We discuss a new type of $L = 0$ positive-parity dibaryons, $\pi BB'$, where the dominant binding mechanism is provided by resonating $p$-wave pion-baryon interactions. Recent calculations of such pion assisted dibaryons are reviewed with special emphasis placed on the non-strange $I(J^P)=1(2^+)$ $N\Delta$ dibaryon $D_{12}(2150)$ studied recently at JLab, and on the $0(3^+)$ $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon $D_{03}(2380)$ discovered recently by the WASA-at-COSY Collaboration. We discuss recent searches by the HADES Collaboration at GSI and by the E15 and E27 Experiments at J-PARC for a strangeness $S=-1$ $I(J^P)=\frac{3}{2}(0^-)$ $K^- pp$ dibaryon and perhaps also for a strange $I(J^P)=\frac{3}{2}(2^+)$ $N\Sigma(1385)$ pion assisted dibaryon ($\chi_{22}^2(2270)$). Charm $C=+1$ dibaryons, predicted with these same $I(J^P)$ values, are also briefly reviewed.

PACS numbers: 11.80.Jy, 13.75.-n, 21.45.-v

1. Introduction

The present overview is focused on the notion of pion assisted dibaryons, $\pi BB'$. The idea is to enhance the binding of $L = 0$ $BB'$ configurations through the strong $p$-wave $\pi B$ and $\pi B'$ attraction. In the $S = 0$ non-strange sector, for the $\pi NN$ system, we show how certain $N\Delta$ near-threshold quasibound states emerge, and for the $\pi N\Delta$ system we show how certain $\Delta\Delta$ quasibound states emerge, notably the $I(J^P)=0(3^+)$ $D_{03}(2380)$ dibaryon discovered recently by the WASA-at-COSY Collaboration [1, 2, 3].

In the strangeness $S = -1$ sector, we focus attention to a $\pi \Lambda N - \pi \Sigma N$ dibaryon in a spin and isospin stretched configuration $I(J^P)=\frac{3}{2}(2^+)$ predicted near the $\pi \Sigma N$ threshold at $\sqrt{s} \approx 2270$ MeV [4]. This pion assisted dibaryon, resembling a two-body quasibound state of $N\Sigma(1385)$ and to a lesser extent $\Delta(1232)Y$, with $Y \equiv \Lambda, \Sigma$, may be looked for in the...
same production reactions used to search for a $K^-pp$ $I(J^P)=$ $\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$ $\bar{K}$ assisted dibaryon (but with s-wave $K^-$ meson) which may also be viewed as a $N\Lambda(1405)$ quasibound state [7]. For a recent overview of $K^-pp$ and its implications to $\bar{K}$–nuclear phenomenology, see Ref. [8].

In the charm $C=+1$ sector, we briefly review two recently suggested charmed dibaryons, with $I(J^P)=$ $\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$ & $\frac{3}{2}(2^+)$ configurations, in perfect analogy to the $S=-1$ dibaryons discussed above.

Fig. 1. $D_{03}(2380)\ \Delta\Delta$ dibaryon resonance signatures in recent experiments by the WASA-at-COSY Collaboration. Left: from observing a peak in the $pn\rightarrow d\pi^0\pi^0$ reaction [1], see left panel of Fig. 1. Right: from the Argand diagram of the $^3D_3$ partial wave in $pn$ scattering [3].

The present overview updates a review of dibaryons published a few years ago [9] when the mere observation of just a peak in the $pn\rightarrow d\pi^0\pi^0$ reaction [1], see left panel of Fig. 1, was not generally accepted as evidence for the $I(J^P)=0(3^+)\ D_{03}(2380)\ \Delta\Delta$ dibaryon resonance. A corresponding peak was subsequently seen also in $pn\rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^-$ [2], with a cross section related to that of $pn\rightarrow d\pi^0\pi^0$ by assuming an underlying $D_{03}(2380)$ dibaryon resonance. Recent measurements by WASA-at-COSY [3] of $pn$ scattering and analyzing power, as shown by the $pn\ ^3D_3$ partial wave Argand diagram in the right panel of Fig. 1, provide a 'smoking gun’ for this dibaryon which is the only dibaryon established unambiguously so far. My own work with Garcilazo, interpreting $D_{03}(2380)$ as a $\pi N\Delta$ pion assisted dibaryon, took a while to develop [10, 11]. Before getting to this main subject, we start in the next section with a brief overview of dibaryon expectations from quark models, then moving on to discuss meson assisted dibaryons in the non-strange, strange and charmed sectors mentioned above.
2. Quark models

Historically, discussions of six-quark ($6q$) dibaryons were based on symmetry considerations related to the color-magnetic (CM) gluon exchange interaction

$$ V_{CM} = \sum_{i<j} -(\lambda_i \cdot \lambda_j)(s_i \cdot s_j)v(r_{ij}), \quad (1) $$

where $\lambda_i$ and $s_i$ are the color and spin operators of the $i$-th quark and $v(r_{ij})$ is a flavor-conserving short-ranged interaction between quarks $i, j$. For $L = 0$ spatially symmetric color-singlet $n$-quark cluster, the matrix element of $v(r_{ij})$ is independent of the particular $i, j$ pair and is denoted $M_0$, allowing for a closed form summation over $i$ and $j$ in Eq. (1) and resulting in

$$ \langle V_{CM} \rangle = \left[ -\frac{n(10-n)}{4} + \Delta P_f + \frac{S(S+1)}{3} \right] M_0, \quad (2) $$

where $P_f$ sums over $\pm 1$ for any symmetric/antisymmetric flavor pair, $\Delta P_f$ means with respect to the SU(3)$_f$ antisymmetric representation of $n$ quarks, $n = 3$ for baryons and $n = 6$ for dibaryons, $S$ is the total Pauli spin, and where $M_0 \sim 75$ MeV from the $\Delta-N$ mass difference. The leading strangeness $S = 0, -1, -2, -3$ dibaryon candidates arising from these CM considerations are listed in Table 1 following Ref. [12], where $\Delta \langle V_{CM} \rangle = \langle V_{CM} \rangle_{6q} - \langle V_{CM} \rangle_B - \langle V_{CM} \rangle_{B'}$ stands for the CM interaction gain in the $6q$ dibaryon configuration with respect to the sum of CM contributions from the separate $B$ and $B'$ $3q$ baryons that define the lowest $BB'$ threshold.

Table 1. Leading $6q$ $L = 0$ dibaryon candidates [12], their $BB'$ structure and the CM interaction gain with respect of the lowest $BB'$ threshold calculated by means of Eq. (2). Asterisks are used for the 10$_f$ baryons $\Sigma^* \equiv \Sigma(1385)$ and $\Xi^* \equiv \Xi(1530)$. The symbol $[i,j,k]$ stands for the Young tableau of the SU(3)$_f$ representation, with $i$ arrays in the first row, $j$ arrays in the second row and $k$ arrays in the third row, from which $P_f$ is evaluated. The 10 SU(3)$_f$ representation is denoted here 10$^*$. Except for $S = -1$, the leading dibaryon candidates listed in Table I are the ones mostly dealt with in quark-model calculations. The table shows

| $-S$ | SU(3)$_f$ | $I$ | $J^\pi$ | $BB'$ structure | $\Delta \langle V_{CM} \rangle_{6q}$/M$_0$ |
|------|----------|-----|--------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|
| 0    | [3,3,0]  | 10$^*$ | 0 | 3$^+$ | $\Delta \Delta$ | 0 |
| 1    | [3,2,1]  | 8    | 1/2 | 2$^+$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(N\Sigma^* + 2\Delta \Sigma)$ | 1 |
| 2    | [2,2,2]  | 1    | 0 | 0$^+$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\Lambda \Lambda + 2N \Xi - \sqrt{\Sigma} \Sigma \Xi)$ | 2 |
| 3    | [3,2,1]  | 8    | 1/2 | 2$^+$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\sqrt{2}N \Omega - \Lambda \Xi^* + \Sigma^* \Xi - \Sigma \Xi^*)$ | 1 |
clearly the prominence of the $S = -2$ $H$ dibaryon that was first predicted by Jaffe [13] as a genuine bound state well below the $\Lambda\Lambda$ threshold. However, more realistic $6q$ quark cluster model calculations that (i) break SU(3)$_f$, (ii) account for full quark antisymmetrization, and (iii) also make contact via resonating group methods (RGM) with related $BB'$ coupled channels and thresholds, placed the $H$ near the $\Xi N$ threshold at $E_{\Lambda\Lambda} \approx 26$ MeV [14]. Recent experimental searches for a weakly decaying $\Lambda\Lambda$ bound state by Belle [15] and ALICE [16] imply that Jaffe’s $H$ dibaryon is particle-unstable against strong decay. This is confirmed by recent lattice QCD (LQCD) simulations [17] and by chiral EFT arguments [18] suggesting that the $H$ could appear at most as a resonance near the $\Xi N$ threshold at $E_{\Lambda\Lambda} \approx 26$ MeV, in agreement with the prediction of the 1983 first $6q$ RGM calculation [14].

For $S = -3$, the $2^+$ deeply bound $\Omega N$ dibaryon predicted in Ref. [19], together with a $1^+$ companion, is more likely according to recent LQCD simulations [20] to be just weakly bound with respect to the $\Omega – N$ threshold, well above the lower $S = -3$ thresholds $\Xi – \Lambda$ and $\Xi – \Sigma$, again far from being particle-stable.

For $S = 0$, although the recently established $D_{03}(2380)$ [1] lies below the $\Delta\Delta$ threshold, it is far from being particle-stable and is considerably less bound than suggested e.g. in Ref. [21]. In fact, a recent study of non-strange $6q$ spatially symmetric $L = 0$ dibaryons [22], superseding $6q$ bag-model calculations [13, 23], finds such a $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon at several hundreds of MeV above the $\Delta – \Delta$ threshold, concluding that “the recently observed peak in the $I(J^P)=0(3^+)$ channel should be a molecular configuration composed of two $\Delta$ baryons.” Indeed, the hadronic-based calculations reviewed below emphasize the long-range physics aspects of non-strange dibaryons.

3. Non-strange dibaryons

$N\Delta$ and $\Delta\Delta$ s-wave dibaryon resonances $D_{IS}$ with isospin $I$ and spin $S$ were proposed as early as 1964, when quarks were still perceived as merely mathematical entities, by Dyson and Xuong [24] who focused on the lowest-dimension SU(6) multiplet in the $56 \times 56$ product that contains the SU(3) $10$ and $27$ multiplets in which the deuteron $D_{01}$ and $NN$ virtual state $D_{10}$ are classified. This yields two dibaryon candidates, $D_{12}$ ($N\Delta$) and $D_{03}$ ($\Delta\Delta$) as listed in Table 2. Identifying the constant $A$ in the resulting mass formula $M = A + B[I(I+1) + S(S+1) - 2]$ with the $NN$ threshold mass 1878 MeV, a value $B \approx 47$ MeV was determined by assigning $D_{12}$ to the $pp \leftrightarrow \pi^+d$ resonance at $\sqrt{s} = 2160$ MeV (near the $N\Delta$ threshold) which was observed already during the 1950’s. This led to the prediction $M(D_{03}) = 2350$ MeV. The $D_{03}$ dibaryon was the subject of many quark-based model calculations since 1980, as reviewed elsewhere [25].
Table 2. Non-strange $s$-wave dibaryon SU(6) predictions [24]. The $\mathbf{10}$ SU(3)$_f$ representation is denoted here $\mathbf{10}^\ast$.

| dibaryon | $I$ | $S$ | SU(3) | legend   | mass     |
|----------|-----|-----|--------|----------|----------|
| $D_{01}$ | 0   | 1   | $\mathbf{10}^\ast$ | deuteron | $A$      |
| $D_{10}$ | 1   | 0   | $\mathbf{27}$ | $nn$     | $A$      |
| $D_{12}$ | 1   | 2   | $\mathbf{27}$ | $N\Delta$ | $A + 6B$ |
| $D_{21}$ | 2   | 1   | $\mathbf{35}$ | $N\Delta$ | $A + 6B$ |
| $D_{03}$ | 0   | 3   | $\mathbf{10}^\ast$ | $\Delta\Delta$ | $A + 10B$ |
| $D_{30}$ | 3   | 0   | $\mathbf{28}$ | $\Delta\Delta$ | $A + 10B$ |

It is shown below that the pion-assisted methodology applied recently by Gal and Garcilazo [10, 11] couples $D_{12}$ and $D_{03}$ dynamically in a perfectly natural way, the analogue of which has not emerged in quark-based models. As stated earlier in this Review, our hadronic-based calculations emphasize the long-range physics aspects of non-strange dibaryons.

### 3.1. $N\Delta$ dibaryons

Fig. 2. $D_{12}$ dibaryon $s$-channel (dashed) contributions to $pp \to d\pi^+$, $P_2$ partial-wave (left panel) and total (right panel) cross sections from SAID [26], plus a small $^3F_3^2D_3$ dibaryon (dotted) contribution, in a model [27] that includes non-resonant $t$-channel exchange (dot-dashed) contributions with amplitudes interfering constructively with $s$-channel amplitudes. Model sensitivities are exhibited in thin lines.
The $D_{12}$ dibaryon shows up experimentally as $NN(^1D_2) \leftrightarrow \pi d(^3P_2)$ coupled-channel resonance corresponding to a quasibound $N\Delta$ with mass $M \approx 2.15$ GeV, near the $N\Delta$ threshold, and width $\Gamma \approx 0.12$ GeV as derived from the Argand diagram of the $^1D_2$ partial wave in $pp$ elastic scattering, using the SAID partial-wave analysis [26]. The contribution of $D_{12}$ to the $pp \rightarrow d\pi^+$ cross section in a recent reaction model calculation [27] is shown by dashed lines in Fig. 2.

In our recent work [11] we have calculated this dibaryon and other $N\Delta$ dibaryon candidates such as $D_{21}$ (see Table 2) by solving Faddeev equations with relativistic kinematics for the $\pi NN$ three-body system, where the $\pi N$ subsystem is dominated by the $P_{33} \Delta(1232)$ resonance channel and the $NN$ subsystem is dominated by the $^3S_1$ and $^1S_0$ channels. The coupled Faddeev equations give rise then to an effective $N\Delta$ Lippmann-Schwinger (LS) equation for the three-body $S$-matrix pole, with energy-dependent kernels that incorporate spectator-hadron propagators, as shown diagrammatically in Fig. 3 where circles denote the $N\Delta$ $T$ matrix.

![Fig. 3. $N\Delta$ dibaryon’s Lippmann-Schwinger equation [11].](image)

Of the four $L = 0$, $IS = 12, 21, 11, 22$ $N\Delta$ dibaryon candidates $D_{IS}$, the latter two do not provide resonant solutions. For $D_{12}$ ($D_{21}$), only $^3S_1$ ($^1S_0$) contributes out of the two $NN$ interactions. Since the $^3S_1$ interaction is the more attractive one, $D_{12}$ lies below $D_{21}$ as borne out by the calculated masses listed in Table 3 for two choices of the $P_{33}$ interaction form factor corresponding to $\Delta$-isobar spatial sizes 1.35 and 0.9 fm. The two dibaryons are found to be degenerate to within less than 20 MeV. The mass values calculated for $D_{12}$ are reasonably close to those from Refs. [28, 29].

| $D_{12}(>)$ | $D_{21}(>)$ | $D_{12}(<)$ | $D_{21}(<)$ | $D_{12}$ [28] | $D_{12}$ [29] |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2147--160   | 2165--164   | 2159--170   | 2169--169   | 2148--163    | 2144--155    |
3.2. $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryons

Fig. 4. Left: $D_{12}(2150)$ $N\Delta$ dibaryon resonance signal in the Dalitz plot of $M_{d\pi^+}^2 \text{ vs } M_{d\pi^-}^2$ from preliminary $\gamma d \rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^-$ measurements by the CLAS g13 Collaboration at JLab \[30\]. Right: WASA-at-COSY $M_{d\pi}$ distribution \[1\] and as calculated for two (solid lines) input parametrizations of $D_{12}(2150)$ \[27\]. The dot-dashed line gives the $D_{12}(2150) + \pi$ contribution to the two-body decay of $D_{03}(2380)$, and the dashed line gives a scalar-isoscalar emission contribution.

The relevance of the $D_{12}(2150)$ $N\Delta$ dibaryon to the physics of the $D_{03}(2380)$ $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon is demonstrated in Fig. 4 by showing, on the left panel, a $d\pi^\pm$ invariant-mass correlation near the $N\Delta$ threshold as deduced from preliminary CLAS data on the $\gamma d \rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^-$ reaction \[30\] and, on the right panel, a $d\pi$ invariant-mass distribution peaking near the $N\Delta$ threshold as deduced from the WASA-at-COSY $pn \rightarrow d\pi^0\pi^0$ reaction by which the $D_{03}(2380)$ dibaryon was discovered \[1\]. The $\gamma d \rightarrow d\pi^+\pi^-$ preliminary CLAS data suggest a subthreshold $D_{12}(2150)$ dibaryon with mass $2115 \pm 10$ MeV and width $125 \pm 25$ MeV, consistently with past deductions. The peaking of the $d\pi$ invariant-mass distribution in the $pn \rightarrow d\pi^0\pi^0$ reaction essentially at this $D_{12}(2150)$ mass value suggests that the two-body decay modes of $D_{03}(2380)$ are almost saturated by the $D_{12}(2150) + \pi$ decay mode, as reflected in the calculation \[27\] depicted in the right panel.

Four-body $\pi\pi NN$ calculations are required, strictly speaking, to discuss $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryons. In Ref. \[10\] we studied the $D_{03}$ dibaryon by solving a $\pi N \Delta'$ three-body model, where $\Delta'$ is a stable $(1232)$ and the $N\Delta'$ interaction is dominated by the $D_{12}$ dibaryon. The $I(J^P) = 1(2^+) N\Delta'$ interaction was not assumed to resonate, but was fitted within a $NN - \pi NN - N\Delta'$ coupled-channel caricature model to the $NN$ $^1D_2$ $T$-matrix, requiring that the re-
sulting $N\Delta'$ separable-interaction form factor is representative of long-range physics, with momentum-space soft cutoff $\Lambda$ below $3.5$ fm$^{-1}$.

The Faddeev equations of the $\pi N\Delta'$ three-body model give rise, as before, to an effective LS equation for the $\Delta\Delta'$ $S$-matrix pole corresponding to $D_{03}$. This LS equation is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 5, where $D$ stands for the $D_{12}$ dibaryon. The $\pi N$ interaction was assumed again to be dominated by the $P_{33}$ $\Delta$ resonance, using two different parametrizations of its form factor that span a reasonable range of the $\Delta$ hadronic size. In Ref. [11] we have extended the calculation of $D_{03}$ to other $D_{IS}$ $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon candidates, with $D$ now standing for both $N\Delta$ dibaryons $D_{12}$ and $D_{21}$. Since $D_{21}$ is almost degenerate with $D_{12}$, and with no $N\bar{N}$ observables to constrain the input $(I, S) = (2, 1)$ $N\Delta'$ interaction, the latter was taken the same as for $(I, S) = (1, 2)$. The model dependence of this assumption requires further study. $D_{03}$ and $D_{30}$ are the lowest and narrowest $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryons.

Representative results for $D_{03}$ and $D_{30}$ are assembled in Table 4, where the calculated mass and width values listed in each row correspond to the value listed there of the spectator-$\Delta'$ complex mass $W(\Delta')$ used in the propagator of the LS equation shown in Fig. 5. The superscripts $>$ and $<$ stand for two choices of the $\pi N P_{33}$ form factor, with spatial sizes of $1.35$ fm ($>$) and $0.9$ fm ($<$).

| $W(\Delta')$ | $W^>(D_{03})$ | $W^>(D_{30})$ | $W^<(D_{03})$ | $W^<(D_{30})$ |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| $1211-i49.5$ | 2383-i47       | 2412-i49       | 2342-i31       | 2370-i30       |
| $1211-i(2/3)49.5$ | 2383-i41       | 2411-i41       | 2343-i24       | 2370-i22       |

Table 4. $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon $S$-matrix poles (in MeV) obtained in Refs. [10, 11] by using a spectator-$\Delta'$ complex mass $W(\Delta')$ (first column) in the propagator of the LS equation depicted in Fig. 5. The superscripts $>$ and $<$ stand for two choices of the $\pi N P_{33}$ form factor, with spatial sizes of $1.35$ fm ($>$) and $0.9$ fm ($<$).

Fig. 5. $S$-matrix pole equation for $D_{03}(2370)$ $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon [10].

The value of $W(\Delta')$ in the first row is that of the $\Delta(1232)$ S-matrix pole. It is implicitly assumed thereby that the decay $\Delta' \rightarrow N\pi$ proceeds independently of the $\Delta \rightarrow N\pi$ isobar decay. However, as pointed out in Ref. [10], care must be exercised to ensure that the decay nucleons and pions satisfy Fermi-Dirac and Bose-Einstein statistics requirements, respectively. Assuming $L = 0$ for the decay-nucleon
pair, this leads to the suppression factor $2/3$ depicted in the value of $W(\Delta')$ listed in the second row. It is seen that the widths obtained upon applying this width-suppression are only moderately smaller, by less than 15 MeV, than those calculated disregarding this quantum-statistics correlation. A more complete discussion of these and of other $D_{1S} \Delta \Delta$ dibaryon candidates is found in Ref. [11].

The mass and width values $W(D_{03})$ in Table 4 agree very well with those determined by the WASA-at-COSY Collaboration [1, 2, 3], reproducing in particular the reported width $\Gamma(D_{03}) \approx 80$ MeV which is considerably below the rough estimate $2\Gamma_\Delta \approx 200$ MeV for two free-space $\Delta$'s, using the $\Delta(1232)$ pole position from SAID [26]. However, the reduced phase space for each $\Delta \to N\pi$ decay suppresses this estimate by a factor 0.555, which together with the suppression factor $2/3$ from the previous paragraph yields the estimate $\Gamma(\Delta\Delta)_{03} \approx 73$ MeV, to which the partial decay widths to $NN\pi$ and $NN$ need to be added. This results in a total width estimate of about 90 MeV, compared to 82 MeV from Table 4. A similar estimate can be obtained by considering $D_{03}$ decay as occurring through its lower $\pi\Delta_{12}$ channel.

The $D_{30}$ dibaryon in our calculations is located only $\approx 30$ MeV above $D_{03}$, and with a similar width. Allowing its $D_{21}$ input parameters to depart from those found for $D_{12}$ would increase the $D_{30}$ mass by 20–30 MeV, in close agreement with the quark-based calculations of Ref. [31]. Note, however, that the widths calculated there are much larger than ours. The $I = 3$ exotic $D_{30}$ dibaryon was discussed in Ref. [32], where the dominant role that six-quark hidden-color (HC) configurations might play in binding $D_{03}$ and $D_{30}$ was emphasized. However, recent explicit quark-based calculations [31] find HC configurations to play a marginal role, enhancing dibaryon binding by merely $15\pm 5$ MeV and reducing the dibaryon width from 175 to 150 MeV for $D_{03}$, still twice as big as the reported width, and from 216 to 200 MeV for $D_{30}$. This is in line with the negligible role found long ago for HC configurations in the dibaryon calculation of Ref. [33]. In contrast, a very recent calculation [34] claims that 6$q$ HC configurations reduce substantially the calculated width of $D_{03}$ down to $\Gamma \approx 70$ MeV, the argument given being that HC components cannot decay to colorless hadrons. This argument overlooks the strong coupling between colorless and HC $BB'$ components in any realistic 6$q$ wavefunction, through which the HC components decay by using the colorless components for intermediate states.

4. Strange dibaryons

Recent searches for a $\bar{K}NN$ (known as $K^-pp$) $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2} (0^-)$ dibaryon have been reported by experiments at Frascati [35], SPring-8 [36], GSI
and J-PARC [39, 40, 41, 42]. A missing-mass spectrum measured in the $d(\pi^+, K^+)$ reaction at 1.69 GeV/c in J-PARC is shown in Fig. 6, indicating $\approx 22$ MeV attractive shift of the unresolved $Y^*(1385 + 1405)$ quasi-free peak complex. This is consistent with the attraction expected in the $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2} (0^-) \Lambda(1405)$ $N$ s-wave channel shown in Ref. [7] to overlap substantially with $K^{-}pp$. Chirally motivated calculations of $K^{-}pp$ find binding energies of few tens of MeV and larger widths, see the recent review [8]. Such relatively shallow $K^{-}pp$ binding persists upon including the $\pi \Lambda N$ and $\pi \Sigma N$ lower-mass channels [43]. There is a hint of a very broad bound-state signal about 15 MeV below threshold from J-PARC experiment E15 [42], while several past experiments, notably the recent J-PARC experiment E27 [40], claimed a bound state signal, also very broad, near the $\pi \Sigma N$ threshold about 100 MeV below the $K^{-}pp$ threshold. Such a deeply bound $I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2} (0^-)$ $K^{-}pp$ state is unacceptable theoretically.

The $\pi \Lambda N - \pi \Sigma N$ system, however, may benefit from strong meson-baryon $p$-wave interactions, fitted to the $\Delta(1232) \rightarrow \pi N$ and $\Sigma(1385) \rightarrow \pi \Lambda - \pi \Sigma$ form factors, by aligning isospin and angular momentum to $I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(2^+)$. Such a $S = -1$ pion assisted dibaryon was studied in Ref. [4] by solving $\pi Y N$ coupled-channel Faddeev equations, thereby predicting a dibaryon resonance $Y_{\frac{3}{2}^+}$ slightly below the $\pi \Sigma N$ threshold ($\sqrt{s_{th}} \approx 2270$ MeV).

Adding a $\bar{K}NN$ channel hardly matters, since its leading $^3S_1$ $NN$ configuration is Pauli forbidden. Note that with isospin $I = \frac{3}{2}$, this dibaryon differs from the $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2} (0^-)$ $K^{-}pp$ and from the $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(2^+)$ dibaryon listed in Table 1 which according to our calculations might lie almost 100 MeV above $Y_{\frac{3}{2}^+}(2270)$. 

Fig. 6. J-PARC E27 missing-mass spectrum in $d(\pi^+, K^+)$ at 1.69 GeV/c [39].
The $S = -1 \, Y_{s2+}^{2+}(2270)$ dibaryon is expected to have good overlap with $^5S_2$, $I = \frac{3}{2}^+$ $\Sigma(1385)N$ and $\Delta(1232)Y$ dibaryon configurations, the lower of which $\Sigma(1385)N$ lies about 50 MeV above the $\pi \Sigma N$ threshold. We emphasize that these quantum numbers differ from $^1S_0$, $I = \frac{1}{2}^+$ for $\Lambda(1405)N$ which is normally being searched upon. A recent search in $pp \rightarrow Y^{++} + K^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^+ + p$ (3)

by the HADES Collaboration at GSI [44] found no $Y$ dibaryon signal. It is not clear whether the $pp$ experiments were able to deal with as small cross sections as 0.1 $\mu$b or less that are likely to be needed in order to excite $Y$ dibaryon candidates [38]. Other possible search reactions are

$$\pi^\pm + d \rightarrow Y^{++/-} + K^{0/+} \quad \leftrightarrow \Sigma^\pm + p(n) ,$$

(4)

again offering distinct $I = \frac{3}{2}$ decay channels. Other decay channels such as

$$\pi^+ + d \rightarrow Y^+ + K^+ \quad \leftrightarrow \Sigma^0 + p$$

(5)

allow for both $I = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$. E27 has just reported [40] a dibaryon signal near the $\pi \Sigma N$ threshold in reaction (5). This requires further experimental study.

5. Charmed dibaryons

Pion assisted dibaryon candidates in the charm $C = +1$ sector have been discussed recently in Ref. [45]. In this work the same formalism applied earlier in the strangeness $S = -1$ sector to the $\pi \Lambda N$ system [4] was applied to the charmed $\pi \Lambda_c N$ system, replacing the $\Lambda(1116)$ baryon by the $\Lambda_c(2286)$ charmed baryon and the $\Sigma(1385)$ resonance by the $\Sigma_c(2520)$ charmed resonance, but disregarding the coupling of $\pi \Lambda_c(2286)N$ to $\pi \Sigma(2455)N$. The $\Lambda_c(2286)N$ system was studied in a chiral constituent quark model [46] with a separable $s$-wave interaction. Separable $p$-wave interactions were used for the pion-baryon channels, dominated here by the $\Delta(1232)$ and $\Sigma_c(2520)$ resonances. Faddeev equations using relativistic kinematics were solved to look for bound states and resonances with quantum numbers $I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(2^+)$. Some of the tested models generated a very narrow bound-state or resonance below the $\Sigma_c(2455)N$ threshold, violating isospin in its strong decay to $\Lambda_c(2286)N$. Note that the $\Sigma_c(2455)N$ threshold lies $\approx 27$ MeV above the $\pi \Lambda_c(2286)N$ threshold. The prediction of this charmed pion assisted
The dibaryon is robust since it depends little on the $\Lambda c N$ spin-triplet s-wave interaction, even if the precise energy of the resonance is not pinned down between threshold at $\sqrt{s_{th}} \approx 3363$ MeV and several tens of MeV above threshold. This resonance may be viewed as a $\Sigma_c(2520)N$ dibaryon bound state and is likely to be the lowest lying charmed dibaryon, considerably below the mass $\approx 3500$ MeV predicted recently for a $DNN$ bound state with quantum numbers $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2} (0^-)$ that may be viewed also as a $\Lambda_c(2595)N$ dibaryon bound state [47]. The $DNN$ bound state resembles in structure and quantum numbers the $K^-pp$ quasibound state that may also be viewed as a $\Lambda(1405)N$ dibaryon bound state.

Denoting the $I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2} (2^+)$ $\pi\Lambda_cN$ dibaryon by $C$, this $C_{3/2^+}(3370)$ dibaryon candidate could be searched with proton and pion beams in the high-momentum hadron beam line extension approved at J-PARC by, e.g.

$$p + p \rightarrow C_{++}^{++} + D^- \quad \Leftrightarrow \Sigma_c^{++}(2455) + p ,$$  

$$\pi^+ + d \rightarrow C_{++}^{++} + D^- \quad \Leftrightarrow \Sigma_c^{++}(2455) + p ,$$  

$$\pi^- + d \rightarrow C_{+}^+ + D^- \quad \Leftrightarrow \Sigma_c^{+0}(2455) + n/p .$$

The $C_{3/2^+}(3370)$ dibaryon may be looked for both within inclusive missing-mass measurements that focus on the outgoing $D^-$ charmed meson, and in exclusive invariant-mass measurements that focus on the decay $\Sigma_c(2455)N$ pair, provided that $C$ is located above the $\Sigma_c(2455)N$ threshold.

### 6. Conclusion

It was shown how the 1964 Dyson-Xuong SU(6)-based classification and predictions of non-strange dibaryons [24] are confirmed in the hadronic model of $N\Delta$ and $\Delta\Delta$ pion-assisted dibaryons [10] [11]. The input for dibaryon calculations in this model consists of nucleons, pions and $\Delta$’s, interacting via long-range pairwise interactions. These calculations reproduce the two nonstrange dibaryons established experimentally and phenomenologically so far, the $N\Delta$ dibaryon $D_{12}$ [28] [29] and the $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryon $D_{03}$ [11] [12] [8], and predict several exotic $N\Delta$ and $\Delta\Delta$ dibaryons. We note that, within the $\pi N\Delta$ three-body model of $D_{03}$, $D_{12}$ provides a two-body decay channel $\pi D_{12}$ with threshold lower than $\Delta\Delta$ which proves instrumental in obtaining a relatively small width for $D_{03}$ [11].
Finally, straightforward extensions of $S=0$ pion-assisted dibaryon phenomenology to strangeness $S=-1$ and charm $C=+1$ were briefly discussed, mostly in relation to recent searches of kaonic nuclear clusters [8].

**Acknowledgments**

Stimulating discussions with Mikhail Bashkanov and Heinz Clement on dibaryons, as well as the kind hospitality by Pawel Moskal and his group at the Jagiellonian Symposium on Fundamental and Applied Subatomic Physics, Krakow, June 2015, are gratefully acknowledged.

**REFERENCES**

[1] P. Adlarson et al. (WASA-at-COSY Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. **106** (2011) 242302. See also the preceding reports: H. Clement et al. (CELSIUS-WASA Collaboration), Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. **61** (2008) 276; M. Bashkanov et al. (CELSIUS/WASA Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. **102** (2009) 052301.

[2] P. Adlarson et al. (WASA-at-COSY Collaboration), Phys. Lett. B **721** (2013) 229.

[3] P. Adlarson et al. (WASA-at-COSY Collaboration, SAID Data Analysis Center), Phys. Rev. C **90** (2014) 035204. See also P. Adlarson et al. (WASA-at-COSY Collaboration, SAID Data Analysis Center), Phys. Rev. Lett. **112** (2014) 202301; P. Adlarson et al. (WASA-at-COSY Collaboration), Phys. Lett. B **743** (2015) 325.

[4] H. Garcilazo, A. Gal, Nucl. Phys. A **897** (2013) 167.

[5] A. Gal, H. Garcilazo, Phys. Rev. D **78** (2008) 014013.

[6] H. Garcilazo, A. Gal, Phys. Rev. C **81** (2010) 055205.

[7] T. Uchino, T. Hyodo, M. Oka, Nucl. Phys. A **868-869** (2011) 53.

[8] A. Gal, Nucl. Phys. A **914** (2013) 270.

[9] A. Gal, in *From Nuclei to Stars, Festschrift in Honor of Gerald E Brown*, Ed. Sabine Lee (WS, 2011) pp. 157-170 [arXiv:1011.6322 (nucl-th)].

[10] A. Gal, H. Garcilazo, Phys. Rev. Lett. **111** (2013) 172301.

[11] A. Gal, H. Garcilazo, Nucl. Phys. A **928** (2014) 73.

[12] M. Oka, Phys. Rev. D **38** (1988) 298.

[13] R.L. Jaffe, Phys. Rev. Lett. **38** (1977) 195.

[14] M. Oka, K. Shimizu, K. Yazaki, Phys. Lett. B **130** (1983) 365.

[15] B.H. Kim et al. (Belle Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. **110** (2013) 222002.

[16] ALICE Collaboration, Phys. Lett. B **752** (2016) 267.

[17] HAL QCD Collaboration, Nucl. Phys. A **881** (2012) 28.

[18] J. Haidenbauer, U.-G. Meiβner, Nucl. Phys. A **881** (2012) 44.
[19] T. Goldman, K. Maltman, G.J. Stephenson, Jr., K.E. Schmidt, F. Wang, Phys. Rev. Lett. 59 (1987) 627.
[20] HAL QCD Collaboration, Nucl. Phys. A 928 (2014) 89.
[21] T. Goldman, K. Maltman, G.J. Stephenson, Jr., K.E. Schmidt, F. Wang, Phys. Rev. C 39 (1989) 1889.
[22] W. Park, A. Park, S.H. Lee, Phys. Rev. D 92 (2015) 014037.
[23] P.J. Mulders, A.W. Thomas, J. Phys. G 9 (1983) 1159.
[24] F.J. Dyson, N.-H. Xuong, Phys. Rev. Lett. 13 (1964) 815.
[25] A. Gal, H. Garcilazo, PoS (Hadron 2013) 091 [conference id 205 (2014), arXiv:1401.3165 (nucl-th)].
[26] The GWU Data Analysis Center, http://gwdac.phys.gwu.edu.
[27] M.N. Platonova, V.I. Kukulin, Nucl. Phys. A 946 (2016) 117.
[28] R.A. Arndt, J.S. Hyslop III, L.D. Roper, Phys. Rev. D 35 (1987) 128.
[29] N. Hoshizaki, Phys. Rev. C 45 (1992) R1424, Prog. Theor. Phys. 89 (1993) 563.
[30] R. Schumacher, APS Meeting, Baltimore, MD, April 2015 (unpublished).
[31] H. Huang, J. Ping, F. Wang, Phys. Rev. C 89 (2014) 034001.
[32] M. Bashkanov, S.J. Brodsky, H. Clement, Phys. Lett. B 727 (2013) 438.
[33] S. Ohta, M. Oka, A. Arima, K. Yazaki, Phys. Lett. B 119 (1982) 35.
[34] Y. Dong, P. Shen, F. Huang, Z. Zhang, Phys. Rev. C 91 (2015) 064002.
[35] M. Agnello et al. (FINUDA Collaboration), Nucl. Phys. A 914 (2013) 310.
[36] A.O. Tokiyasu et al. (LEPS Collaboration), Phys. Lett. B 728 (2014) 616.
[37] G. Agakishiev et al. (HADES Collaboration), Phys. Lett. B 742 (2015) 242.
[38] E. Epple, L. Fabbietti, Phys. Rev. C 92 (2015) 044002.
[39] Y. Ichikawa et al. (J-PARC E27 Experiment), Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2014 (2014) 101D03.
[40] Y. Ichikawa et al. (J-PARC E27 Experiment), Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2015 (2015) 021D01.
[41] T. Hashimoto et al. (J-PARC E15 Experiment), Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2015 (2015) 061D01.
[42] Y. Sada et al. (J-PARC E15 Experiment), Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2016 (2016) arXiv:1601.06876 (nucl-ex).
[43] J. Réval, N.V. Shevchenko, Phys. Rev. C 90 (2014) 034004.
[44] J.C. Berger-Chen, L. Fabbietti [arXiv:1410.8004 (nucl-ex)], in Proc. PANIC 2014, DOI: 10.3204/DESY-PROC-2014-04/101.
[45] A. Gal, H. Garcilazo, A. Valcarce, T. Fernandez-Caramés, Phys. Rev. D 90 (2014) 014019.
[46] A. Valcarce, H. Garcilazo, F. Fernandez, P. Gonzalez, Rep. Prog. Phys. 68 (2005) 965.
[47] M. Bayar, C.W. Xiao, T. Hyodo, A. Doté, M. Oka, E. Oset, Phys. Rev. C 86 (2012) 044004.