = 1/2, 3/2. The third and fifth columns show the necessary basis combination in spin $(\chi_J^{n\sigma_i})$, flavor $(\chi_I^{nf_j})$, and color (χ_k^{nc}) degrees of freedom, along with the possible configurations (n = 1, ..., 4) shown in Figs. 2–5. The physical channels with color-singlet (labeled with the superindex 1) and hidden-color (labeled with the superindex 8) configurations are listed in the fourth and sixth columns.

		$I = \frac{1}{2}$		$I = \frac{3}{2}$	
J^P	Index	$\chi_J^{n\sigma_i}; \chi_I^{nf_j}; \chi_k^{nc}; [i; j; k; n]$	Channel	$\chi_J^{n\sigma_i}; \chi_I^{nf_j}; \chi_k^{nc}; [i;j;k;n]$	Channel
3-	1	[3; 3; 1; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\omega)^1$	[3; 2; 1; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\rho)^1$
2	2	[3, 4; 3; 2, 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\omega)^8$	[3, 4; 2; 2, 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\rho)^8$
	3	[3;4;1;1,2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\rho)^1$	[2; 2; 1; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\pi)^1$
	4	[3, 4; 4; 2, 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}\rho)^8$	[2; 2; 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\pi)^8$
	5	[2;4;1;1,2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\pi)^1$	[1; 2; 1; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\rho)^1$
	6	[2; 4; 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\pi)^8$	[1; 2; 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\rho)^8$
	7	[1; 3; 1; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\omega)^1$	[3; 3; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c D^*)^1$
	8	[1; 3; 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\omega)^8$	[3, 4; 3; 2, 3; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c D^*)^8$
	9	[1;4;1;1,2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\rho)^1$	[2; 3; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^*D)^1$
	10	[1;4;3;1,2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\rho)^8$	[3; 3; 3; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^* D)^8$
	11	[4; 2; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Lambda_c D^*)^1$	[1; 3; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^* D^*)^1$
	12	[3, 4; 2; 2, 3; 3, 4]	$(\Lambda_c D^*)^8$	[1; 3; 3; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^* D^*)^8$
	13	[3; 1; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c D^*)^1$		
	14	[3, 4; 1; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c D^*)^8$		
	15	[2; 1; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^*D)^1$		
	16	[2; 1; 3; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^*D)^8$		
	17	[1; 1; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^*D^*)^1$		
	18	[1; 1; 3; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^*D^*)^8$		
$\frac{5}{2}$	1	[1; 3; 1; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\omega)^1$	[1; 2; 1; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\rho)^1$
2	2	[1; 3; 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\omega)^8$	[1; 2; 3; 1, 2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\rho)^8$
	3	[1;4;1;1,2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^*\rho)^1$	[1; 3; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^* D^*)^1$
	4	[1;4;3;1,2]	$(\Xi_{cc}^* ho)^8$	[1; 3; 3; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^* D^*)^8$
	5	[1; 1; 1; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^* D^*)^1$		/
	6	[1; 1; 3; 3, 4]	$(\Sigma_c^* D^*)^8$		

TABLE IV. The lowest eigenenergies of doubly-charm pentaquarks with $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^{-})$, and the rotated angle $\theta = 0^{\circ}$. The first and fourth columns show the baryon-meson channel and also, in parentheses, the experimental value of the noninteracting baryonmeson threshold; the second column refers to color-singlet (S), hidden-color (H) and coupled-channels (S + H) calculations; the third and fifth columns show the theoretical mass of the pentaquark state (unit: MeV).

Channel	Color	М	Channel	М
$\Xi_{cc}\eta$	S	4351	$\Xi_{cc}\omega$	4358
(4065)	Н	4787	(4300)	4608
	S + H	4351		4358
$\Xi_{cc}\pi$	S	3812	$\Xi_{cc}\rho$	4434
(3657)	Н	4620	(4293)	4613
	S + H	3812		4434
$\Xi_{cc}^*\omega$	S	4412	$\Xi_{cc}^* ho$	4488
(4403)	Н	4568	(4396)	4576
	S + H	4412		4488
$\Lambda_c D$	S	3981	$\Sigma_c^* D^*$	4551
(4155)	Н	4299	(4527)	4779
· /	S + H	3981		4551
$\Sigma_c D$	S	4384	$\Sigma_c D^*$	4503
(4324)	Н	4701	(4462)	4691
	S + H	4384		4503

scattering ones and thus the corresponding binding energies are bigger than zero. However, also in real-range calculation ($\theta = 0^{\circ}$), Tables V, VII, X and XII show our findings about the possible existence of lowest-lying doubly-charm pentaquarks with quantum numbers $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^{-}), \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{2}^{-}),$ $\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^{-})$ and $\frac{3}{2}(\frac{3}{2}^{-})$, respectively. In these tables, the first column shows the baryon-meson channel in which a bound state appears, it also indicates in parentheses the experimental value of the noninteracting baryon-meson threshold; the second column refers to color-singlet (S), hiddencolor (H) and coupled-channels (S + H) calculations; the third and fourth columns show the theoretical mass and

TABLE V. The lowest eigenenergies of $\Lambda_c D^*$ with $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})$, and the rotated angle $\theta = 0^\circ$. The first column shows the baryon-meson channel in which a bound state appears, it also indicates in parentheses the experimental value of the noninteracting baryon-meson threshold; the second column refers to color-singlet (S), hidden-color (H) and coupled-channels (S + H) calculations; the third and fourth columns show the theoretical mass and binding energy of the pentaquark bound state; and the fifth column presents the theoretical mass of the pentaquark state but rescaled attending to the experimental baryon-meson threshold (unit: MeV).

Channel	Color	М	E_B	M'
$\overline{\Lambda_c D^*}$	S	4098	-2	4291
(4293)	Η	4312	+212	4505
	S + H	4098	-2	4291

TABLE VI. The lowest eigenenergies, in MeV, of doublycharm pentaquarks with $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{2}^{-})$, and the rotated angle $\theta = 0^{\circ}$. The first and fourth columns show the baryon-meson channel and also, in parentheses, the experimental value of the noninteracting baryon-meson threshold; the second column refers to color-singlet (S), hidden-color (H) and coupled-channels (S + H) calculations; the third and fifth columns show the theoretical mass of the pentaquark state (unit: MeV).

Channel	Color	М	Channel	М
$\Xi_{cc}\omega$	S	4358	$\Xi_{cc}\rho$	4434
(4300)	Н	4619	(4293)	4648
. ,	S + H	4358		4434
$\Xi_{cc}^*\pi$	S	3866	$\Xi_{cc}^{*}\omega$	4412
(3760)	Н	4671	(4403)	4614
. ,	S + H	3866		4412
$\Xi_{cc}^* ho$	S	4488	$\Lambda_c D^*$	4100
(4396)	Н	4641	(4293)	4284
	S + H	4488		4100
$\Sigma_c D^*$	S	4503	$\Sigma_c^* D$	4432
(4462)	Н	4689	(4389)	4702
· /	$\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{H}$	4503		4432
$\Sigma_c^* D^*$	S	4551		
(4527)	Н	4729		
	S + H	4551		

binding energy of the pentaquark bound state; and the fifth column presents the theoretical mass of the pentaquark state but rescaled attending to the experimental baryonmeson threshold, this is in order to avoid theoretical uncertainties coming from the quark model prediction of the baryon and meson spectra.

In addition to the study sketched briefly in the last paragraph, we use the mentioned complex scaling method (CSM) to investigate the nature of a given pentaquark state in coupled-channels calculation. There exist (resonance) poles for pentaquark states with quantum numbers $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^{-}), \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{2}^{-}), \frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^{-}), \frac{3}{2}(\frac{3}{2}^{-})$ and $\frac{3}{2}(\frac{5}{2}^{-})$. No resonance

TABLE VII. The lowest eigenenergies of $\Sigma_c D^*$ with $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{2})$, and the rotated angle $\theta = 0^\circ$. The first column shows the baryon-meson channel in which a bound state appears, it also indicates in parentheses the experimental value of the noninteracting baryon-meson threshold; the second column refers to color-singlet (S), hidden-color (H) and coupled-channels (S + H) calculations; the third and fourth columns show the theoretical mass and binding energy of the pentaquark bound state; and the fifth column presents the theoretical mass of the pentaquark state but rescaled attending to the experimental baryon-meson threshold (unit: MeV).

Channel	Color	М	E_B	M'
$\Sigma_c D^*$	S	4503	0	4462
(4462)	Н	4689	+186	4648
	S + H	4502	-1	4461

TABLE VIII. The lowest eigenenergies, in MeV, of doublycharm pentaquarks with $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{5}{2}^-)$, and the rotated angle $\theta = 0^\circ$. The first and fourth columns show the baryon-meson channel and also, in parentheses, the experimental value of the noninteracting baryon-meson threshold; the second column refers to color-singlet (S), hidden-color (H) and coupled-channels (S + H) calculations; the third and fifth columns show the theoretical mass of the pentaquark state (unit: MeV).

Channel	Color	М	Channel	М
$\Xi_{cc}^*\omega$	S	4412	$\Xi_{cc}^* \rho$	4488
(4403)	Н	4683	(4396)	4741
	S + H	4412		4488
$\Sigma_c^* D^*$	S	4551		
(4527)	Н	4655		
	S + H	4551		

TABLE IX. The lowest eigenenergies of doubly-charm pentaquarks with $I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2} (\frac{1}{2})$, and the rotated angle $\theta = 0^\circ$. The first and fourth columns show the baryon-meson channel and also, in parentheses, the experimental value of the noninteracting baryonmeson threshold; the second column refers to color-singlet (S), hidden-color (H) and coupled-channels (S + H) calculations; the third and fifth columns show the theoretical mass of the pentaquark state (unit: MeV).

Channel	Color	М	Channel	М
$\Xi_{cc}\pi$	S	3812	$\Xi_{cc}\rho$	4434
(3657)	Н	4682	(4293)	4685
	$\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{H}$	3812		4434
$\Xi_{cc}^* ho$	S	4488	$\Sigma_c D$	4384
(4396)	Н	4647	(4324)	4714
	S + H	4488		4384
$\Sigma_c D^*$	S	4503		
(4462)	Н	4627		
	S + H	4503		

TABLE X. The lowest eigenenergies of $\sum_{c}^{*}D^{*}$ with $I(J^{P}) = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{2})$, and the rotated angle $\theta = 0^{\circ}$. The first column shows the baryon-meson channel in which a bound state appears, it also indicates in parentheses the experimental value of the noninteracting baryon-meson threshold; the second column refers to color-singlet (S), hidden-color (H) and coupled-channels (S + H) calculations; the third and fourth columns show the theoretical mass and binding energy of the pentaquark bound state; and the fifth column presents the theoretical mass of the pentaquark state but rescaled attending to the experimental baryon-meson threshold (unit: MeV).

Channel	Color	М	E_B	M'
$\Sigma_c^* D^*$	S	4548	-3	4524
(4527)	Н	4693	+142	4669
	S + H	4547	-4	4523

TABLE XI. The lowest eigenenergies of doubly-charm pentaquarks with $I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{3}{2}^-)$, and the rotated angle $\theta = 0^\circ$. The first and fourth columns show the baryon-meson channel and also, in parentheses, the experimental value of the noninteracting baryonmeson threshold; the second column refers to color-singlet (S), hidden-color (H) and coupled-channels (S + H) calculations; the third and fifth columns show the theoretical mass of the pentaquark state (unit: MeV).

Channel	Color	М	Channel	М
$\overline{\Xi_{cc}\rho}$	S	4434	$\Xi_{cc}^*\pi$	3866
(4293)	Н	4708	(3760)	4692
	S + H	4434		3866
$\Xi_{cc}^* ho$	S	4488	$\Sigma_c D^*$	4503
(4396)	Н	4678	(4462)	4719
	S + H	4488		4503
$\Sigma_c^* D$	S	4432		
(4389)	Н	4695		
	S + H	4432		

TABLE XII. The lowest eigenenergies of $\Sigma_c^* D^*$ with $I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{3}{2}^-)$, and the rotated angle $\theta = 0^\circ$. The first column shows the baryon-meson channel in which a bound state appears, it also indicates in parentheses the experimental value of the noninteracting baryon-meson threshold; the second column refers to color-singlet (S), hidden-color (H) and coupled-channels (S + H) calculations; the third and fourth columns show the theoretical mass and binding energy of the pentaquark bound state; and the fifth column presents the theoretical mass of the pentaquark state but rescaled attending to the experimental baryon-meson threshold (unit: MeV).

Channel	Color	М	E_B	M'
$\Sigma_c^* D^*$	S	4551	0	4527
(4527)	Н	4667	+116	4643
	S + H	4548	-3	4524

state is found in the present work with total spin $J^P = \frac{5}{2}^$ and isospin $I = \frac{1}{2}$. As for those possible resonance states, their complex energies (masses and widths) are established in Figs. 6–11. Moreover, Table XIV summarized our

TABLE XIII. The lowest eigenenergies of doubly-charm pentaquarks with $I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{5}{2}^{-})$, and the rotated angle $\theta = 0^{\circ}$. The first and fourth columns show the baryon-meson channel and also, in parentheses, the experimental value of the noninteracting baryon-meson threshold; the second column refers to colorsinglet (S), hidden-color (H) and coupled-channels (S + H) calculations; the third and fifth columns show the theoretical mass of the pentaquark state (unit: MeV).

Channel	Color	М	Channel	М
$\Xi_{cc}^*\rho$ (4396)	$\begin{array}{c} S\\ H\\ S+H \end{array}$	4488 4727 4488	$\Sigma_c^* D^*$ (4527)	4551 4706 4551



FIG. 6. Top panel: Pentaquark's complex energies of coupledchannels calculation with quantum numbers $IJ^P = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}^-$ and for $\theta(^\circ) = 0$ (green), 2 (black), 4 (red) and 6 (blue). Bottom panel: Enlarged top panel, with real values of energy ranging from 4.35 to 4.46 GeV.

theoretical findings of these possible bound and resonance states.

We proceed now to describe in detail our theoretical findings:

A. The $I(J^{P}) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})$ channel:

Among all the possible baryon-meson channels: $\Xi_{cc}\eta$, $\Xi_{cc}\omega$, $\Xi_{cc}\pi$, $\Xi_{cc}\rho$, $\Xi_{cc}^*\omega$, $\Xi_{cc}^*\rho$, $\Lambda_c D$, $\Lambda_c D^*$, $\Sigma_c D$, $\Sigma_c D^*$ and $\Sigma_c^*D^*$, only $\Lambda_c D^*$ is possibly bound in real-range calculation with a binding energy $E_B = -2$ MeV and its modified mass is 4291 MeV. One can clearly see in Table V that the coupling between color-singlet and hidden-color channels is quite weak. However, after a coupled-channels calculation for all of these possible channels in the complex range with a rotated angle θ varied from 0° to 6°, one possible $\Sigma_c D$ resonance state is obtained.

The distribution of complex energies with quantum numbers $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})$ are shown in Fig. 6. The green

TABLE XIV. Possible bound and resonance states of doubly charmed pentaquarks. The last column lists, in MeV, either the binding energy of the bound state or the decay width of the resonance.

	Quantum state	E_B (MeV)
Bound states	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}^{-} \Lambda_c D^*(4291)$	-2
	$\frac{\tilde{1}}{2}\frac{\tilde{3}}{2} \Sigma_c D^*(4461)$	-1
	$\frac{\tilde{3}\tilde{1}}{22} \Sigma_{c}^{*} D^{*}(4523)$	-4
	$\frac{\tilde{3}}{2}\frac{\tilde{3}}{2} \Sigma_{c}^{*}D^{*}(4524)$	-3
	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}$ = $\Xi_{cc}^{*}\pi(3757)$	-3
	Quantum state	Γ (MeV)
Resonance states	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2} \Sigma_c D(4356)$	4.8
	$\frac{\tilde{1}}{2}\frac{\tilde{3}}{2} \Sigma_{c}^{*}D(4449)$	8.0
	$\frac{\tilde{3}\tilde{1}^{-}}{2}\Sigma_{c}D(4431)$	2.6
	$\frac{\tilde{3}\tilde{1}}{22} \Sigma_c D(4446)$	2.2
	$\frac{\tilde{3}\tilde{3}^{-}}{2} \Sigma_c D^*(4514)$	4.0
	$\frac{3}{2}\frac{5}{2} = \Xi_{cc}^* \rho(4461)$	3.0

dots on the positive real axis are the masses of coupledchannels calculation with $\theta = 0^{\circ}$. Meanwhile, black, red and blue dots are for those with $\theta = 2^{\circ}$, 4° and 6°, respectively. Generally, they are aligned along the threshold lines with the same color. If we focus on, e.g., $\Xi_{cc}\pi$ channel, whose lowest theoretical mass is 3812 MeV, the nature of scattering state is clearly identified because the obtained poles always move along the cut lines when the scaling angle θ changes. This feature is also observed for the other channels: $\Lambda_c D$, $\Lambda_c D^*$, $\Xi_{cc}^* \rho$, $\Sigma_c D^*$ and $\Sigma_c^* D^*$. Note, too, that the radial excited state of $\Xi_{cc}\pi$ is also obtained, as shown in Fig. 6.

An important feature to highlight here is the following. The bound state of $\Lambda_c D^*$, with a mass of 4291 MeV, is pushed above its threshold within the coupled-channels calculation. In Fig. 6, one can see that the pole of $\Lambda_c D^*$ is always going down with larger values of θ . Since we are working with a finite Fock space, some numerical noise is found in the high energy region, from 4.6 GeV. This issue can be settled with a large number Gaussian basis; however, such higher energies are not interesting for the scope of this work.

The top panel of Fig. 6 also shows a dense distribution of $\Xi_{cc}\eta$, $\Xi_{cc}\omega$, $\Sigma_c D$, $\Xi_{cc}^*\omega$ and $\Xi_{cc}\rho$ states in the energy region 4.35–4.46 GeV; for this reason, the bottom panel shows an enlarged version of it which concentrates on [4.35–4.46] GeV. One can see that the calculated complex energies fall mostly into the kind of continuum states, except a possible resonance pole whose mass and width are ~4416 and ~4.8 MeV, respectively. In the same figure, there are three almost overlapping points, circled in green, which correspond to the CSM calculation with $\theta = 2^\circ$, 4° and 6° . These points correspond to a resonance state which is above the threshold of $\Sigma_c D$. After a mass shift according to this channel, the rescaled mass for the $\Sigma_c D$ resonance is 4356 MeV, with a width of 4.8 MeV. The nature of this resonance state, $\Sigma_c D(4356)$, is very similar to the $P_c^+(4312)$ hidden-charm pentaquark observed by the LHCb collaboration, i.e., its quantum numbers IJ^P are $\frac{1}{22}^-$ which are the ones preferred for the $P_c^+(4312)$ [3,4,6,20,23]; moreover, its five-quark configuration is identified with a molecular state of $\Sigma_c \bar{D}$ with mass and width $4311.9 \pm 0.7^{+6.8}_{-0.6}$ and $9.8 \pm 2.7^{+3.7}_{-4.5}$ MeV, respectively. Hence, this new resonance state is expected to be identified in the near future high-energy physics experiments.

B. The $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{2})$ channel:

The baryon-meson channels studied in this case are $\Xi_{cc}^{(*)}\omega, \Xi_{cc}^{(*)}\rho, \Xi_{cc}^*\pi, \Lambda_c D^*$ and $\Sigma_c^{(*)}D^{(*)}$, and Table VI shows our findings with $\theta = 0^\circ$. The definition of each column is the same as that in Table IV of the $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})$ case. No bound state is found in these channels; however, a loosely bound one of $\Sigma_c D^*$ with a binding energy of E = -1 MeV could be obtained, as shown in Table VII. For the possible bound state of $\Sigma_c D^*$ (4461), the hidden-color channel helps a little in forming the baryon-meson molecular state.

When the rotated angle θ is varied from 0° to 6° in coupled-channels calculation, several interesting results are observed. In Fig. 7, the possible channels are mostly scattering states moving along their corresponding cut lines. Besides, there is a $\Xi_{cc}^*\pi(3757)$ bound state circled with purple in the real axis. Its binding energy is E = -3 MeV when compared with the threshold's theoretical value, 3866 MeV in Table VI. Therefore, after a mass shift with respect to the experimental value 3760 MeV, the modified mass is 3757 MeV. Consequently, the coupled-channels calculation results in a $\Xi_{cc}^*\pi(3757)$ bound state with $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{2})$, and it is also expected to be observed in future experiments.

Similar to the case of $\Lambda_c D^*(4291)$ with $IJ^P = \frac{1}{22}$, the original bound state of $\Sigma_c D^*(4461)$ turns to be a scattering one due to interacting effects of lower channels $(\Xi_{cc}^*\pi, \Lambda_c D^*, \Xi_{cc}^{(*)}\omega, \Xi_{cc}\eta, \Sigma_c^*D \text{ and } \Xi_{cc}^{(*)}\rho)$. The nature of the $\Sigma_c D^*$ scattering state can be identified clearly in Fig. 7 where the corresponding calculated poles ($E \sim 4.5$ GeV in real axis) go always down when increasing the rotated angle, θ .

An enlarged figure for the energy region 4.4–4.6 GeV is shown in the bottom panel of Fig. 7. A resonance state is obtained and surrounded by a green circle (three calculated results of different θ are almost unchanged inside of it). The resonance's mass and width are about 4492 and 8.0 MeV, respectively. Because this pole is above two almost degenerate scattering states of Σ_c^*D and $\Xi_{cc}\rho$ whose theoretical thresholds are 4432 and 4434 MeV, in the present work, the obtained resonance state is preferred to be identified as a molecular state of Σ_c^*D . Hence, after a mass shift according to $\Sigma_c^*D(4389)$ with $\Delta_{\text{threshold}} = 43$ MeV,



FIG. 7. Top panel: Pentaquark's complex energies of coupledchannels calculation with quantum numbers $IJ^P = \frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}^-$ and for $\theta(^\circ) = 0$ (green), 2 (black), 4 (red) and 6 (blue). Bottom panel: Enlarged top panel, with real values of energy ranging from 4.40 to 4.60 GeV.

the obtained resonance state has a mass of E = 4449 MeV and a width of $\Gamma = 8.0$ MeV respectively. Note again that there is also a significant similarity between $\sum_{c}^{*}D(4449)$ and the hidden-charm $P_{c}^{+}(4457)$ state. The later one is explained as the $\sum_{c} \bar{D}^{*}$ molecular state with quantum numbers $IJ^{P} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{3^{-}}{2}$ [3,4,6,20,23], and its experimental mass and width is $4457.3 \pm 0.6^{+4.1}_{-1.7}$ and $6.4 \pm 2.0^{+5.7}_{-1.9}$ MeV, respectively. The nature of our candidate $\sum_{c}^{*}D(4449)$ molecular state is deserved to be investigated in future experimental facilities.

C. The $I(J^{P}) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{5}{2})$ channel:

Table VIII lists the masses of possible states in the channels $\Xi_{cc}^*\omega$, $\Xi_{cc}^*\rho$ and $\Sigma_c^*D^*$, taking into account singletcolor, hidden-color and their coupling. The real-range calculation with rotated angle $\theta = 0^\circ$ does not provide bound states. In a further complex-scaling study within coupled-channels calculation, neither bound nor resonance



FIG. 8. Pentaquark's complex energies of coupled-channels calculation with quantum numbers $IJ^P = \frac{1}{2}\frac{5^-}{2}$ and for $\theta(\circ) = 0$ (green), 2 (black), 4 (red) and 6 (blue).

states are obtained. In Fig. 8, the continuum states of $\Xi_{cc}^* \omega$, $\Xi_{cc}^* \rho$ and $\Sigma_c^* D^*$ are shown and they basically fall along the corresponding cut lines.

D. The $I(J^{P}) = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{2})$ channel:

Among all of the possible channels $\Xi_{cc}\pi$, $\Xi_{cc}^{(*)}\rho$ and $\Sigma_c^{(*)}D^{(*)}$ listed in Tables IX and X, only $\Sigma_c^*D^*(4523)$ is possibly a bound state, in real-range calculation. Its binding energy is $E_B = -3$ MeV when only the singlet-color channel is considered, and $E_B = -4$ MeV if the coupling with hidden-color channel is included. Therefore, the $\Sigma_c^*D^*$ modified mass is 4523 MeV.

Our results from the coupled-channels calculation within the CSM taking into account a range of rotated angle $\theta \in$ $[0^{\circ}, 6^{\circ}]$ is shown in Fig. 9. The distribution of $\Xi_{cc}\pi$ states is the same as that seen in the $IJ^P = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ case; other channels show state's behavior which resembles the one expected from the continuum. Let us focus on the middle panel of Fig. 9, from the 4.45-4.62 GeV energy region, where $\Sigma_c^{(*)} D^{(*)}$ and $\Xi_{cc}^{(*)} \rho$ are established. On one hand, it is clear that the effects of coupled channels lead to a scattering state of $\Sigma_c^* D^*$ whose original modified bound state mass is 4523 MeV and the corresponding pole (E = 4547 MeV in the real axis of Fig. 9) descends gradually with a larger values of the rotated angle θ . On the other hand, an unchanged resonance pole with mass (E) and width (Γ) of 4491 and 2.6 MeV, respectively, is circled with green. We identify this state as a baryon-meson molecule of nature $\Sigma_c D$ with a shifted mass of 4431 MeV due to the difference between our theoretical and the experimental values of the $\Sigma_c D$ threshold.

The bottom panel of Fig. 9 shows our results in the energy interval of 4.50 to 4.53 GeV. One can guess that another possible $\Sigma_c D$ resonance state is found, whose mass



FIG. 9. Top panel: Pentaquark's complex energies of coupledchannels calculation with quantum numbers $IJ^P = \frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{2}^-$ and for $\theta(^\circ) = 0$ (green), 2 (black), 4 (red) and 6 (blue). Middle panel: Enlarged top panel, with real values of energy ranging from 4.45 to 4.62 GeV. Bottom panel: Enlarged top panel, with real values of energy ranging from 4.50 to 4.53 GeV.

and width are 4506 and 2.2 MeV, respectively. By a mass shift with respect to $\Sigma_c D$, according to previous discussion, the obtained resonance state is $\Sigma_c D(4446)$ with a very small width of $\Gamma = 2.2$ MeV. As one can elucidate from

our discussion until now is that the doubly-charmed pentaquark states present similar features than those hidden-charm ones observed experimentally, $P_c^+(4312)$, $P_c^+(4440)$ and $P_c^+(4457)$ [1], which are mainly explained as molecular states of $\Sigma_c^{(*)} \overline{D}^{(*)}$ configurations [3–6,8–20,23]. We expect that, in the near future, the potential molecular candidates in the doubly-charm sector, $\Sigma_c D(4431)$ and $\Sigma_c D(4446)$, being confirmed experimentally.

E. The $I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{3}{2})$ channel:

Two almost degenerate bound states of $\Sigma_c^* D^*$ are found among the possible channels: $\Xi_{cc}^{(*)}\rho$, $\Xi_{cc}^*\pi$ and $\Sigma_c^{(*)}D^{(*)}$. As listed in Table XII, these two states $\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{2}^- \Sigma_c^* D^*$ and $\frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{2}^- \Sigma_c^* D^*$ have masses of 4523 and 4524 MeV, with binding energies close to -3 MeV.

With a rotational manipulation for the relative motions of five-quark systems in the complex plane, the coupled-



FIG. 10. Top panel: Pentaquark's complex energies of coupledchannels calculation with quantum numbers $IJ^P = \frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{2}^-$ and for $\theta(^\circ) = 0$ (green), 2 (black), 4 (red) and 6 (blue). Bottom panel: Enlarged top panel, with real values of energy ranging from 4.48 to 4.65 GeV.

channels results are shown in Fig. 10. Again, the lowest and radial excited states of $\Xi_{cc}^*\pi$ are both scattering ones with theoretical a mass of 3866 and 4305 MeV, respectively.

A possible resonance state of $\Sigma_c D^*$ is found in the bottom panel of Fig. 10 which is an enlarged part involving the energy interval 4.48–4.65 GeV. Clearly, there are three almost overlapped poles inside the green circle which is above the cut lines of $\Sigma_c D^*$, and the corresponding masses and widths can be clustered around 4555 and 4.0 MeV respectively. This resonance can be identified as a $\Sigma_c D^*(4514)$ molecular state whose modified mass E = 4514 MeV is obtained by a mass shift of $\Delta = 41$ MeV according to the calculated results of $\Sigma_c D^*(4462)$ channel in Table XI. Finally, as in the $\frac{3}{2} \Sigma_c^* D^*(4523)$ case in coupled-channels calculation, the original bound state of $\Sigma_c^* D^*(4524)$ turned into a scattering one with an unstable pole with a theoretical mass of 4548 MeV in Fig. 10.

F. $I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{5}{2})$ channel:

Only two baryon-meson channels contribute to this case: $\Xi_{cc}^*\rho$ and $\Sigma_c^*D^*$. Table XIII shows that we do not find any bound state in these two configurations. However, in coupled-channels calculation within complex scaling, a possible $\Xi_{cc}^*\rho$ resonance state with a small decay width is found. In Fig. 11, an unchanged pole, circled in green, above the threshold lines of $\Xi_{cc}^*\rho$ appears, and its corresponding mass and width are 4553 and 3.0 MeV, respectively. Therefore, after a mass shift $\Delta = 92$ MeV with respect to the experimental value of $\Xi_{cc}^*\rho$ threshold, the obtained resonance mass is 4461 MeV. It would be interesting to explore the possible existence of this highisospin and -spin $\Xi_{cc}^*\rho$ resonance, although we understand that it is experimentally challenging.



FIG. 11. Pentaquark's complex energies of coupled-channels calculation with quantum numbers $IJ^P = \frac{3}{2}\frac{5^-}{2}$ and for $\theta(^\circ) = 0$ (green), 2 (black), 4 (red) and 6 (blue).

V. EPILOGUE

The hidden-charm pentaquark signals $P_c(4380)^+$ and $P_c(4450)^+$ were first discovered by the LHCb collaboration in 2015, and then three new pentaquark states $P_c(4312)^+$, $P_c(4440)^+$ and $P_c(4457)^+$ were also announced by the same collaboration with a much more higher statistical significance in 2019. Extensive theoretical investigations have been devoted to explain these possible $\Sigma_c^{(*)} \bar{D}^{(*)}$ molecular states. In Ref. [23], within a chiral quark model formalism, the $P_c(4380)^+$ was suggested to be a bound state of $\Sigma_c^* \overline{D}$ with quantum numbers $IJ^P = \frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}^{-}$. Furthermore, the three newly observed pentaquark states $P_c(4312)^+$, $P_c(4440)^+$ and $P_c(4457)^+$ can also be identified as molecular states of $J^P = \frac{1}{2} \Sigma_c \bar{D}, \frac{1}{2} \Sigma_c \bar{D}^*$ and $\frac{3}{2} \Sigma_c \bar{D}^*$, respectively, belonging all of them to the $\frac{1}{2}$ isospin sector. Accordingly, with this effective phenomenological model, it is natural to expect a subsequent observation of the doubly charmed pentaquark states within a similar energy range (4.3 to 4.5 MeV).

In the present work, we have systematically studied the possibility of having pentaquark bound- and resonancestates in the doubly-charm sector with quantum numbers $J^P = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{5}{2}$, and in the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$ isospin sectors. The chiral quark model used is based on the existence of Goldstone-boson exchange interactions between light quarks that are encoded in a phenomenological potential which already contains the perturbative one-gluon exchange and the nonperturbative linear-screened confining terms. Note that the model parameters have been fitted in the past through hadron, hadron-hadron and multiquark phenomenology. Within the same framework, there is also a successful explanation to the observed hidden-charm pentaquark states and a prediction of their P_b^+ partners. Moreover, the five-body bound, scattering and resonance states problems are accurately solved by means of the Gaussian expansion method along with the complex scaling method.

Several possible bound and resonance states are found for doubly-charm pentaquark states within the scanned quantum numbers: $J^{P} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}$ and $I = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$. These are characterized by the following features: (i) there are bound states of $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ $\Lambda_c D^*(4291), \frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}$ $\Sigma_c D^*(4461), \frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ $\Sigma_c^* D^*(4523)$ and $\frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} - \Sigma_c^* D^*(4524)$, their binding energies are -2, -1, -4 and -3 MeV, respectively. However, all of them become a scattering state in coupled-channels calculation, (ii) narrow baryon-meson resonance states are obtained in coupled-channels cases, $\frac{1}{22} \Sigma_c D(4356)$, $\frac{1}{22} \Sigma_c^* D(4449)$, $\frac{3}{22} \Sigma_c D(4431)$, $\frac{3}{22} \Sigma_c D(4446)$, $\frac{3}{22} \Sigma_c D(4446)$, $\frac{3}{22} \Sigma_c D^*(4514)$ and $\frac{3}{22} \Sigma_c D(4461)$, their resonance widths are 4.8, 8.0, 2.6, 2.2, 4.0 and 3.0 MeV respectively, (iii) one $\Xi_{cc}^*\pi(3757)$ bound state with binding energy $E_B =$ -3 MeV is identified within the coupled-channels calculation of quantum number $IJ^P = \frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}$. Note here that the former numbers within parentheses are all of the modified masses.

Last but not least, based on the success of Ref. [23] in explaining $P_c(4380)^+$ and predicting $P_c(4312)^+$, $P_c(4440)^+$ and $P_c(4457)^+$ hidden-charm pentaquark states, the possible bound and resonance states in the doubly-charm sector mentioned above are expected to be identified in future high energy physics experiments.

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