



Investigating excited Ω_c states from pentaquark perspective

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Collaborators: Hongxia Huang (黄虹霞), Jialun Ping (平加伦)

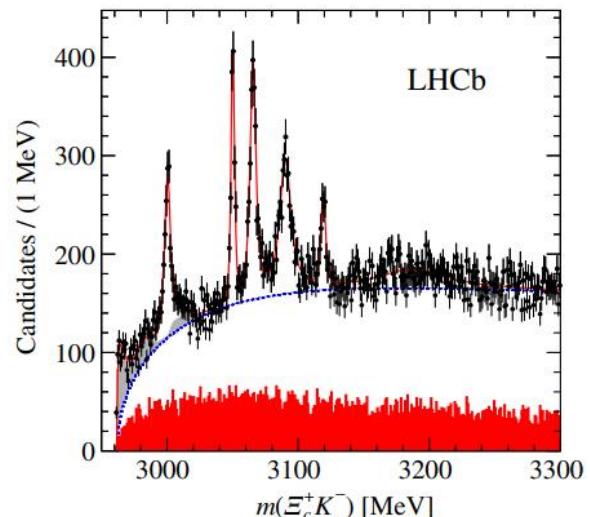
第七届强子谱和强子结构研讨会 2024.04.27 电子科技大学 成都



Outline

- Brief introduction of excited Ω_c states
- Quark delocalization color screening model
- Investigation of $ssc\bar{q}q$ system in QDCSM
- Summary

➤ Experimental results

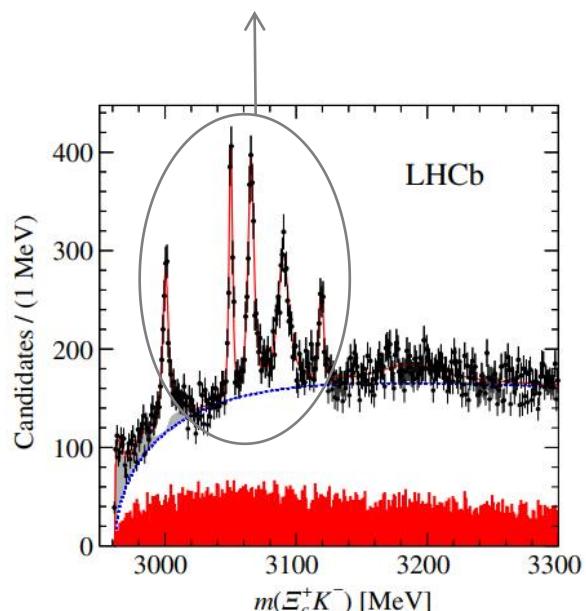


LHCb collaboration
Phys. Rev. Lett. **118**, 182001 (2017)

➤ Experimental results

Five narrow Ωc states:

$\Omega c(3000)$, $\Omega c(3050)$, $\Omega c(3066)$,
 $\Omega c(3090)$, and $\Omega c(3119)$

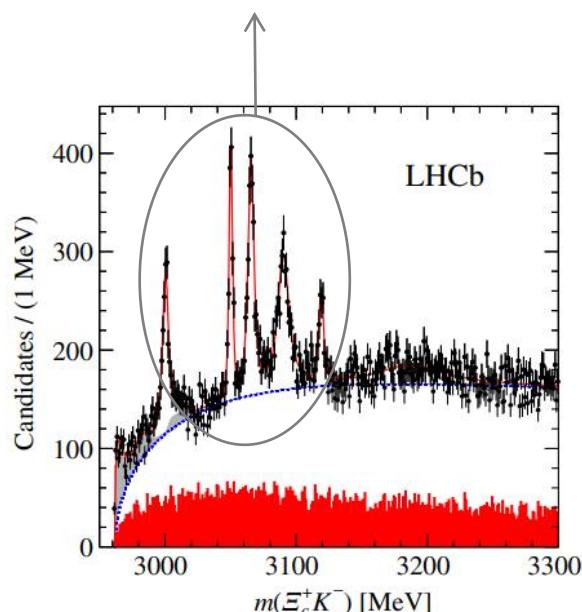


LHCb collaboration
Phys. Rev. Lett. **118**, 182001 (2017)

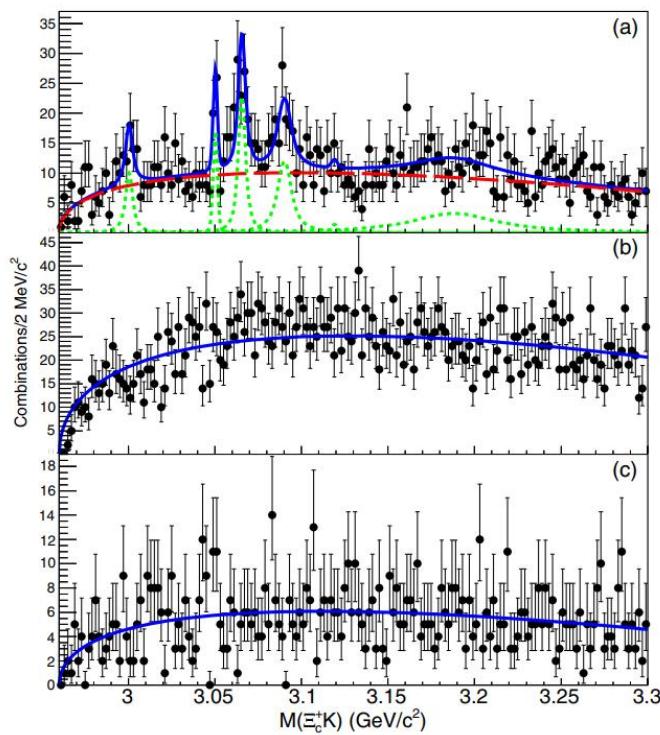
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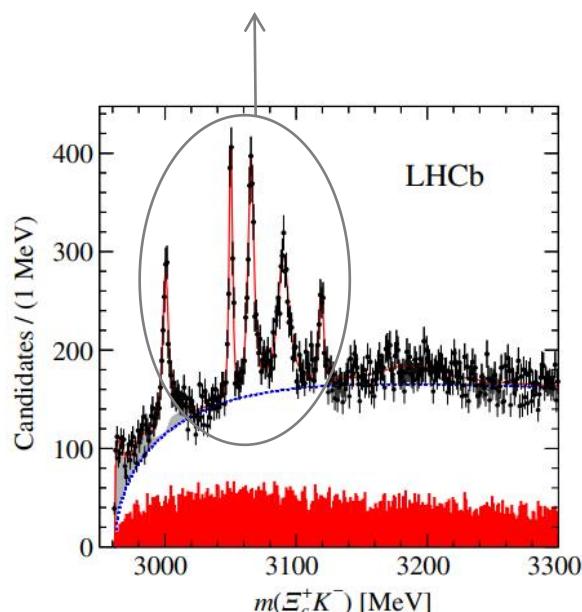


Belle collaboration
Phys. Rev. D **97**, 051102 (2018)

➤ Experimental results

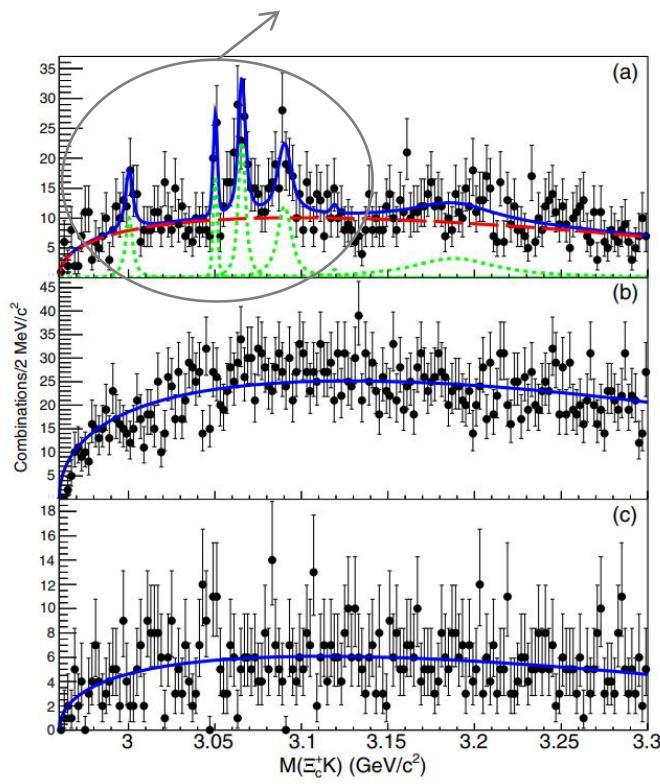
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LHCb collaboration
Phys. Rev. Lett. **118**, 182001 (2017)

Four of them are confirmed

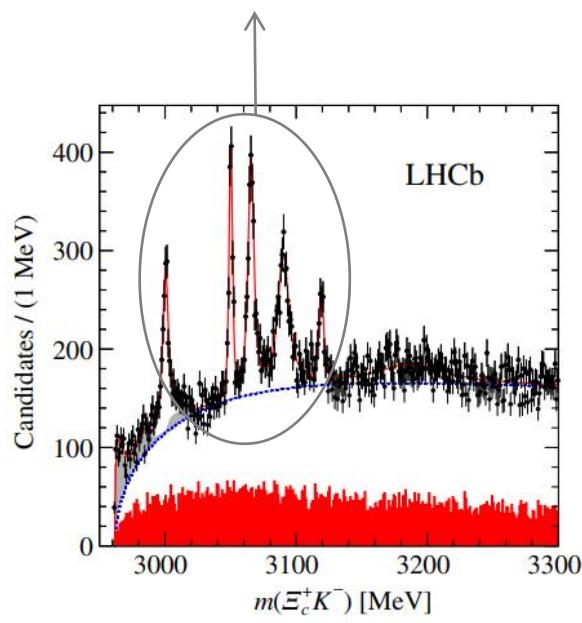


Belle collaboration
Phys. Rev. D **97**, 051102 (2018)

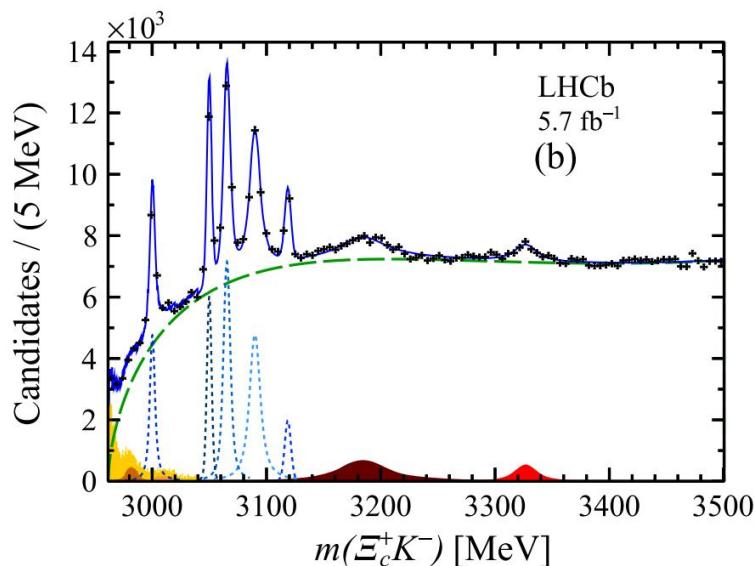
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LHCb collaboration
Phys. Rev. Lett. **118**, 182001 (2017)

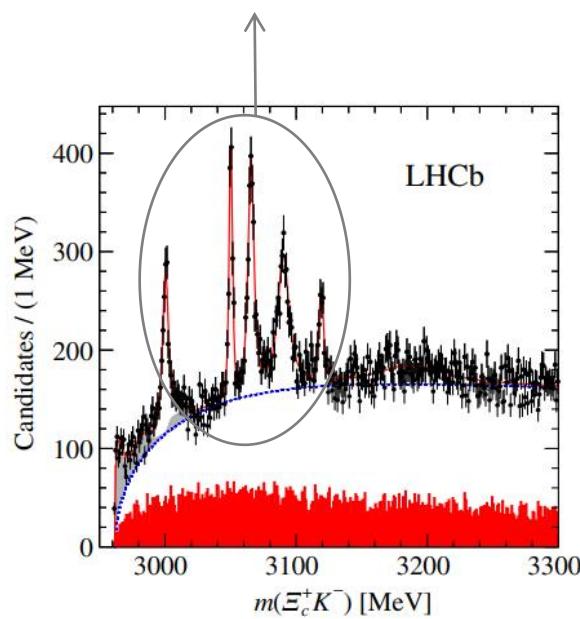


LHCb collaboration
Phys. Rev. Lett. **131**, 131902 (2023)

➤ Experimental results

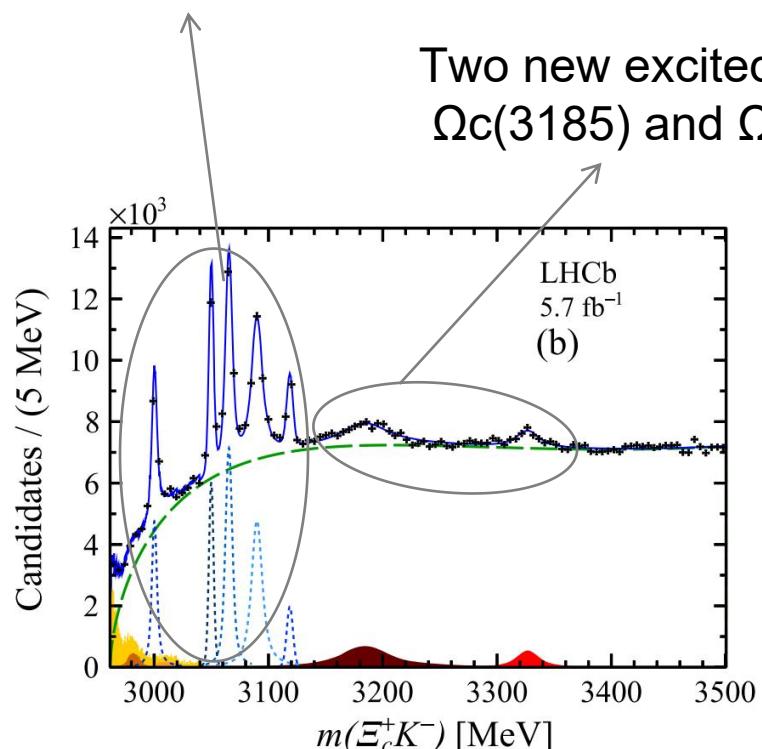
Five narrow Ωc states:

$\Omega c(3000)$, $\Omega c(3050)$, $\Omega c(3066)$,
 $\Omega c(3090)$, and $\Omega c(3119)$



All five Ωc are confirmed

Two new excited states:
 $\Omega c(3185)$ and $\Omega(3327)$



LHCb collaboration

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

LHCb collaboration

Phys. Rev. Lett. **131**, 131902 (2023)



■ Theoretical work involving $\Omega_c(3185)$ and $\Omega_c(3327)$

■ QCD sum rules:

- Z. G. Wang, F. Lu and Y. Liu, Eur. Phys. J. C **83**, 689 (2023)
Q. Xin, X. S. Yang and Z. G. Wang, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A **38**, 2350123 (2023)
U. Ozdem, Phys. Lett. B **849**, 138432 (2024)

■ Various quark models:

- S. Q. Luo and X. Liu, Phys. Rev. D **107**, 074041 (2023)
P. Jakhad, J. Oudichhya, K. Gandhi and A. K. Rai, Phys. Rev. D **108**, 014011 (2023)
E. Ortiz-Pacheco and R. Bijker, Phys. Rev. D **108**, 054014 (2023)
G. L. Yu, Y. Meng, Z. Y. Li, Z. G. Wang and L. Jie, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A **38**, 2350082 (2023)
J. H. Pan and J. Pan, Phys. Rev. D **109**, 076010 (2024)

■ Effective Lagrangian approach:

- J. Feng, C. Cheng, F. Yang and Y. Huang, arXiv:2303.17770

■ Contact range theory:

- M. J. Yan, F. Z. Peng and M. Pavon Valderrama, Phys. Rev. D **109**, 014023 (2024)



■ Theoretical work involving $\Omega_c(3185)$ and $\Omega_c(3327)$

■ Three-quark perspective:

- Z. G. Wang, F. Lu and Y. Liu, Eur. Phys. J. C **83**, 689 (2023)
U. Ozdem, Phys. Lett. B **849**, 138432 (2024)
S. Q. Luo and X. Liu, Phys. Rev. D **107**, 074041 (2023)
P. Jakhad, J. Oudichhya, K. Gandhi and A. K. Rai, Phys. Rev. D **108**, 014011 (2023)
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G. L. Yu, Y. Meng, Z. Y. Li, Z. G. Wang and L. Jie, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A **38**, 2350082 (2023)
J. H. Pan and J. Pan, Phys. Rev. D **109**, 076010 (2024)

■ Pentaquark perspective:

- Q. Xin, X. S. Yang and Z. G. Wang, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A **38**, 2350123 (2023)
M. J. Yan, F. Z. Peng and M. Pavon Valderrama, Phys. Rev. D **109**, 014023 (2024)
J. Feng, C. Cheng, F. Yang and Y. Huang, arXiv:2303.17770



➤ Our work

Phys. Rev. D **108**, 094045 (2023)

Based on **baryon-meson** configuration

- Bound state calculation
 - single-channel
 - coupled-channel
- Scattering process
 - examine resonance state

Quark delocalization color screening model (QDCSM)

QDCSM was developed by Nanjing-Los Alamos collaboration in 1990s aimed to multi-quark study.
 (Phys. Rev. Lett. 69, 2901 (1992))

- Two new ingredients (based on quark cluster model configuration)
quark delocalization (orbital excitation)

$$\phi_\alpha(\mathbf{S}_i) = \left(\frac{1}{\pi b^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{S}_i/2)^2}{2b^2}}, \quad \psi_\alpha(\mathbf{S}_i, \epsilon) = (\phi_\alpha(\mathbf{S}_i) + \epsilon \phi_\alpha(-\mathbf{S}_i)) / N(\epsilon),$$

$$\phi_\beta(-\mathbf{S}_i) = \left(\frac{1}{\pi b^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{r}+\mathbf{S}_i/2)^2}{2b^2}}. \quad \psi_\beta(-\mathbf{S}_i, \epsilon) = (\phi_\beta(-\mathbf{S}_i) + \epsilon \phi_\beta(\mathbf{S}_i)) / N(\epsilon),$$

$$N(\epsilon) = \sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 + 2\epsilon e^{-S_i^2/4b^2}}.$$

color screening (color structure)

- Apply to the study of baryon-baryon interaction and dibaryons
deuteron, d, NN, NΛ, NΩ, ...*
- Apply to the study of baryon-meson interaction and pentaquarks
NK, Nπ, PC, ...



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

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V_{CON}(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) = -a_c \boldsymbol{\lambda}_i^c \cdot \boldsymbol{\lambda}_j^c [f(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) + V_0]$$

$$f(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{r}_{ij}^2 & i, j \text{ occur in the same cluster} \\ \frac{1-e^{-\mu_{q_i q_j} r_{ij}^2}}{\mu_{q_i q_j}} & i, j \text{ occur in different cluster} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad V_{OGE}(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) = \frac{1}{4} \alpha_s \boldsymbol{\lambda}_i^c \cdot \boldsymbol{\lambda}_j^c \left[\frac{1}{r_{ij}} - \frac{\pi}{2} \delta(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) \left(\frac{1}{m_i^2} + \frac{1}{m_j^2} + \frac{4\boldsymbol{\sigma}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_j}{3m_i m_j} \right) \right]$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad V_\chi(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) = V_\pi(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) + V_K(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) + V_\eta(\mathbf{r}_{ij})$$

$$V_\pi(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) = \frac{g_{ch}^2}{4\pi} \frac{m_\pi^2}{12m_i m_j} \frac{\Lambda_\pi^2 m_\pi}{\Lambda_\pi^2 - m_\pi^2} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_j \left[Y(m_\pi r_{ij}) - \frac{\Lambda_\pi^3}{m_\pi^3} Y(\Lambda_\pi r_{ij}) \right] \sum_{a=1}^3 \lambda_i^a \lambda_j^a,$$

$$V_K(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) = \frac{g_{ch}^2}{4\pi} \frac{m_K^2}{12m_i m_j} \frac{\Lambda_K^2 m_K}{\Lambda_K^2 - m_K^2} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_j \left[Y(m_K r_{ij}) - \frac{\Lambda_K^3}{m_K^3} Y(\Lambda_K r_{ij}) \right] \sum_{a=4}^7 \lambda_i^a \lambda_j^a$$

$$V_\eta(\mathbf{r}_{ij}) = \frac{g_{ch}^2}{4\pi} \frac{m_\eta^2}{12m_i m_j} \frac{\Lambda_\eta^2}{\Lambda_\eta^2 - m_\eta^2} m_\eta \boldsymbol{\sigma}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_j \left[Y(m_\eta r_{ij}) - \frac{\Lambda_\eta^3}{m_\eta^3} Y(\Lambda_\eta r_{ij}) \right] \\ \times [\cos \theta_P(\lambda_i^8 \lambda_j^8) - \sin \theta_P(\lambda_i^0 \lambda_j^0)],$$

Results



$J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$
single-channel

Structure	χ^{f_i}	χ^{σ_j}	Channel	E_{th}^{Theo}	E_{sc}	E_B	E_{th}^{Exp}	E'
$qss - \bar{q}c$	$i = 2$	$j = 1$	ΞD	3235	3238	ub	3187	3190
	$i = 2$	$j = 2$	ΞD^*	3319	3321	ub	3325	3327
	$i = 2$	$j = 3$	$\Xi^* D^*$	3441	3447	ub	3543	3549
$qsc - \bar{q}s$	$i = 2$	$j = 1$	$\Xi'_c \bar{K}$	3130	3137	ub	3072	3079
	$i = 2$	$j = 1$	$\Xi_c \bar{K}$	3060	3066	ub	2962	2968
	$i = 2$	$j = 2$	$\Xi'_c \bar{K}^*$	3449	3454	ub	3469	3574
$ssc - \bar{q}q$	$i = 2$	$j = 2$	$\Xi_c \bar{K}^*$	3379	3386	ub	3359	3366
	$i = 2$	$j = 3$	$\Xi_c^* \bar{K}^*$	3466	3472	ub	3537	3543
	$i = 1$	$j = 2$	$\Omega_c \omega$	3548	3545	-3	3477	3474
	$i = 1$	$j = 3$	$\Omega_c^* \omega$	3558	3554	-4	3548	3544

coupled-channel

unbound



Coupled-structure	E_{th}^{Theo} (Channel)	E_{cc}	E_B	E_{th}^{Exp}	E'
$qss - \bar{q}c$	3235 (ΞD)	3237	ub	3187	3190
$qsc - \bar{q}s$	3060 ($\Xi_c \bar{K}$)	3065	ub	2962	2967
$ssc - \bar{q}q$	3548 ($\Omega_c \omega$)	3545	-3	3477	3474
$qss - \bar{q}c, ssc - \bar{q}q$	3235 (ΞD)	3230	-5	3187	3192
$qss - \bar{q}c, qsc - \bar{q}s, ssc - \bar{q}q$	3060 ($\Xi_c \bar{K}$)	3064	ub	2962	2966

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coupled-channel

quaqsibound

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$qss - \bar{q}c, qsc - \bar{q}s, ssc - \bar{q}q$	3060 ($\Xi_c \bar{K}$)	3064	ub	2962	2966

Results



$J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$
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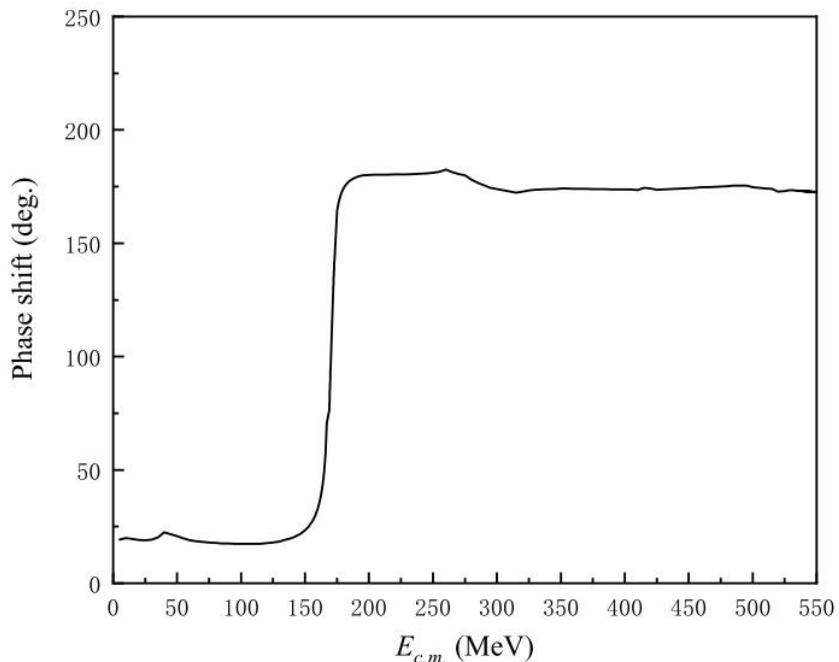
coupled-channel

unbound

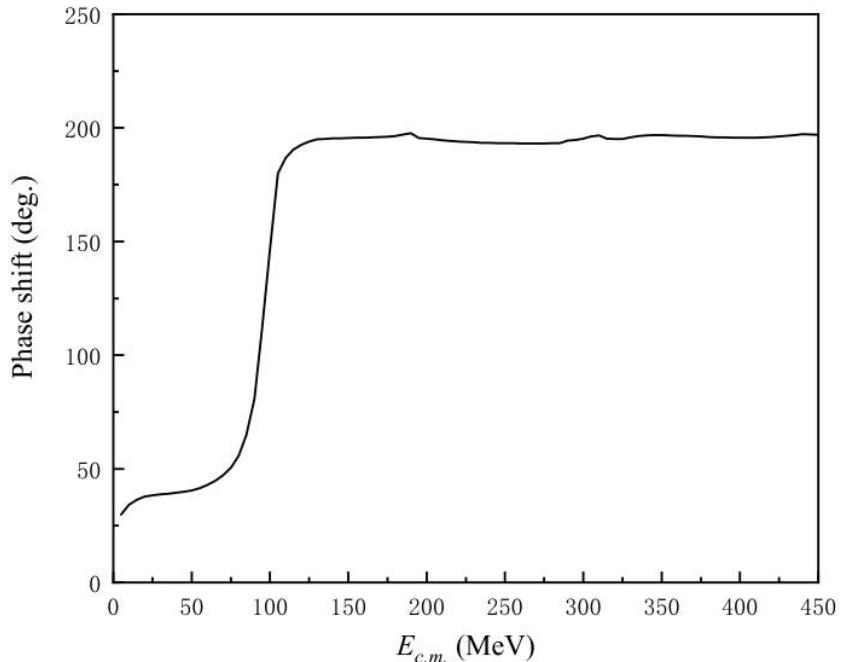
quaqsibound

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Scattering process

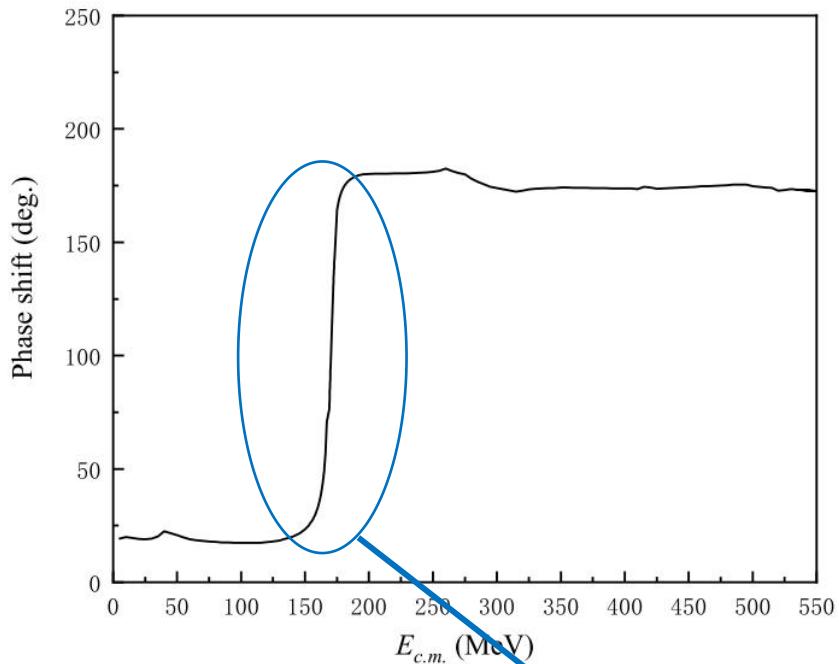


The phase shift of open channel $\Xi_c \bar{K}$

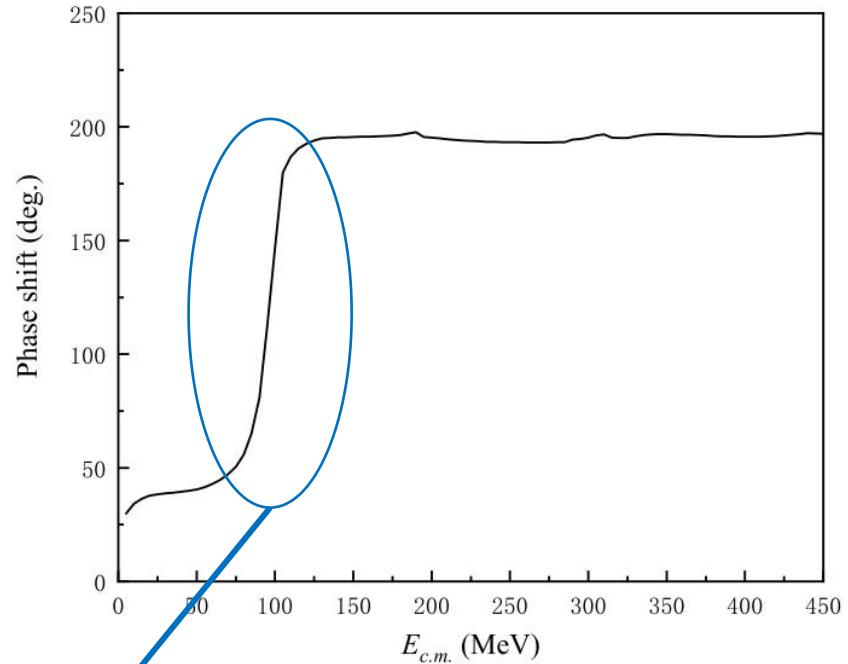


The phase shift of open channel $\Xi'_c \bar{K}$

Scattering process



The phase shift of open channel $\Xi_c \bar{K}$



The phase shift of open channel $\Xi'_c \bar{K}$

A resonance is identified, dominated by ΞD



In $\Xi_c \bar{K}$ channel : $M_{res}^{Theo} = 3230$ MeV,

$M'_{res} = 3182$ MeV,

$\Gamma_{res} = 8.4$ MeV,

In $\Xi'_c \bar{K}$ channel : $M_{res}^{Theo} = 3221$ MeV,

$M'_{res} = 3174$ MeV,

$\Gamma_{res} = 33.6$ MeV.

ΞD: corrected mass: 3174--3182 MeV, width: 42 MeV

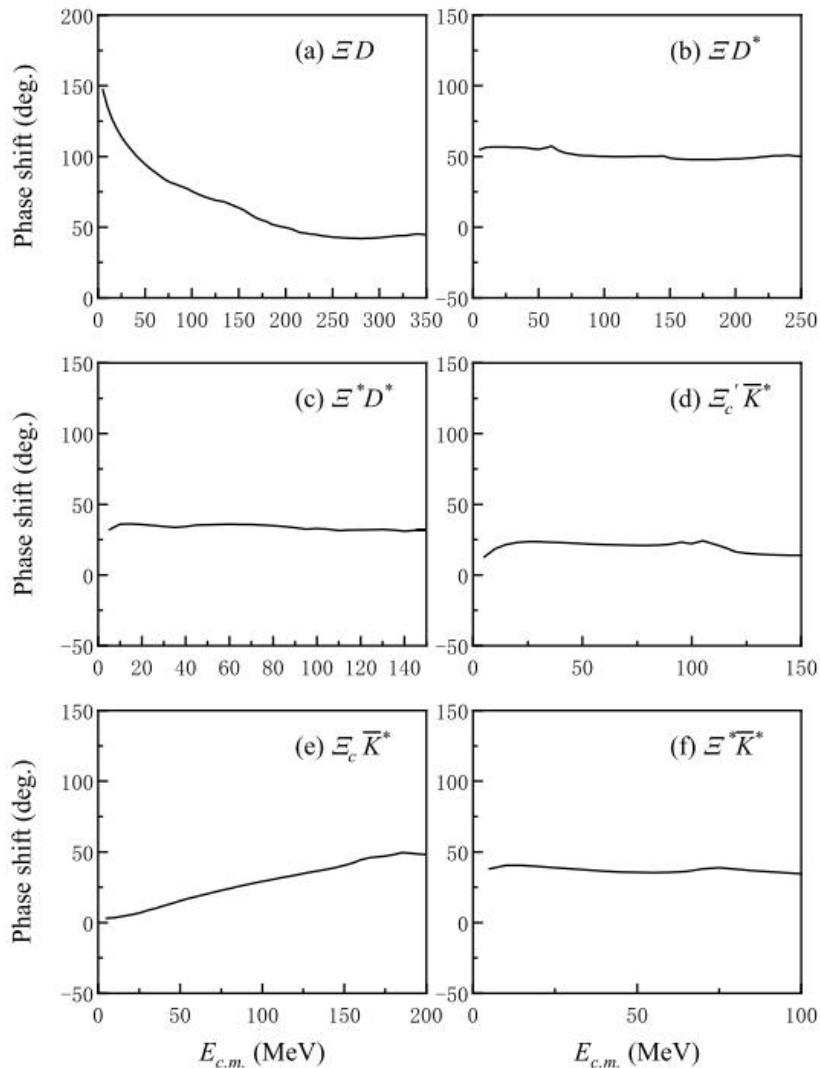
$\Omega c(3185)$: mass: $3185.1 \pm 1.7^{+7.4}_{-0.9} \pm 0.2$ MeV , width: $50 \pm 7^{+10}_{-20}$ MeV

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 131902 \(2023\)](#)

Further, RMS cluster spacing of the ΞD: 1.9 fm,

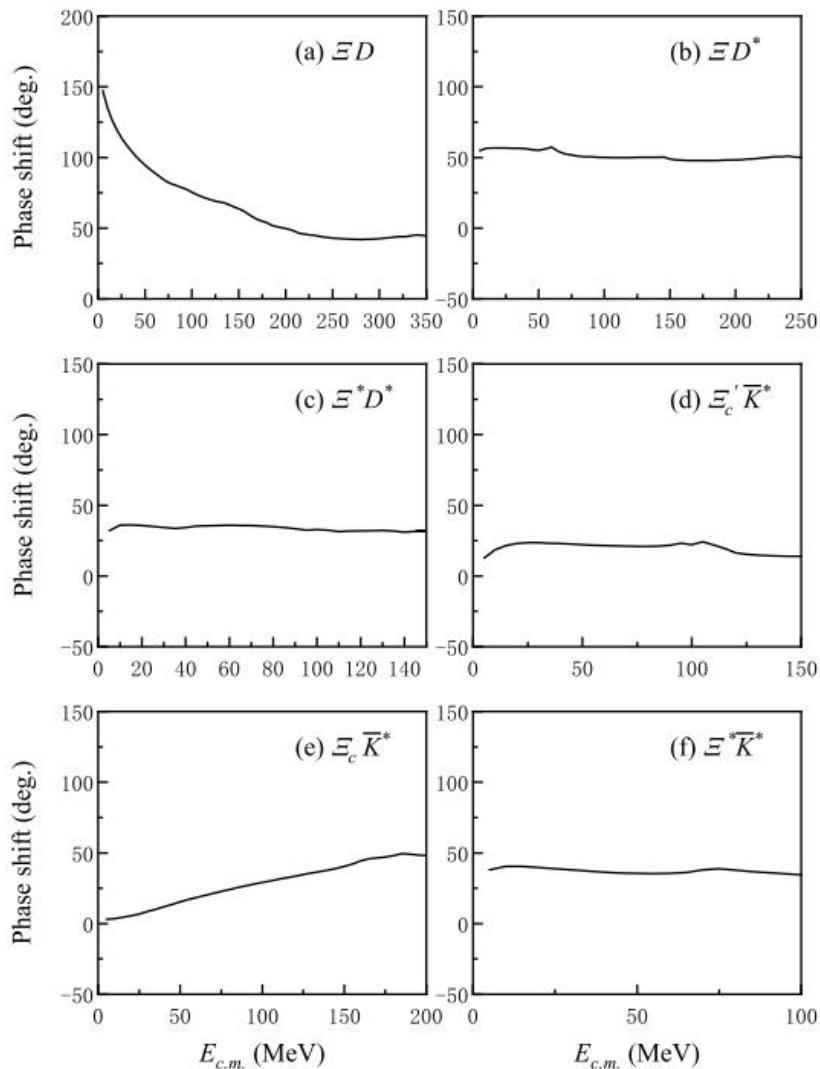
Therefore $\Omega c(3185)$ can be interpreted as ΞD **molecular state** with $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$

Results



The phase shifts of other open channels

Results

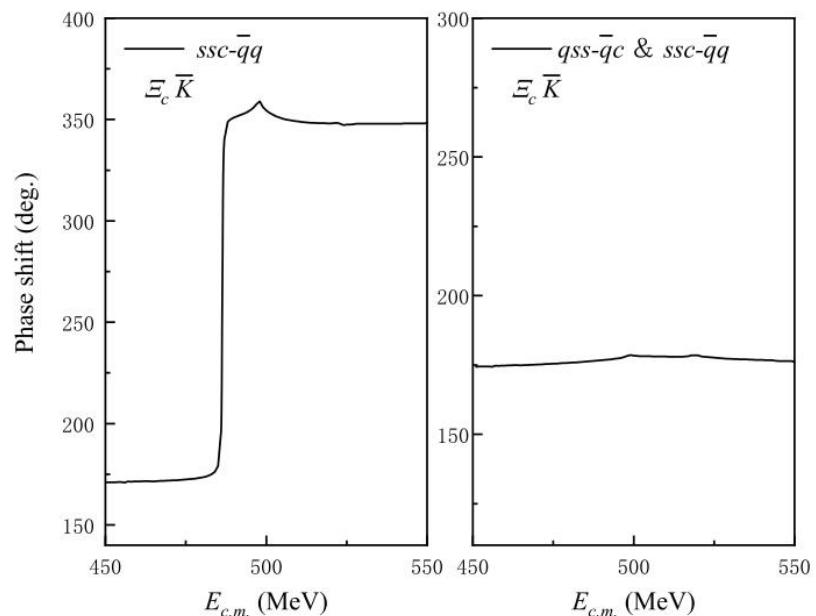
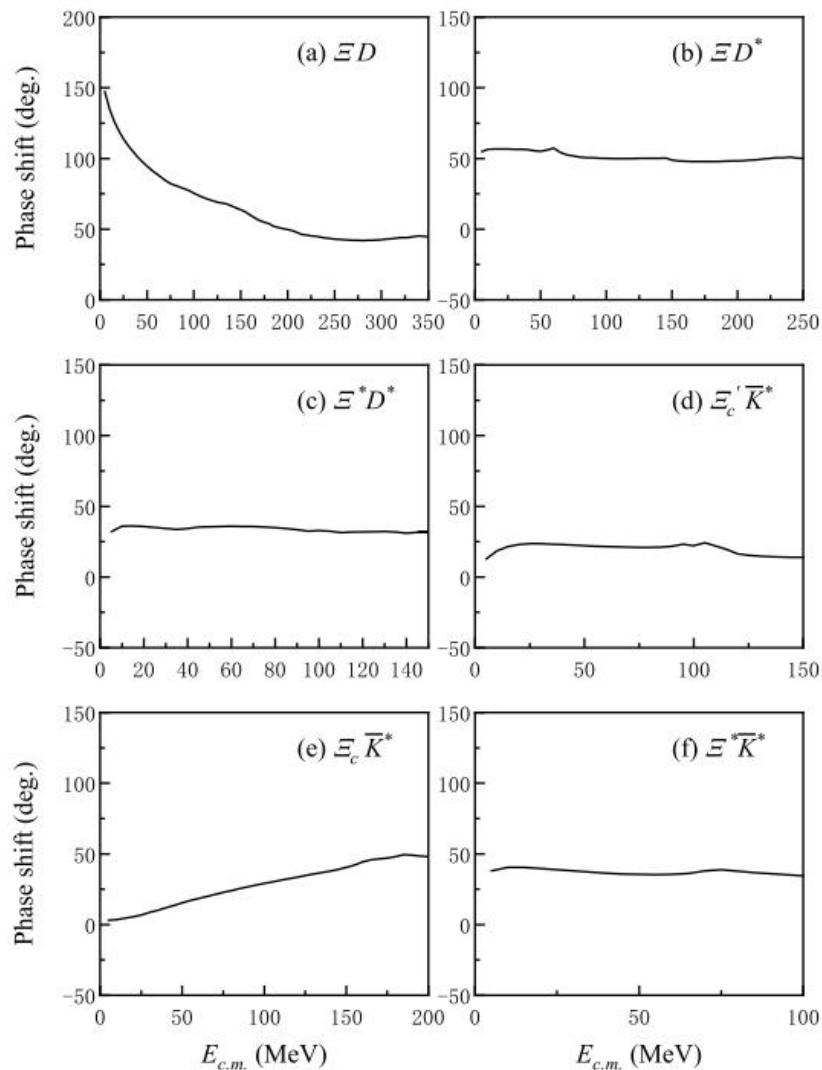


The phase shifts of other open channels

No other resonance state is identified

What happened to $\Omega_c \omega$, $\Omega_c^* \omega$?

Results



The phase shifts of the open channel $\Xi_c \bar{K}$ with $ssc - \bar{q}q$ structure coupling (left) and $qss - \bar{q}c$ & $ssc - \bar{q}q$ structure coupling (right)

The phase shifts of other open channels

Results



$J^P = \frac{3}{2}^-$
single-channel

Structure	χ^{f_i}	χ^{σ_j}	Channel	E_{th}^{Theo}	E_{sc}	E_B	E_{th}^{Exp}	E'
$qss - \bar{q}c$	$i = 2$	$j = 4$	ΞD^*	3319	3323	ub	3325	3329
	$i = 2$	$j = 5$	$\Xi^* D$	3357	3362	ub	3405	3410
	$i = 2$	$j = 6$	$\Xi^* D^*$	3441	3446	ub	3543	3548
$qsc - \bar{q}s$	$i = 2$	$j = 4$	$\Xi'_c \bar{K}^*$	3449	3457	ub	3469	3477
	$i = 2$	$j = 4$	$\Xi_c \bar{K}^*$	3379	3386	ub	3359	3366
	$i = 2$	$j = 5$	$\Xi_c^* \bar{K}$	3147	3153	ub	3140	3146
$ssc - \bar{q}q$	$i = 2$	$j = 6$	$\Xi_c^* \bar{K}^*$	3466	3472	ub	3537	3543
	$i = 1$	$j = 4$	$\Omega_c \omega$	3548	3546	-2	3477	3475
	$i = 1$	$j = 6$	$\Omega_c^* \omega$	3558	3554	-4	3548	3544

coupled-channel

Coupled-structure	E_{th}^{Theo} (Channel)	E_{cc}	E_B	E_{th}^{Exp}	E'
$qss - \bar{q}c$	3319 (ΞD^*)	3322	ub	3325	3328
$qsc - \bar{q}s$	3147 ($\Xi_c^* \bar{K}$)	3150	ub	3140	3143
$ssc - \bar{q}q$	3548 ($\Omega_c \omega$)	3546	-2	3477	3475
$qss - \bar{q}c, ssc - \bar{q}q$	3319 (ΞD^*)	3321	ub	3325	3327
$qss - \bar{q}c, qsc - \bar{q}s, ssc - \bar{q}q$	3147 ($\Xi_c^* \bar{K}$)	3145	-2	3140	3138

Results



$J^P = \frac{3}{2}^-$
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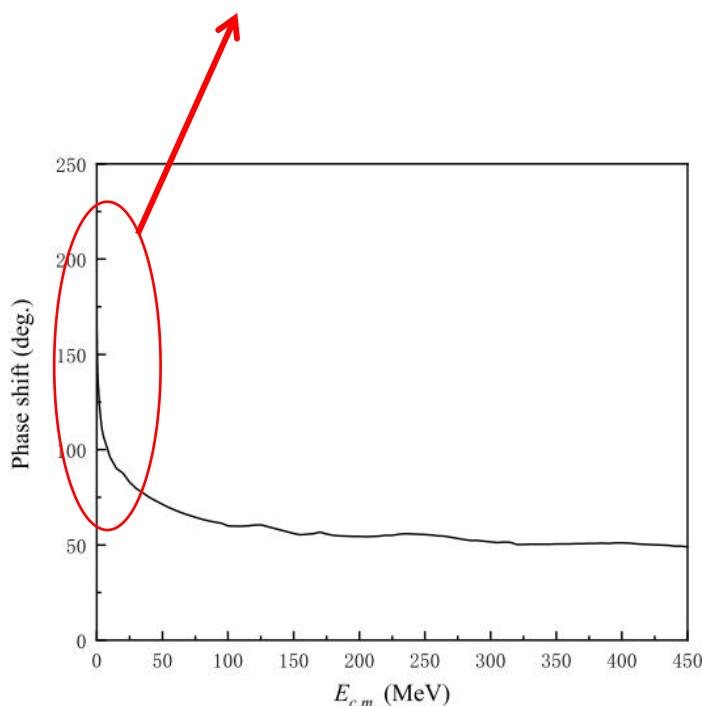
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	$i = 2$	$j = 4$	$\Xi_c \bar{K}^*$	3379	3386	ub	3359	3366
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$ssc - \bar{q}q$	$i = 2$	$j = 6$	$\Xi_c^* \bar{K}^*$	3466	3472	ub	3537	3543
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	$i = 1$	$j = 6$	$\Omega_c^* \omega$	3558	3554	-4	3548	3544

coupled-channel

a bound state

Coupled-structure	E_{th}^{Theo} (Channel)	E_{cc}	E_B	E_{th}^{Exp}	E'
$qss - \bar{q}c$	3319 (ΞD^*)	3322	ub	3325	3328
$qsc - \bar{q}s$	3147 ($\Xi_c^* \bar{K}$)	3150	ub	3140	3143
$ssc - \bar{q}q$	3548 ($\Omega_c \omega$)	3546	-2	3477	3475
$qss - \bar{q}c, ssc - \bar{q}q$	3319 (ΞD^*)	3321	ub	3325	3327
$qss - \bar{q}c, qsc - \bar{q}s, ssc - \bar{q}q$	3147 ($\Xi_c^* \bar{K}$)	3145	-2	3140	3138

bound state behavior



The phase shift of open channel $\Xi_c^* \bar{K}$

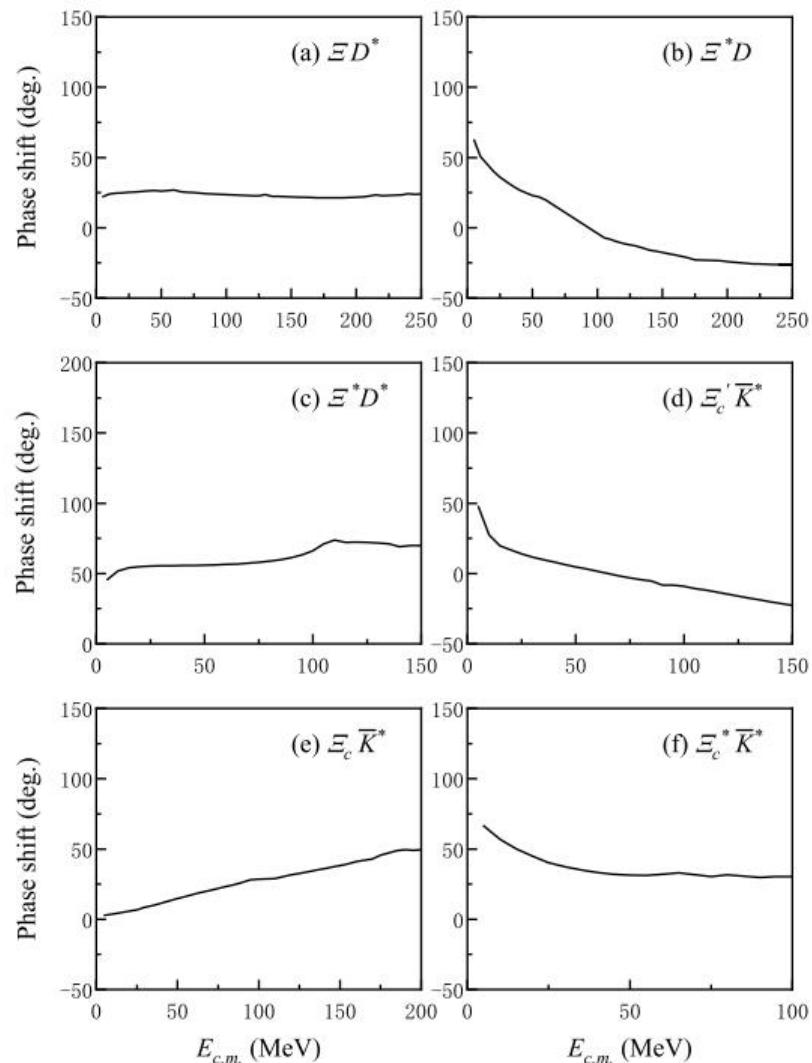
The bound state is dominated by the $\Xi_c^* \bar{K}$
corrected mass: 3138 MeV,
width: narrow [Phys. Rev. C 83, 015202 \(2011\)](#)

RMS cluster spacing: 1.8 fm

$\Omega_c(3120)$: mass = $3119.1 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.3$ MeV,
width = 0.60 ± 0.63 MeV.
[Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 182001 \(2017\)](#)

Therefore, $\Xi_c^* \bar{K}$ with $J^P = \frac{3}{2}^-$ can be a good candidate for the $\Omega_c(3120)$.

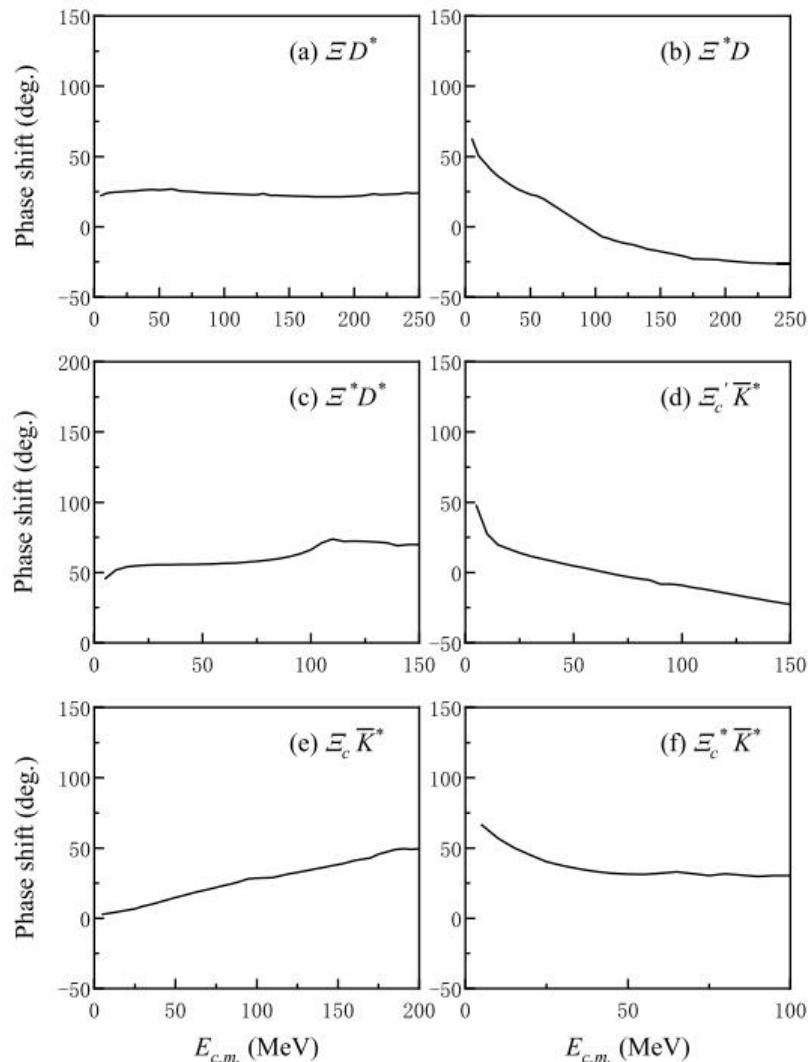
Results



No other resonance state is identified

The phase shifts of other open channels

Results



Formation of the bound state $\Xi_c^* \bar{K}$

↔

Lowest energy of $\Omega_c \omega$, $\Omega_c^* \omega$ being elevated

The phase shifts of other open channels

Results



$$J^P = \frac{5}{2}^-$$

Structure	χ^{f_i}	χ^{σ_j}	Channel	E_{th}^{Theo}	E_{sc}	E_B	E_{th}^{Exp}	E'
$qss - \bar{q}c$	$i = 2$	$j = 7$	$\Xi^* D^*$	3441	3444	ub	3543	3546
$qsc - \bar{q}s$	$i = 2$	$j = 7$	$\Xi_c^* \bar{K}^*$	3466	3474	ub	3537	3545
$ssc - \bar{q}q$	$i = 1$	$j = 7$	$\Omega_c^* \omega$	3558	3555	-3	3548	3545

After channel coupling, a bound state with binding energy of -11 MeV

- A $ssc\bar{q}q$ pentaquark with $J^P = 5/2^-$ and mass of 3526 MeV, is predicted here.
- The lowest energy of the $\Omega_c^* \omega$ is elevated above its threshold

Results

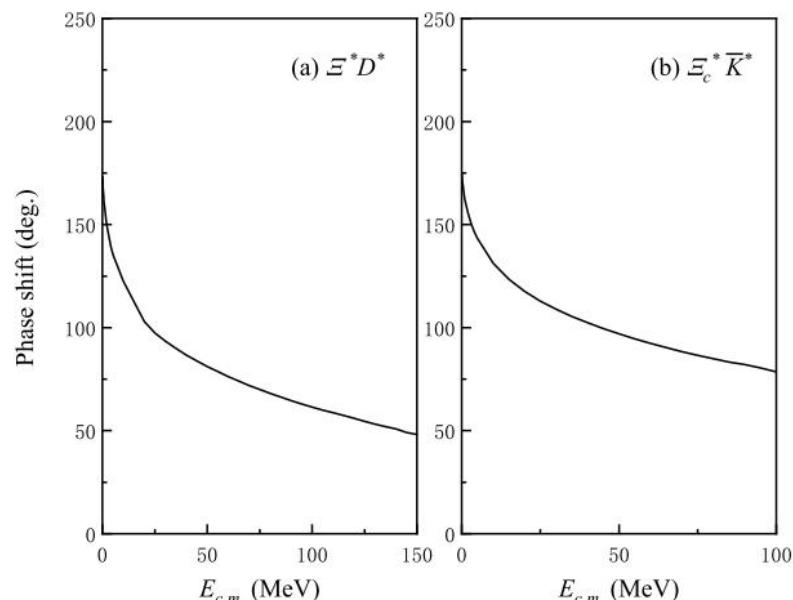


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Summary

- The $\Omega_c(3185)$ can be interpreted as a **ΞD molecular state** with $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$.
- The $\Omega_c(3120)$ can be interpreted as a **$\Xi_c^* \bar{K}$ molecular state** with $J^P = \frac{3}{2}^-$.
- A $ssc\bar{q}q$ pentaquark with $J^P = \frac{5}{2}^-$ and mass of 3526 MeV is predicted.
- Channel coupling plays a crucial role in our work.
- Investigation from an unquenched picture is expected in the future.



Thanks for your attention !