

Weak decays of doubly heavy baryons: $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$ *

Run-Hui Li(李润辉)[†] Juan-Juan Hou(侯娟娟) Bei He(贺蓓) Ya-Ru Wang(王雅茹)

School of Physical Science and Technology, Inner Mongolia University, Hohhot 010021, China

Abstract: The discovery of Ξ_{cc}^{++} has inspired new interest in studying doubly heavy baryons. In this study, the weak decays of a doubly charmed baryon \mathcal{B}_{cc} to a light baryon \mathcal{B} and a charm meson $D^{(*)}$ (either a pseudoscalar or a vector one) are calculated. Following our previous work, we calculate the short distance contributions under the factorization hypothesis, whereas the long distance contributions are modeled as the final state interactions, which are calculated with the one particle exchange model. We find that the $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^*$ decays' branching ratios are obviously larger, as they receive contributions of more polarization states. Among the decays that we investigate, the following have the largest branching fractions: $\mathcal{BR}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^{*+}) \in [0.46\%, 3.33\%]$ estimated with $\tau_{\Xi_{cc}^{++}} = 256$ fs; $\mathcal{BR}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D^{*+}) \in [0.38\%, 2.63\%]$ and $\mathcal{BR}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D^{*+}) \in [0.45\%, 3.16\%]$ with $\tau_{\Xi_{cc}^+} = 45$ fs; and $\mathcal{BR}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D^{*+}) \in [0.27\%, 1.03\%]$, $\mathcal{BR}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D^+)$ and $\mathcal{BR}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D^{*+}) \in [0.06\%, 0.45\%]$ with $\tau_{\Omega_{cc}^+} = 75$ fs. By comparing the decay widths of pure color commensurate channels with those of pure bow-tie ones, we find that the bow-tie mechanism plays an important role in charm decays.

Keywords: doubly charmed baryon, branching fraction, final state interaction

DOI: 10.1088/1674-1137/abe0bc

I. INTRODUCTION

Studies on doubly heavy baryons that contain two heavy constituent quarks (c or b quark) have been conducted for a long time. They are predicted by the quark model and allowed by the quantum chromodynamics theory. Physicists believe in their existence, even though they have not been found in experiments. The SELEX collaboration announced the discovery of Ξ_{cc}^+ in 2002 and 2005 [1, 2]. However, the reported production is large, and the lifetime that was measured is very long. Their results do not agree with the theoretical predictions and have not been confirmed by other experiments. In 2017, the LHCb collaboration declared the discovery of Ξ_{cc}^{++} via $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$ with $m_{\Xi_{cc}^{++}} = 3.621$ GeV [3]. In 2018, the LHCb collaboration measured its lifetime as 256 fs [4] and confirmed the discovery via $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$ [5]. Ξ_{cc}^{++} is the first doubly heavy baryon to be discovered in experiments with properties that agree with the theoretical expectations. Its discovery is meaningful to the study of the hadron spectrum and baryon decays. Physicists have already conducted substantial research on the spectrum of doubly heavy baryons. However, the determination of a proper framework to study their weak decays is a very

challenging task. Numerous studies have been conducted on this topic [6-24], and the form factors as well as the semileptonic decays of a doubly heavy baryon to a singly heavy baryon have been studied under various frameworks. However, few systematic methods are available to deal with even two body nonleptonic decays, which is essential for guiding new particle discoveries, understanding the dynamics of strong interactions, and testing the standard model precisely.

In 2017, we applied final state interactions (FSIs) to baryon decays at the charm scale to estimate the branching fractions of two body nonleptonic weak decays of doubly charmed baryons [25]. We suggested two golden discovery channels of Ξ_{cc}^{++} , which, as mentioned above, were adopted by the LHCb collaboration and aided in the discovery of the Ξ_{cc}^{++} particle. The discovery inspired the research of doubly heavy baryons and further questions are posed: which are the golden discovery channels of the other doubly charmed baryons and what else can we find in the decays of doubly charmed baryons? To answer these questions, further research on the weak decays of doubly heavy baryons is required. In our previous work, we calculated the decays of a doubly charmed baryon to a singly charmed baryon and a light vector meson. We also

Received 30 October 2020; Accepted 5 January 2021; Published online 23 February 2021

* Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (11765012, 12075126)

[†] E-mail: lirh@imu.edu.cn



Content from this work may be used under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 licence. Any further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the title of the work, journal citation and DOI. Article funded by SCOAP³ and published under licence by Chinese Physical Society and the Institute of High Energy Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Modern Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and IOP Publishing Ltd

investigated the possibility of these decays as potential discovery channels [26]. After discovering Ξ_{cc}^{++} , measuring its lifetime, and confirming the discovery with another decay, the LHCb collaboration also focused on the weak decays of Ξ_{cc}^{++} with a charm meson in the final state [27]. Motivated by these theoretical questions and experimental efforts, we study the two body nonleptonic decays of a doubly charmed baryon $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$, where \mathcal{B}_{cc} represents a doubly charmed baryon, \mathcal{B} denotes a light baryon, and $D^{(*)}$ is either a pseudoscalar or vector charm meson.

There are many interesting physics to be explored in baryon decays. For example, the CP violations have already been observed in K , B , and D meson decays but have not been observed in baryon decays. Theoretical progress in this topic is slow because it is challenging to calculate the dynamics. No systematic factorization method has been established thus far, even for two body nonleptonic decays. In general, the contributions in two body nonleptonic baryon decays can be topologically classified into several types: T , C , E , and B [28]. In b baryon decays, the E and B contributions are numerically small [29]. In the charm sector, the situation differs, and the E and B contributions may become important [30]. The study of these decays will aid in understanding the dynamics of baryon decays at the charm scale.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. In Section II, the phenomenological framework is introduced, the contributions in these decays are discussed, and the analytical expressions are presented. Section III presents several inputs, tables of our results, and discussions. A summary is provided in Section IV. Owing to space limitations, we list all of the expressions of the

amplitudes in Appendix B, whereas the strong couplings are presented in Appendix C.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND ANALYTICAL CALCULATIONS

A. Theoretical framework

In our previous work, we extended the model of FSIs to baryon decays [25, 26] and suggested the discovery channels for Ξ_{cc}^{++} successfully. We also found a misunderstanding of FSIs in certain earlier reports, and interested readers are referred to our upcoming paper. To begin with, we briefly introduce this framework by following the ideas proposed in Ref. [31]. Suppose that the weak Hamiltonian is in the form $\mathcal{H}_W = \lambda_i Q_i$, where λ_i are the combinations of quark mixing matrix elements and Q_i are time reversal invariant weak operators. The amplitude of $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow i$ can be decomposed as

$$\langle i; \text{out} | Q | \mathcal{B}_{cc}; \text{in} \rangle^* = \sum_j S_{ji}^* \langle j; \text{out} | Q | \mathcal{B}_{cc}; \text{in} \rangle, \quad (1)$$

where $S_{ji} \equiv \langle i; \text{out} | j; \text{in} \rangle$ is the strong interaction S matrix element. Using the unitarity of the S -matrix and $S = 1 + iT$, one can obtain an identity related to the optical theorem:

$$2\mathcal{A}bs \langle i; \text{out} | Q | \mathcal{B}_{cc}; \text{in} \rangle = \sum_j T_{ji}^* \langle j; \text{out} | Q | \mathcal{B}_{cc}; \text{in} \rangle. \quad (2)$$

Specifically, the absorptive part in the amplitude of the $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$ decay can be obtained as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}bs \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_j \left(\prod_{k=1}^j \int \frac{d^3 q_k}{(2\pi)^3 2E_k} \right) (2\pi)^4 \delta^4 \left(p_{\mathcal{B}} + p_{D^{(*)}} - \sum_{k=1}^j q_k \right) \\ &\times \mathcal{M}(p_{\mathcal{B}_{cc}} \rightarrow \{q_k\}) T^*(p_{\mathcal{B}} p_{D^{(*)}} \rightarrow \{q_k\}). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Eqs. (1) and (3) indicate that the decay process can be divided into two steps. The first is the generation of an intermediate state under weak interactions, which is dominated by short distance dynamics, and the second is the subsequent formation of a final state through the strong interactions among intermediate particles. In principle, all possible intermediate states should be considered. However, based on the argument that the 2-body $\rightleftharpoons n$ -body rescattering is negligible [32, 33], we only need to consider the intermediate states with two particles.

The weak decays $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$ are induced by the charged current $c \rightarrow s/d$. For charm decays induced by the flavor changing neutral current (FCNC) with a quark loop effect, cancellation occurs between the d and s quark loop contributions; therefore, the FCNC contributions can

safely be ignored. The low energy effective Hamiltonian with a charged current is given by

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{q=d,s} V_{cq}^* V_{ud} [C_1(\mu) O_1^q(\mu) + C_2(\mu) O_2^q(\mu)] + \text{h.c.}, \quad (4)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} O_1^q &= (\bar{u}_\alpha D_\beta)_{V-A} (\bar{q}_\beta c_\alpha)_{V-A}, \\ O_2^q &= (\bar{u}_\alpha D_\alpha)_{V-A} (\bar{q}_\beta c_\beta)_{V-A}, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where $D = s, d$, V_{cq} , and V_{ud} are the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) matrix elements whose values are used from the CKMfitter Group [34], $C_{1/2}(\mu)$ represents the

Wilson coefficients, the Fermi constant is $G_F = 1.166 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, and $O_{1/2}^q$ are the local four-quark operators in which α and β are color indices.

The contributions induced by the above Hamiltonian in two body nonleptonic decays of \mathcal{B}_{cc} can be classified into eight topological diagrams, which are depicted in Fig. 1. The external W emission contribution is denoted by the symbol T . The internal W emission contributions can be classified as two types. In the C diagram, the two constituent quarks of the meson are all obtained from the weak vertex. In the C' diagram, one constituent quark of the meson is obtained from the initial state baryon. The diagrams in the second line of Fig. 1 are all W exchange diagrams. In E_1 , the light quark, which is obtained from the c quark by emitting a W boson, is picked up by the final state baryon, whereas in E_2 , it is picked up by the final state meson. In the bow-tie diagram (denoted by B), both light quarks generated in the weak interaction are picked up by the final state baryon. The strong interactions in Fig. 1, both short and long distance, are included although they are not drawn.

The short distance strong interactions are associated with the weak vertex, and this part of the contribution occurs at a high energy scale so that the perturbative calculation is still valid. Drawing on the experience of studying b baryon decays [28, 29], one can observe that the W exchange contribution can be safely neglected at a short distance. The situation differs when one considers the long distance contributions, which are thought to be dominating because of the low energy release, and the W exchange mechanism may become important [35-39]. A decay process of $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$ can be divided into two steps: a \mathcal{B}_{cc} baryon first decays to $\mathcal{B}_c M$ and then to $\mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$ via long distance interactions. The former step occurs at a short distance; therefore, the W exchange contribution can be omitted. The long distance part, which is essentially nonperturbative, is difficult to calculate. In this work, we model it as the FSIs and perform the calculation at the hadron level. In this model, the long distance dynamics are realized by exchanging hadron-state particles (depicted in Fig. 2). Now we arrive at the step for calculating the amplitude in detail.

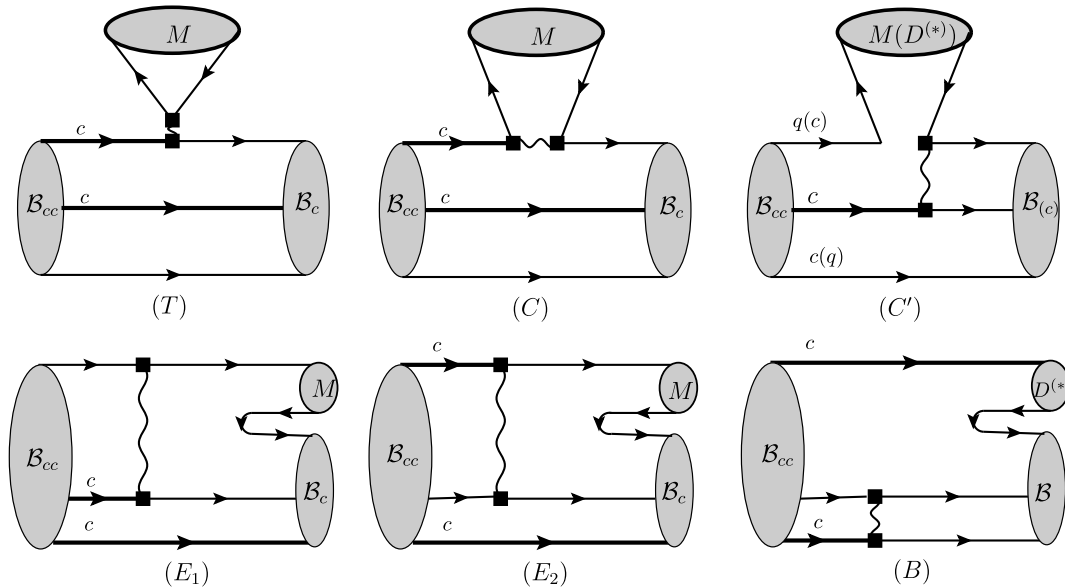


Fig. 1. Topological diagrams of $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{(c)}M(D^{*})$ at tree level. $\mathcal{B}_{(c)}$ denotes a light baryon or singly charmed baryon. M is a light meson. The thick lines represent c quarks and the wavy lines represent W bosons.

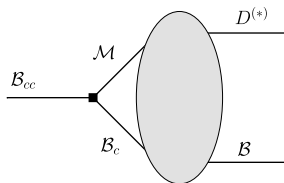


Fig. 2. Decay process indicated at hadron level. The black square is a weak vertex at which the intermediate state $\mathcal{B}_c M$ is generated. The gray ellipse represents the strong interactions between intermediate particles, which is realized by exchanging hadrons.

B. Calculation of weak vertices

As stated in the previous subsection, the first step in obtaining the amplitude is to calculate the weak production of an intermediate state. To avoid double counting, this part of the contribution is short distance dynamics in principle. At the hadron level, this part is represented by a weak vertex. At a short distance, the W exchange mechanism can safely be neglected. Therefore, the weak vertex can be calculated reliably with the factorization hypo-

thesis. Given the Hamiltonian in Eqs. (4) and (5), the T diagram in the factorization hypothesis is factorized as follows:

$$\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_c \mathcal{M}) = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{q=d,s} V_{cq}^* V_{uD} (C_2 + C_1/N_C) \langle \mathcal{M} | (\bar{u}_\alpha D_\alpha)_{V-A} | 0 \rangle \langle \mathcal{B}_c | (\bar{q}_\beta c_\beta)_{V-A} | \mathcal{B}_{cc} \rangle \quad (6)$$

with $N_C = 3$. The weak transition of \mathcal{B}_{cc} to a spin-1/2 singly charmed baryon \mathcal{B}_c is parameterized as

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{B}_c(p', s'_z) | (V-A)_\mu | \mathcal{B}_{cc}(p, s_z) \rangle = & \bar{u}(p', s'_z) \left[\gamma_\mu f_1(q^2) + i\sigma_{\mu\nu} \frac{q^\nu}{M} f_2(q^2) + \frac{q^\mu}{M} f_3(q^2) \right] u(p, s_z) \\ & - \bar{u}(p', s'_z) \left[\gamma_\mu g_1(q^2) + i\sigma_{\mu\nu} \frac{q^\nu}{M} g_2(q^2) + \frac{q^\mu}{M} g_3(q^2) \right] \gamma_5 u(p, s_z), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where $q = p - p'$, M is the mass of \mathcal{B}_{cc} , and f_i and g_i are the form factors.

The expressions of f_i and g_i , which can be obtained with the aid of certain quark models or sum rules, are used as inputs here. In this study, we adopt the results calculated under the light-front quark model in Ref. [10].

The decay constants of pseudoscalar and vector mesons are respectively defined as

$$\langle 0 | A_\mu | P(q) \rangle = i f_P q_\mu, \quad (8)$$

and

$$\langle 0 | V_\mu | V(q) \rangle = f_V m_V \epsilon_\mu, \quad (9)$$

where the subscripts "P" and "V" correspond to a pseudo-scalar and vector meson, respectively. Combining Eqs. (7)-(9), the weak vertex of $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_c P$ is expressed as

$$W_T(\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_c P) = i \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cq}^* V_{uD} a_1 f_P \bar{u}(p', s'_z) \left[(M - M') f_1(m_P^2) + (M + M') g_1(m_P^2) \gamma_5 \right] u(p, s_z). \quad (10)$$

The C diagram can be calculated via its relation to the T diagram under Fierz transformation:

$$W_C(\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_c P) = i \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cq}^* V_{uD} a_2 f_P \bar{u}(p', s'_z) \left[(M - M') f_1(m_P^2) + (M + M') g_1(m_P^2) \gamma_5 \right] u(p, s_z). \quad (11)$$

In the above equations, $a_1 = C_2 + C_1/N_C$ and $a_2 = C_1 + C_2/N_C$ are the combinations of Wilson coefficients. In this work, the decays are under the charm scale, so we use $a_1(m_c)$ and $a_2(m_c)$ in Ref. [40]. M' is the mass of \mathcal{B}_c .

We omit the terms with f_3 and g_3 in Eq. (11), because they are suppressed by m_P^2/M^2 .

For $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_c V$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} W_T(\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_c V) = & \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cq}^* V_{uD} a_1 f_V \bar{u}(p', s'_z) \left[\left(f_1(m_V^2) - \frac{M + M'}{M} f_2(m_V^2) \right) \gamma^\mu + \frac{2}{M} f_2(m_V^2) p'^\mu \right. \\ & \left. - \left(g_1(m_V^2) + \frac{M - M'}{M} g_2(m_V^2) \right) \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 - \frac{2}{M} g_2(m_V^2) p'^\mu \gamma_5 \right] u(p, s_z), \\ W_C(\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_c V) = & \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cq}^* V_{uD} a_2 f_V \bar{u}(p', s'_z) \left[\left(f_1(m_V^2) - \frac{M + M'}{M} f_2(m_V^2) \right) \gamma^\mu + \frac{2}{M} f_2(m_V^2) p'^\mu \right. \\ & \left. - \left(g_1(m_V^2) + \frac{M - M'}{M} g_2(m_V^2) \right) \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 - \frac{2}{M} g_2(m_V^2) p'^\mu \gamma_5 \right] u(p, s_z). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

C. Rescattering at long distance

The rescattering between the intermediate particles is nonperturbative dynamics by nature and very difficult to calculate. In this work, we employ the framework of FS-

Is and perform the calculation with the one-particle-exchange model at the hadron level [31, 35-39, 41, 42]. In the following, we use $\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^+$ as an example to demonstrate the detailed process of our calculation. This decay can proceed as $\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Omega_c^0 (K^+ / K^{*+}) \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^+$, $\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow (\Xi_c^+ / \Xi_c^{*+})$

$(\phi/\eta_1/\eta_8) \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^+$, and $\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow (\Xi_c^0/\Xi_c'^0)(\pi^+/\rho^+) \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^+$. The first one is induced by $c \rightarrow su\bar{s}$ at the quark level and the latter two are induced by $c \rightarrow du\bar{d}$, which indicates that it is a singly CKM suppressed decay. The intermediate states $\Omega_c^0(K^+/K^{*+})$ and $(\Xi_c^0/\Xi_c'^0)(\pi^+/\rho^+)$ are generated via the T diagram, and $(\Xi_c^+/\Xi_c'^+)(\phi/\eta_1/\eta_8)$ originates from the C mechanism.

As mentioned previously and depicted in Fig. 2, the long distance contributions are calculated at the hadron level. The calculation is performed with the chiral Lagrangian. One can draw all of the leading diagrams according to the perturbation theory with only one particle exchanged, as in Fig. 3. The Lagrangian used in this study is obtained from Refs. [43-46]. The readers can refer to Ref. [25] for specific expressions.

The three diagrams of the s channel, presented in Figs. 3(g), (h) and (i), make a sizeable contribution only when the mass of each resonant state is quite close to the mass of the mother particle Ω_{cc}^+ . Among the discovered singly charmed baryons, even the heaviest one is approximately 500 MeV lighter than Ξ_{cc}^{++} . Therefore, these contributions are supposed to be suppressed by the off-shell effect. As a result, we neglect these contributions in our calculation and only consider the t channel contributions, which are the typical triangle diagrams depicted in Figs.

3(a)-(f). Eq. (3) is employed to calculate the absorptive part of these diagrams. In principle, the amplitude of the diagram can be obtained via the dispersion relation

$$A(m_1^2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_s^\infty \frac{\mathcal{A}bsA(s')}{s' - m_1^2 - i\epsilon} ds'. \quad (13)$$

As opposed to QCD sum rules, our calculation is performed in the physical kinematics region, where a singularity exists in the above integration. In this study, we follow the scheme adopted by Hai-Yang Cheng, Chun-Khiang Chua, and Amarjit Soni in Ref. [31]. Only the absorptive part of the amplitude is maintained for order estimation. An additional phenomenological factor is associated with the exchanged particle to account for its off-shell effect and to make the theoretical framework consistent. The expression of this factor is provided in the following subsection.

D. Analytical expressions for diagrams

We derive the analytical expressions of the amplitudes by combining the discussions in Sections II B and II C in this subsection. To simplify the subscripts, we assign numbers to the particles in a triangle diagram, as illustrated in Fig. 4, in which the momentum flows are also

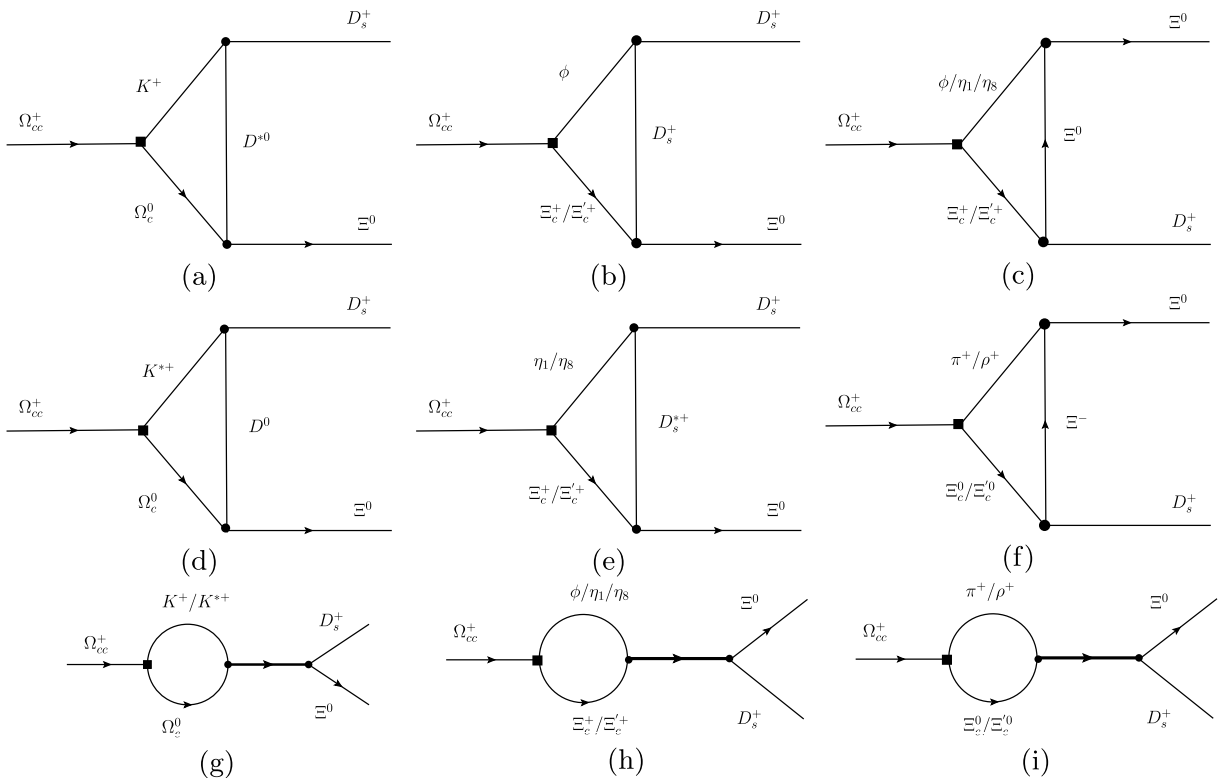


Fig. 3. Leading FSI contributions to $\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^+$ manifested at hadron level. The black squares denote weak vertices and dots represent strong vertices. Each thick line in diagrams (g), (h), and (i) denotes a resonant structure. Diagrams (a), (d), and (g) are induced by the rescattering between Ω_c^0 and K^+/K^{*+} , diagrams (b), (c), (e), and (h) by the rescattering between $\Xi_c^+/\Xi_c'^+$ and $\phi/\eta_1/\eta_8$, and diagram (f) by $\Xi_c^0/\Xi_c'^0$ and π^+/ρ^+ .

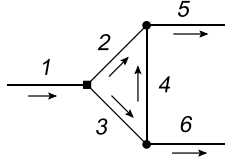


Fig. 4. Numbers assigned to lines in triangle diagram. The arrows define the momentum directions in our calculation.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{A}bs M_a(K^+; \Omega_c^0; D^{*0}) &= \int \frac{|p_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\phi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_c^*}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_1 f_{K^+} \frac{F^2(t, m_{D^{*0}})}{t - m_{D^{*0}}^2 + im_{D^{*0}} \Gamma_{D^{*0}}} g_{D^{*0} D^* K^+} p_{2\alpha} \\
 &\quad \times \bar{u}(p_6, s'_z) \left[f_{1\Omega_c^* \Xi^0 D^{*0}} \gamma_\mu \left(-g^{\mu\alpha} + \frac{p_4^\mu p_4^\alpha}{m_{D^{*0}}^2} \right) + \frac{f_{2\Omega_c^* \Xi^0 D^{*0}}}{m_{\Omega_c^*} + m_{\Xi^0}} \sigma_{\mu\nu} i p_4^\mu \left(-g^{\nu\alpha} + \frac{p_4^\nu p_4^\alpha}{m_{D^{*0}}^2} \right) \right] \\
 &\quad \times (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Omega_c^*}) \left[(m_{\Omega_c^*} - m_{\Omega_c^0}) f_1(m_{K^+}^2) + (m_{\Omega_c^*} + m_{\Omega_c^0}) g_1(m_{K^+}^2) \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z). \quad (14)
 \end{aligned}$$

In the calculation, summations over the polarization states of the intermediate and exchanged particles need to be performed. For example, in Fig. 3(a), one needs to sum over the polarization states of Ω_c^0 and D^{*0} . In Eq. (14), θ and ϕ are the polar and azimuthal angles of p_3 in the spherical coordinate system, respectively, whereas $g_{D^{*0} D^* K^+}$, $f_{1\Omega_c^* \Xi^0 D^{*0}}$, and $f_{2\Omega_c^* \Xi^0 D^{*0}}$ are strong coupling constants. Furthermore, $P2$ and $P3$ are set to be on-shell. To account for the off-shell effect and to make the theoretical framework self-consistent, a Breit-Wigner structure and a form factor $F(t, m)$ are associated with the exchanged particle. The form factor $F(t, m)$ is parameterized as [31]

$$F(t, m) = \left(\frac{\Lambda^2 - m^2}{\Lambda^2 - t} \right)^n, \quad (15)$$

defined. We use $M_{a|b|c|d|e|f}(P2; P3; P4)$ to denote the amplitude of such a triangle diagram. The subscripts "a|b|c|d|e|f" correspond to Figs. 3(a)-(f), whereas $P2$, $P3$, and $P4$ denote the particles at positions 2, 3, and 4, respectively.

Specifically, the absorptive part of Fig. 3(a) is given by $P2 = K^+$, $P3 = \Omega_c^0$, and $P4 = D^{*0}$

which is normalized to 1 at $t = m^2$, where m is the mass of the exchanged particle. The cutoff Λ is given as

$$\Lambda = m + \eta \Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \quad (16)$$

with $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} = 330 \text{ MeV}$. The phenomenological parameter η depends on all of the particles at the strong vertex. Because numerous strong vertices appear in the calculation, a huge amount of experimental data are required to determine these parameters individually. In our calculation, we set $\eta = 1.5$ and vary it from 1 to 2 for the error estimations. In Eq. (15), n is another phenomenological parameter that needs to be extracted from experimental data. Owing to a lack of experimental data, we draw on the experience of Ref. [31] and set it to 1.

Similarly, the absorptive part of Fig. 3(d) is given as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{A}bs M_d(K^{*+}; \Omega_c^0; D^0) &= -i \int \frac{|p_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\phi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_c^*}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_1 f_{K^{*+}} \frac{F^2(t, m_{D^0})}{t - m_{D^0}^2 + im_{D^0} \Gamma_{D^0}} g_{\Omega_c^* \Xi^0 D^0} g_{D^* D^0 K^{*+}} (p_{5\alpha} + p_{4\alpha}) \\
 &\quad \times \bar{u}(p_6, s'_z) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Omega_c^*}) \left(-g^{\mu\alpha} + \frac{p_2^\mu p_2^\alpha}{m_{K^{*+}}^2} \right) \\
 &\quad \times \left[\left(f_1(m_{K^{*+}}^2) - \frac{m_{\Omega_c^*} + m_{\Omega_c^0}}{m_{\Omega_c^*}} f_2(m_{K^{*+}}^2) \right) \gamma_\mu + \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_c^*}} f_2(m_{K^{*+}}^2) p_{3\mu} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \left(g_1(m_{K^{*+}}^2) + \frac{m_{\Omega_c^*} - m_{\Omega_c^0}}{m_{\Omega_c^*}} g_2(m_{K^{*+}}^2) \right) \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_c^*}} g_2(m_{K^{*+}}^2) p_{3\mu} \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z), \quad (17)
 \end{aligned}$$

where the spin summation is performed over the polarization states of Ω_c^0 and K^{*+} . It should be stressed that certain symbols of strong coupling constants resemble those of weak transition form factors. Readers can distinguish these according to the feature that strong coupling con-

stants have particle names as subscripts. The expressions of the remaining diagrams in Fig. 3 are provided in Appendix A. With all of the diagrams calculated, the amplitude of $\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^+$ is given as

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^+) &= i\mathcal{A}bs[M_a(K^+; \Omega_c^0; D^{*0}) + M_b(\phi; \Xi_c^+; D_s^+) + M_b(\phi; \Xi_c^+; D_s^+) + M_c(\phi; \Xi_c^+; \Xi^0) + M_c(\phi; \Xi_c^+; \Xi^0) \\
&+ M_c(\eta_1; \Xi_c^+; \Xi^0) + M_c(\eta_1; \Xi_c^+; \Xi^0) + M_c(\eta_8; \Xi_c^+; \Xi^0) + M_c(\eta_8; \Xi_c^+; \Xi^0) + M_d(K^{*+}; \Omega_c^0; D^0) \\
&+ M_e(\eta_1; \Xi_c^+; D_s^{*+}) + M_e(\eta_1; \Xi_c^+; D_s^{*+}) + M_e(\eta_8; \Xi_c^+; D_s^{*+}) + M_e(\eta_8; \Xi_c^+; D_s^{*+}) \\
&+ M_f(\pi^+; \Xi_c^0; \Xi^-) + M_f(\pi^+; \Xi_c^0; \Xi^-) + M_f(\rho^+; \Xi_c^0; \Xi^-) + M_f(\rho^+; \Xi_c^0; \Xi^-)]. \quad (18)
\end{aligned}$$

The amplitudes of the other decays can be obtained in the same manner. Owing to space limitations, we provide these expressions in Appendix B.

III. NUMERICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The decay width of $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$ can be calculated at the rest frame of \mathcal{B}_{cc} by

$$\Gamma(\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}) = \frac{\sqrt{(m_{\mathcal{B}_{cc}}^2 - (m_{\mathcal{B}} + m_{D^{(*)}})^2)((m_{\mathcal{B}_{cc}}^2 - (m_{\mathcal{B}} - m_{D^{(*)}})^2)}{32\pi m_{\mathcal{B}_{cc}}^3} \sum_{\text{pol.}} |\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)})|^2, \quad (19)$$

where the summations are performed over the polarizations of the initial and final states. Moreover, a factor 1/2 has already been multiplied to average over the polarizations of the mother particle \mathcal{B}_{cc} .

The calculation of the short distance contribution requires the decay constants of several pseudoscalar and vector mesons, which are presented in Table 1. Furthermore, numerous strong couplings are required, most of which are obtained from Refs. [31, 47-53]. Certain strong couplings that cannot be found in literature are calculated under the $SU(3)_F$ symmetry. The data of the strong couplings are presented in Appendix C.

Now we can obtain the numerical values of the related decays. We use the lifetime $\tau_{\Xi_{cc}^{++}} = 256$ fs, which was measured by the LHCb collaboration [4], to calculate the branching fractions of the Ξ_{cc}^{++} decays, and our results are presented in Table 2. It can be observed that the branching ratios of the $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^*$ decays tend to be larger than those of the $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D$ mode when the quark constituents are the same. This can easily be understood by the fact that $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^*$ decays have more polarization

states. Among these decays, the CKM favored ones certainly have the largest branching ratios. The branching ratio of $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^{*+}$ is estimated to reach the percentage level.

In Tables 3 and 4 the decay widths of Ξ_{cc}^+ and Ω_{cc}^+ decays instead of the branching ratios, because no experimental data of their lifetimes are available. Among the decays of the same mode, $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D$ or $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^*$, the CKM favored, singly CKM suppressed, and doubly CKM suppressed decays fall into a hierarchy naturally.

$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D^{*+}$ and $\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D^{*+}$ possess the largest decay widths among the $\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$ decays. When estimated with a recently calculated lifetime of $\tau_{\Xi_{cc}^+} = 45$ fs in Ref. [57], their branching ratios are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{BR}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D^{*+}) &\in [0.38\%, 2.63\%], \\
\mathcal{BR}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D^{*+}) &\in [0.45\%, 3.16\%]. \quad (20)
\end{aligned}$$

The lifetime of Ω_{cc}^+ is predicted to lie in the range of 75 ~ 180 fs in Ref. [57]. Here, we use the boundary of 75 fs to estimate the three largest branching fractions in the $\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$ decays, which are given as

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{BR}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D^{*+}) &\in [0.27\%, 1.03\%], \\
\mathcal{BR}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D^+) &\in [0.07\%, 0.44\%], \\
\mathcal{BR}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D^{*+}) &\in [0.06\%, 0.45\%]. \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

Table 1. Decay constants of light pseudoscalar and vector mesons obtained from Refs. [54, 55] (in units of MeV). f_{η_8} and f_{η_1} are calculated using the formulae in Ref. [56].

f_π	f_K	f_{η_8}	f_{η_1}	f_ρ	f_{K^*}	f_ω	f_ϕ
130	156	163	152	216	217	195	233

Table 2. Results for branching ratios of $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$. The terms "CF," "SCS," and "DCS" represent CKM favored, singly CKM suppressed, and doubly CKM suppressed processes, respectively. The errors are estimated by varying η from 1 to 2, and the central values are given at $\eta = 1.5$. Topologically, these decays are all classified as the C' diagram.

Channel	$\mathcal{BR}(10^{-3})$	CKM	Channel	$\mathcal{BR}(10^{-3})$	CKM
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^+$	$2.98_{-2.02}^{+3.16}$	CF	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^{*+}$	$16.06_{-10.50}^{+17.28}$	CF
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D_s^+$	$0.17_{-0.12}^{+0.18}$	SCS	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D_s^{*+}$	$2.68_{-1.71}^{+2.64}$	SCS
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow p D^+$	$0.16_{-0.11}^{+0.18}$	SCS	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow p D^{*+}$	$2.96_{-2.06}^{+3.38}$	SCS
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow p D_s^+$	$0.01_{-0.00}^{+0.02}$	DCS	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow p D_s^{*+}$	$0.11_{-0.07}^{+0.13}$	DCS

Table 3. Results for branching ratios of $\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$. The terms "CF," "SCS," and "DCS" represent CKM favored, singly CKM suppressed, and doubly CKM suppressed processes, respectively. The errors are estimated by varying η from 1 to 2, and the central values are given at $\eta = 1.5$. B and C' represent the contributions in Fig. 1.

Channel	Γ/GeV	CKM	Contributions	Channel	Γ/GeV	CKM	Contributions
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D^+$	$(5.93^{+6.31}_{-4.05}) * 10^{-15}$	CF	$C' B$	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D^{*+}$	$(1.82^{+2.03}_{-1.26}) * 10^{-13}$	CF	$C' B$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D^+$	$(5.84^{+6.16}_{-3.98}) * 10^{-15}$	CF	$C' B$	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D^{*+}$	$(2.17^{+2.45}_{-1.51}) * 10^{-13}$	CF	$C' B$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^0$	$(1.23^{+1.24}_{-0.77}) * 10^{-15}$	CF	B	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^{*0}$	$(6.77^{+7.37}_{-4.46}) * 10^{-14}$	CF	B
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^+$	$(4.52^{+5.22}_{-3.49}) * 10^{-16}$	CF	B	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^{*+}$	$(2.52^{+2.23}_{-1.48}) * 10^{-14}$	CF	B
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow p D^0$	$(1.85^{+2.02}_{-1.27}) * 10^{-15}$	SCS	B	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D_s^{*+}$	$(1.15^{+1.41}_{-0.85}) * 10^{-14}$	SCS	$C' B$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D_s^+$	$(3.00^{+2.93}_{-2.00}) * 10^{-16}$	SCS	$C' B$	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D_s^{*+}$	$(1.58^{+1.73}_{-1.09}) * 10^{-14}$	SCS	$C' B$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow n D^+$	$(1.59^{+1.87}_{-1.13}) * 10^{-16}$	SCS	$C' B$	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow n D^{*+}$	$(1.04^{+1.41}_{-0.87}) * 10^{-15}$	SCS	$C' B$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D_s^+$	$(2.85^{+2.72}_{-1.78}) * 10^{-16}$	SCS	$C' B$	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow p D^{*0}$	$(9.46^{+10.20}_{-6.49}) * 10^{-15}$	SCS	B
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow n D_s^+$	$(3.26^{+3.88}_{-2.41}) * 10^{-17}$	DCS	C'	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow n D_s^{*+}$	$(1.47^{+1.57}_{-1.00}) * 10^{-16}$	DCS	C'

Table 4. The same as Table 3 but for decay widths of $\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$.

Channel	Γ/GeV	CKM	Contributions	Channels	Γ/GeV	CKM	Contributions
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D^+$	$(1.88^{+1.97}_{-1.25}) * 10^{-14}$	CF	C'	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D^{*+}$	$(4.99^{+4.05}_{-2.62}) * 10^{-14}$	CF	C'
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^0$	$(1.76^{+1.71}_{-1.07}) * 10^{-15}$	SCS	B	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D^{*+}$	$(1.80^{+2.14}_{-1.27}) * 10^{-14}$	SCS	$C' B$
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D^+$	$(1.75^{+1.98}_{-1.21}) * 10^{-15}$	SCS	$C' B$	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D^{*+}$	$(7.65^{+8.69}_{-5.32}) * 10^{-15}$	SCS	$C' B$
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^+$	$(9.93^{+10.87}_{-6.84}) * 10^{-16}$	SCS	$C' B$	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^{*+}$	$(4.26^{+4.06}_{-2.81}) * 10^{-16}$	SCS	$C' B$
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D^+$	$(2.37^{+2.14}_{-1.20}) * 10^{-16}$	SCS	$C' B$	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^{*0}$	$(6.91^{+6.24}_{-4.15}) * 10^{-15}$	SCS	B
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D_s^+$	$(1.17^{+10.93}_{-6.57}) * 10^{-16}$	DCS	$C' B$	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D_s^{*+}$	$(1.68^{+1.92}_{-1.18}) * 10^{-16}$	DCS	$C' B$
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow p D^0$	$(1.74^{+2.05}_{-1.23}) * 10^{-17}$	DCS	B	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow p D^{*0}$	$(3.83^{+4.85}_{-2.74}) * 10^{-16}$	DCS	B
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow n D^+$	$(4.32^{+5.56}_{-3.30}) * 10^{-17}$	DCS	B	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D_s^{*+}$	$(1.06^{+1.27}_{-0.75}) * 10^{-16}$	DCS	B
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D_s^+$	$(7.00^{+7.87}_{-4.85}) * 10^{-18}$	DCS	B	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow n D^{*+}$	$(2.74^{+3.29}_{-2.09}) * 10^{-17}$	DCS	B

We also specify the topological contributions of the decays in the tables. It can be observed that the bow-tie mechanism makes a sizeable contribution to the charm decays. Let us take $\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D^+$ and $\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^0$ as an example for clarification. The former decay is a pure color commensurate process, whereas the latter one is purely dominated by the bow-tie mechanism. It can be observed from Table 4 that

$$\frac{\Gamma(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D^+)}{\Gamma(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^0)} \sim 10. \quad (22)$$

The ratio of their CKM matrix elements is

$$\frac{V_{cs} V_{ud}^*}{V_{cs} V_{us}^*} \sim 4.4. \quad (23)$$

Considering that the CKM factors are squared in the calculation of decay widths, it can be found that the CKM factors will cause a difference of approximately 20 times. This means that the bow-tie mechanism and color commensurate mechanism contribute with the same order.

IV. SUMMARY

The discovery of Ξ_{cc}^{++} in 2017 has inspired interest in studying doubly charmed baryons. Among all of the related topics, how to calculate their weak decays is a meaningful and challenging one, which can provide valuable suggestions for experimental research as well as aid in understanding the dynamics of baryon decays. In our previous work, we applied the model of FSIs to baryon decays and realized the estimation of two body non-leptonic decays of charm baryons.

In this study, we calculated the decays of a doubly charmed baryon to a light baryon and a charm meson. In the same decay mode, $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D$ or $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^*$, the CKM favored, singly CKM suppressed, and doubly CKM suppressed decays fall into a hierarchy naturally. The $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^*$ decays tends to have larger branching ratios or decay widths because they have more polarization states. Moreover, $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^{*+}$ has the largest branching ratio in $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$ decays, which lies in the range of (0.46 ~ 3.33)%. The two largest branching ratios in the $\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$ mode are $\mathcal{BR}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D^{*+}) \in [0.38\%, 2.63\%]$ and $\mathcal{BR}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D^{*+}) \in [0.45\%, 3.16\%]$, which are

estimated with $\tau_{\Xi_c^-} = 45$ fs. For the $\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$ mode, $\mathcal{BR}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D^{*+}) \in [0.27\%, 1.03\%]$, $\mathcal{BR}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D^+) \in [0.07\%, 0.44\%]$, and $\mathcal{BR}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D^{*+}) \in [0.06\%, 0.45\%]$ are the three largest ones, and they are calculated with $\tau_{\Omega_{cc}^+} = 75$ fs.

By comparing the decay widths of pure color commensurate processes with those of pure bow-tie pro-

cesses, we found that the bow-tie mechanism also plays an important role in charm decays.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Z.-T. Zou, F.-S. Yu, and F.-K. Guo for helpful discussions.

APPENDIX A: EXPRESSIONS OF DIAGRAMS (C)-(I) IN FIG. 3

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}bs M_b(\phi; \Xi_c^+; D_s^+) &= i \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_{cc}^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_2 f_\phi \frac{F^2(t, m_{D_s^+})}{t - m_{D_s^+}^2 + im_{D_s^+} \Gamma_{D_s^+}} g_{\Xi_c^+ \Xi^0 D_s^+} g_{D_s^+ D_s^+ \phi} (p_{4\alpha} + p_{5\alpha}) \\ &\quad \times \bar{u}(p_6, s'_z) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^+}) \left(-g^{\mu\alpha} + \frac{p_2^\mu p_2^\alpha}{m_\phi^2} \right) \times \left[\left(f_1(m_\phi^2) - \frac{m_{\Omega_{cc}^+} + m_{\Xi_c^+}}{m_{\Omega_{cc}^+}} f_2(m_\phi^2) \right) \gamma_\mu + \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_{cc}^+}} f_2(m_\phi^2) p_{3\mu} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(g_1(m_\phi^2) + \frac{m_{\Omega_{cc}^+} - m_{\Xi_c^+}}{m_{\Omega_{cc}^+}} g_2(m_\phi^2) \right) \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 - \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_{cc}^+}} g_2(m_\phi^2) p_{3\mu} \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z). \end{aligned} \quad (A1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}bs M_b(\phi; \Xi_c^+; D_s^+) &= i \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_{cc}^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_2 f_\phi \frac{F^2(t, m_{D_s^+})}{t - m_{D_s^+}^2 + im_{D_s^+} \Gamma_{D_s^+}} g_{\Xi_c^+ \Xi^0 D_s^+} g_{D_s^+ D_s^+ \phi} (p_{4\alpha} + p_{5\alpha}) \\ &\quad \times \bar{u}(p_6, s'_z) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^+}) \left(-g^{\mu\alpha} + \frac{p_2^\mu p_2^\alpha}{m_\phi^2} \right) \times \left[\left(f_1(m_\phi^2) - \frac{m_{\Omega_{cc}^+} + m_{\Xi_c^+}}{m_{\Omega_{cc}^+}} f_2(m_\phi^2) \right) \gamma_\mu + \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_{cc}^+}} f_2(m_\phi^2) p_{3\mu} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(g_1(m_\phi^2) + \frac{m_{\Omega_{cc}^+} - m_{\Xi_c^+}}{m_{\Omega_{cc}^+}} g_2(m_\phi^2) \right) \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 - \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_{cc}^+}} g_2(m_\phi^2) p_{3\mu} \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z). \end{aligned} \quad (A2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}bs M_e(\eta_1; \Xi_c^+; D_s^{*+}) &= - \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_{cc}^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_2 f_{\eta_1} \frac{F^2(t, m_{D_s^{*+}})}{t - m_{D_s^{*+}}^2 + im_{D_s^{*+}} \Gamma_{D_s^{*+}}} g_{D_s^{*+} D_s^+ \eta_1} P_{2\alpha} \\ &\quad \times \bar{u}(p_6, s'_z) \left[f_{1\Xi_c^+ \Xi^0 D_s^{*+}} \gamma_\mu \left(-g^{\mu\alpha} + \frac{p_4^\mu p_4^\alpha}{m_{D_s^{*+}}^2} \right) + \frac{f_{2\Xi_c^+ \Xi^0 D_s^{*+}}}{m_{\Xi_c^+} + m_{\Xi^0}} \sigma_{\mu\nu} i p_4^\mu \left(-g^{\nu\alpha} + \frac{p_4^\nu p_4^\alpha}{m_{D_s^{*+}}^2} \right) \right] \\ &\quad \times (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^+}) \left[(m_{\Omega_{cc}^+} - m_{\Xi_c^+}) f_1(m_{\eta_1}^2) + (m_{\Omega_{cc}^+} + m_{\Xi_c^+}) g_1(m_{\eta_1}^2) \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z), \end{aligned} \quad (A3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}bs M_e(\eta_1; \Xi_c^+; D_s^{*+}) &= - \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_{cc}^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_2 f_{\eta_1} \frac{F^2(t, m_{D_s^{*+}})}{t - m_{D_s^{*+}}^2 + im_{D_s^{*+}} \Gamma_{D_s^{*+}}} g_{D_s^{*+} D_s^+ \eta_1} P_{2\alpha} \\ &\quad \times \bar{u}(p_6, s'_z) \left[f_{1\Xi_c^+ \Xi^0 D_s^{*+}} \gamma_\mu \left(-g^{\mu\alpha} + \frac{p_4^\mu p_4^\alpha}{m_{D_s^{*+}}^2} \right) + \frac{f_{2\Xi_c^+ \Xi^0 D_s^{*+}}}{m_{\Xi_c^+} + m_{\Xi^0}} \sigma_{\mu\nu} i p_4^\mu \left(-g^{\nu\alpha} + \frac{p_4^\nu p_4^\alpha}{m_{D_s^{*+}}^2} \right) \right] \\ &\quad \times (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^+}) \left[(m_{\Omega_{cc}^+} - m_{\Xi_c^+}) f_1(m_{\eta_1}^2) + (m_{\Omega_{cc}^+} + m_{\Xi_c^+}) g_1(m_{\eta_1}^2) \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z), \end{aligned} \quad (A4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}bs M_e(\eta_8; \Xi_c^+; D_s^{*+}) &= - \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_{cc}^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_2 f_{\eta_8} \frac{F^2(t, m_{D_s^{*+}})}{t - m_{D_s^{*+}}^2 + im_{D_s^{*+}} \Gamma_{D_s^{*+}}} g_{D_s^{*+} D_s^+ \eta_8} P_{2\alpha} \\ &\quad \times \bar{u}(p_6, s'_z) \left[f_{1\Xi_c^+ \Xi^0 D_s^{*+}} \gamma_\mu \left(-g^{\mu\alpha} + \frac{p_4^\mu p_4^\alpha}{m_{D_s^{*+}}^2} \right) + \frac{f_{2\Xi_c^+ \Xi^0 D_s^{*+}}}{m_{\Xi_c^+} + m_{\Xi^0}} \sigma_{\mu\nu} i p_4^\mu \left(-g^{\nu\alpha} + \frac{p_4^\nu p_4^\alpha}{m_{D_s^{*+}}^2} \right) \right] \\ &\quad \times (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^+}) \left[(m_{\Omega_{cc}^+} - m_{\Xi_c^+}) f_1(m_{\eta_8}^2) + (m_{\Omega_{cc}^+} + m_{\Xi_c^+}) g_1(m_{\eta_8}^2) \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z), \end{aligned} \quad (A5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}bs M_e(\eta_8; \Xi_c^{'+}; D_s^{*+}) = & - \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_c^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_2 f_{\eta_8} \frac{F^2(t, m_{D_s^{*+}})}{t - m_{D_s^{*+}}^2 + im_{D_s^{*+}} \Gamma_{D_s^{*+}}} g_{D_s^{*+} D_s^+ \eta_8} P_{2\alpha} \\
& \times \bar{u}(p_6, s'_z) \left[f_{1\Xi_c^{'+} \Xi^0 D_s^+} \gamma_\mu \left(-g^{\mu\alpha} + \frac{p_4^\mu p_4^\alpha}{m_{D_s^{*+}}^2} \right) + \frac{f_{2\Xi_c^{'+} \Xi^0 D_s^+}}{m_{\Xi_c^+} + m_{\Xi^0}} \sigma_{\mu\nu} i p_4^\mu \left(-g^{\nu\alpha} + \frac{p_4^\nu p_4^\alpha}{m_{D_s^{*+}}^2} \right) \right] \\
& \times (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^+}) \left[(m_{\Omega_c^+} - m_{\Xi_c^+}) f_1(m_{\eta_8}^2) + (m_{\Omega_c^+} + m_{\Xi_c^+}) g_1(m_{\eta_8}^2) \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z), \tag{A6}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}bs M_c(\phi; \Xi_c^+; \Xi^0) = & -i \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_c^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_2 f_\phi \frac{F^2(t, m_{\Xi^0})}{t - m_{\Xi^0}^2 + im_{\Xi^0} \Gamma_{\Xi^0}} g_{\Xi_c^+ \Xi^0 D_s^+} \\
& \times \bar{u}(p_5, s'_z) \left[f_{1\Xi^0 \Xi^0 \phi} \gamma_\mu \left(-g^{\alpha\mu} + \frac{p_2^\alpha p_2^\mu}{m_\phi^2} \right) + \frac{f_{2\Xi^0 \Xi^0 \phi}}{m_{\Xi^0} + m_{\Xi^0}} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (-i p_2^\mu) \left(-g^{\alpha\nu} + \frac{p_2^\alpha p_2^\nu}{m_\phi^2} \right) \right] \\
& \times (\not{p}_4 + m_{\Xi^0}) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^+}) \left[\left(f_1(m_\phi^2) - \frac{m_{\Omega_c^+} + m_{\Xi_c^+}}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} f_2(m_\phi^2) \right) \gamma_\alpha + \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} f_2(m_\phi^2) P_{3\alpha} \right. \\
& \left. - \left(g_1(m_\phi^2) + \frac{m_{\Omega_c^+} - m_{\Xi_c^+}}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} g_2(m_\phi^2) \right) \gamma_\alpha \gamma_5 - \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} g_2(m_\phi^2) P_{3\alpha} \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z). \tag{A7}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}bs M_c(\phi; \Xi_c^{'+}; \Xi^0) = & -i \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_c^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_2 f_\phi \frac{F^2(t, m_{\Xi^0})}{t - m_{\Xi^0}^2 + im_{\Xi^0} \Gamma_{\Xi^0}} g_{\Xi_c^{'+} \Xi^0 D_s^+} \\
& \times \bar{u}(p_5, s'_z) \left[f_{1\Xi^0 \Xi^0 \phi} \gamma_\mu \left(-g^{\alpha\mu} + \frac{p_2^\alpha p_2^\mu}{m_\phi^2} \right) + \frac{f_{2\Xi^0 \Xi^0 \phi}}{m_{\Xi^0} + m_{\Xi^0}} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (-i p_2^\mu) \left(-g^{\alpha\nu} + \frac{p_2^\alpha p_2^\nu}{m_\phi^2} \right) \right] \\
& \times (\not{p}_4 + m_{\Xi^0}) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^{'+}}) \left[\left(f_1(m_\phi^2) - \frac{m_{\Omega_c^+} + m_{\Xi_c^{'+}}}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} f_2(m_\phi^2) \right) \gamma_\alpha + \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} f_2(m_\phi^2) P_{3\alpha} \right. \\
& \left. - \left(g_1(m_\phi^2) + \frac{m_{\Omega_c^+} - m_{\Xi_c^{'+}}}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} g_2(m_\phi^2) \right) \gamma_\alpha \gamma_5 - \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} g_2(m_\phi^2) P_{3\alpha} \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z). \tag{A8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}bs M_c(\eta_1; \Xi_c^+; \Xi^0) = & i \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_c^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_2 f_{\eta_1} \frac{F^2(t, m_{\Xi^0})}{t - m_{\Xi^0}^2 + im_{\Xi^0} \Gamma_{\Xi^0}} g_{\Xi^0 \Xi^0 \eta_1} g_{\Xi_c^+ \Xi^0 D_s^+} \\
& \times \bar{u}(p_5, s'_z) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_4 + m_{\Xi^0}) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^+}) \\
& \times \left[(m_{\Omega_c^+} - m_{\Xi_c^+}) f_1(m_{\eta_1}^2) + (m_{\Omega_c^+} + m_{\Xi_c^+}) g_1(m_{\eta_1}^2) \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z). \tag{A9}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}bs M_c(\eta_1; \Xi_c^{'+}; \Xi^0) = & i \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_c^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_2 f_{\eta_1} \frac{F^2(t, m_{\Xi^0})}{t - m_{\Xi^0}^2 + im_{\Xi^0} \Gamma_{\Xi^0}} g_{\Xi^0 \Xi^0 \eta_1} g_{\Xi_c^{'+} \Xi^0 D_s^+} \\
& \times \bar{u}(p_5, s'_z) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_4 + m_{\Xi^0}) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^{'+}}) \\
& \times \left[(m_{\Omega_c^+} - m_{\Xi_c^{'+}}) f_1(m_{\eta_1}^2) + (m_{\Omega_c^+} + m_{\Xi_c^{'+}}) g_1(m_{\eta_1}^2) \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z). \tag{A10}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}bs M_c(\eta_8; \Xi_c^+; \Xi^0) = & i \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_c^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_2 f_{\eta_8} \frac{F^2(t, m_{\Xi^0})}{t - m_{\Xi^0}^2 + im_{\Xi^0} \Gamma_{\Xi^0}} g_{\Xi^0 \Xi^0 \eta_8} g_{\Xi_c^+ \Xi^0 D_s^+} \\
& \times \bar{u}(p_5, s'_z) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_4 + m_{\Xi^0}) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^+}) \\
& \times \left[(m_{\Omega_c^+} - m_{\Xi_c^+}) f_1(m_{\eta_8}^2) + (m_{\Omega_c^+} + m_{\Xi_c^+}) g_1(m_{\eta_8}^2) \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z). \tag{A11}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}bs M_c(\eta_8; \Xi_c'^+, \Xi^0) &= i \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_c^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{us} a_2 f_{\eta_8} \frac{F^2(t, m_{\Xi^0})}{t - m_{\Xi^0}^2 + im_{\Xi^0} \Gamma_{\Xi^0}} g_{\Xi^0 \Xi^0 \eta_8} g_{\Xi_c'^+ \Xi^0 D_s^+} \\
&\quad \times \bar{u}(p_5, s'_2) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_4 + m_{\Xi^0}) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c'^+}) \\
&\quad \times \left[(m_{\Omega_c^+} - m_{\Xi_c'^+}) f_1(m_{\eta_8}^2) + (m_{\Omega_c^+} + m_{\Xi_c'^+}) g_1(m_{\eta_8}^2) \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z).
\end{aligned} \tag{A12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}bs M_f(\pi^+; \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-) &= i \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_c^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cd}^* V_{ud} a_2 f_{\pi^+} \frac{F^2(t, m_{\Xi^-})}{t - m_{\Xi^-}^2 + im_{\Xi^-} \Gamma_{\Xi^-}} g_{\Xi^0 \Xi^- \pi^+} g_{\Xi_c^0 \Xi^- D_s^+} \\
&\quad \times \bar{u}(p_5, s'_2) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_4 + m_{\Xi^-}) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^0}) \\
&\quad \times \left[(m_{\Omega_c^+} - m_{\Xi_c^0}) f_1(m_{\pi^+}^2) + (m_{\Omega_c^+} + m_{\Xi_c^0}) g_1(m_{\pi^+}^2) \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z).
\end{aligned} \tag{A13}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}bs M_f(\pi^+; \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-) &= i \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_c^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cd}^* V_{ud} a_2 f_{\pi^+} \frac{F^2(t, m_{\Xi^-})}{t - m_{\Xi^-}^2 + im_{\Xi^-} \Gamma_{\Xi^-}} g_{\Xi^0 \Xi^- \pi^+} g_{\Xi_c^0 \Xi^- D_s^+} \\
&\quad \times \bar{u}(p_5, s'_2) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_4 + m_{\Xi^-}) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^0}) \\
&\quad \times \left[(m_{\Omega_c^+} - m_{\Xi_c^0}) f_1(m_{\pi^+}^2) + (m_{\Omega_c^+} + m_{\Xi_c^0}) g_1(m_{\pi^+}^2) \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z).
\end{aligned} \tag{A14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}bs M_f(\rho^+; \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-) &= -i \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_c^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cd}^* V_{ud} a_2 f_{\rho^+} \frac{F^2(t, m_{\Xi^-})}{t - m_{\Xi^-}^2 + im_{\Xi^-} \Gamma_{\Xi^-}} g_{\Xi^0 \Xi^- D_s^+} \\
&\quad \times \bar{u}(p_5, s'_2) \left[f_{1\Xi^0 \Xi^- \rho^+} \gamma_\mu + \frac{f_{2\Xi^0 \Xi^- \rho^+}}{m_{\Xi^0} + m_{\Xi^-}} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (-i p_2^\mu) \right] \\
&\quad \times (\not{p}_4 + m_{\Xi^-}) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^0}) \left(-g^{\alpha\mu} + \frac{p_2^\alpha p_2^\mu}{m_{\rho^+}^2} \right) \left(-g^{\alpha\nu} + \frac{p_2^\alpha p_2^\nu}{m_{\rho^+}^2} \right) \\
&\quad \times \left[\left(f_1(m_{\rho^+}^2) - \frac{m_{\Omega_c^+} + m_{\Xi_c^0}}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} f_2(m_{\rho^+}^2) \right) \gamma_\alpha + \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} f_2(m_{\rho^+}^2) p_{3\alpha} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left(g_1(m_{\rho^+}^2) + \frac{m_{\Omega_c^+} - m_{\Xi_c^0}}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} g_2(m_{\rho^+}^2) \right) \gamma_\alpha \gamma_5 - \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} g_2(m_{\rho^+}^2) p_{3\alpha} \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z).
\end{aligned} \tag{A15}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}bs M_f(\rho^+; \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-) &= -i \int \frac{|\vec{p}_2^2| \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi}{32\pi^2 m_{\Omega_c^+}} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cd}^* V_{ud} a_2 f_{\rho^+} \frac{F^2(t, m_{\Xi^-})}{t - m_{\Xi^-}^2 + im_{\Xi^-} \Gamma_{\Xi^-}} g_{\Xi^0 \Xi^- D_s^+} \\
&\quad \times \bar{u}(p_5, s'_2) \left[f_{1\Xi^0 \Xi^- \rho^+} \gamma_\mu + \frac{f_{2\Xi^0 \Xi^- \rho^+}}{m_{\Xi^0} + m_{\Xi^-}} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (-i p_2^\mu) \right] \\
&\quad \times (\not{p}_4 + m_{\Xi^-}) \gamma_5 (\not{p}_3 + m_{\Xi_c^0}) \left(-g^{\alpha\mu} + \frac{p_2^\alpha p_2^\mu}{m_{\rho^+}^2} \right) \left(-g^{\alpha\nu} + \frac{p_2^\alpha p_2^\nu}{m_{\rho^+}^2} \right) \\
&\quad \times \left[\left(f_1(m_{\rho^+}^2) - \frac{m_{\Omega_c^+} + m_{\Xi_c^0}}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} f_2(m_{\rho^+}^2) \right) \gamma_\alpha + \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} f_2(m_{\rho^+}^2) p_{3\alpha} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left(g_1(m_{\rho^+}^2) + \frac{m_{\Omega_c^+} - m_{\Xi_c^0}}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} g_2(m_{\rho^+}^2) \right) \gamma_\alpha \gamma_5 - \frac{2}{m_{\Omega_c^+}} g_2(m_{\rho^+}^2) p_{3\alpha} \gamma_5 \right] u(p_1, s_z).
\end{aligned} \tag{A16}$$

APPENDIX B: EXPRESSIONS OF AMPLITUDES

The expressions of the amplitudes for all of the $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$ decays are presented in this section. To make the expressions simpler, we define a function $\mathcal{M}(P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6)$ to represent the absorptive part of the triangle diagram depicted in Fig. 4. The absorptive

part in Eq. (14) is related to this function as follows:

$$\mathcal{A}bs M_a(K^+; \Omega_c^0; D^{*0}) = \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Omega_c^0, D^{*0}, \Xi^0, D_s^+). \tag{B1}$$

The amplitudes of all $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}D^{(*)}$ decays are calculated as follows using this function:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^+) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Xi_c^+, D^{*0}, D^+, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Xi_c^+, D^{*0}, D^+, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Xi_c^+, D^0, D^+, \Sigma^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Xi_c^+, D^0, D^+, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^{++}, D_s^{*+}, D^+, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^{++}, D_s^+, D^+, \Sigma^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^{++}, p, \Sigma^+, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^{++}, p, \Sigma^+, D^+)], \tag{B2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Xi_c^+, D^0, D^{*+}, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Xi_c^+, D^0, D^{*+}, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Xi_c^+, D^{*0}, D^{*+}, \Sigma^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Xi_c^+, D^{*0}, D^{*+}, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^{++}, D_s^{*+}, D^{*+}, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^{++}, D_s^{*+}, D^{*+}, \Sigma^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^{++}, p, \Sigma^+, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^{++}, p, \Sigma^+, D^{*+})], \tag{B3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D_s^+) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, D^{*0}, D_s^+, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, k^+, \Xi_c^+, D^{*0}, D_s^+, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, D^0, D_s^+, \Sigma^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, D^0, D_s^+, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \phi, \Sigma_c^{++}, D_s^+, D_s^+, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^{++}, D_s^+, D_s^+, \Sigma^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^{++}, D_s^+, D_s^+, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \phi, \Sigma_c^{++}, \Sigma^+, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^{++}, \Sigma^+, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^{++}, \Sigma^+, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D_s^+)], \tag{B4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D_s^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, D^0, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, D^0, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \phi, \Sigma_c^{++}, D_s^{*+}, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^{++}, D_s^{*+}, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^{++}, D_s^{*+}, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \phi, \Sigma_c^{++}, \Sigma^+, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^{++}, \Sigma^+, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^{++}, \Sigma^+, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D_s^{*+})], \tag{B5}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow p D^+) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Lambda_c^+, D^{*0}, D^+, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^+, D^{*0}, D^+, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Lambda_c^+, D^0, D^+, p) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^+, D^0, D^+, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^0, \Sigma_c^{++}, D^+, D^+, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \omega, \Sigma_c^{++}, D^+, D^+, p) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^0, \Sigma_c^{++}, D^{*+}, D^+, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^{++}, D^{*+}, D^+, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^{++}, D^{*+}, D^+, p) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Lambda_c^+, n, p, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^+, n, p, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Lambda_c^+, n, p, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^+, n, p, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^0, \Sigma_c^{++}, p, p, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^0, \Sigma_c^{++}, p, p, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^{++}, p, p, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^{++}, p, p, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, p, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, p, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, p, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, p, D^+)], \tag{B6}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow pD^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Lambda_c^+, D^0, D^{*+}, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^+, D^0, D^{*+}, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Lambda_c^+, D^{*0}, D^{*+}, p) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^+, D^{*0}, D^{*+}, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^0, \Sigma_c^+, D^{*+}, D^{*+}, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \omega, \Sigma_c^+, D^{*+}, D^{*+}, p) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^0, \Sigma_c^+, D^+, D^{*+}, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, D^+, D^{*+}, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, D^+, D^{*+}, p) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Lambda_c^+, n, p, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^+, n, p, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Lambda_c^+, n, p, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^+, n, p, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \rho^0, \Sigma_c^+, p, p, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \pi^0, \Sigma_c^+, p, p, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, p, p, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, p, p, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, p, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, p, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, p, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, p, D^{*+})], \tag{B7}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow pD_s^+) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Lambda_c^+, D^{*0}, D_s^+, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Sigma_c^+, D^{*0}, D_s^+, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Lambda_c^+, D^0, D_s^+, p) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Sigma_c^+, D^0, D_s^+, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, p, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, p, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, p, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, p, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^0, \Sigma_c^+, D^{*+}, D_s^+, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, D^+, D_s^+, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^+, p, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^+, p, D_s^+)], \tag{B8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow pD_s^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Lambda_c^+, D^0, D_s^{*+}, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Sigma_c^+, D^0, D_s^{*+}, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Lambda_c^+, D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}, p) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Sigma_c^+, D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, p, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^+, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, p, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, p, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, p, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*+}, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, p, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^0, \Sigma_c^+, D^+, D_s^{*+}, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, D^{*+}, D_s^{*+}, p) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^+, p, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^{++}, K^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^+, p, D_s^{*+})], \tag{B9}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D^+) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, D^{*0}, D^+, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, D^0, D^+, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^-, \Sigma^0, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^-, \Sigma^0, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, D^{*0}, D^+, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, D^0, D^+, \Sigma^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^-, \Sigma^0, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^-, \Sigma^0, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^{*+}, D^+, \Sigma^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^+, D^+, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^{*+}, D^+, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^+, D^+, \Sigma^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Lambda_c^+, n, \Sigma^0, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^+, n, \Sigma^0, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, n, \Sigma^0, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, n, \Sigma^0, D^+)], \tag{B10}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D^+) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, D^{*0}, D^+, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, D^0, D^+, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^-, \Lambda, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^-, \Lambda, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^{*+}, D^+, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^+, D^+, \Lambda) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^{*+}, D^+, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^+, D^+, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Lambda_c^+, n, \Lambda, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^+, n, \Lambda, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, n, \Lambda, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, n, \Lambda, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, D^{*0}, D^+, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, D^0, D^+, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^-, \Lambda, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^-, \Lambda, D^+)], \tag{B11}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D_s^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, D^0, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \phi, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \phi, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \phi, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \phi, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^0, \Sigma^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^0, \Sigma^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \omega, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \omega, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, D^0, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+})], \tag{B16}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D_s^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, D^0, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \phi, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \phi, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \phi, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \phi, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^0, \Sigma^-, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^0, \Sigma^-, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \omega, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \omega, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, D^0, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Lambda, D_s^{*+})], \tag{B17}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow n D_s^+) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Sigma_c^0, D^0, D_s^+, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Sigma_c^0, D^0, D_s^+, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Sigma_c^0, \Sigma^-, n, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Sigma_c^0, \Sigma^-, n, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^0, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^+, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^0, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^+, n) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^+, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^+, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^0, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^0, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, n, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, n, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, n, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, n, D_s^+)], \tag{B18}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow n D_s^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Sigma_c^0, D^0, D_s^{*+}, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Sigma_c^0, D^0, D_s^{*+}, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Sigma_c^0, \Sigma^-, n, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Sigma_c^0, \Sigma^-, n, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^0, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^0, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, n) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^0, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^0, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, n, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, n, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, n, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, n, D_s^{*+})], \tag{B19}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow nD^+) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^0, D^{*0}, D^+, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^0, D^0, D^+, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Lambda_c^+, D^+, D^+, n) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Sigma_c^+, D^+, D^+, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \omega, \Lambda_c^+, D^+, D^+, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \omega, \Sigma_c^+, D^+, D^+, n) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Lambda_c^+, D^{*+}, D^+, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Sigma_c^+, D^{*+}, D^+, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Lambda_c^+, D^{*+}, D^+, n) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Lambda_c^+, D^{*+}, D^+, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, D^{*+}, D^+, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, D^{*+}, D^+, n) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Lambda_c^+, n, n, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Sigma_c^+, n, n, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Lambda_c^+, n, n, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Sigma_c^+, n, n, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Lambda_c^+, n, n, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Lambda_c^+, n, n, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, n, n, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, n, n, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^-, n, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^-, n, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^-, n, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^-, n, D^+)], \quad (B20)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow nD^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^0, D^0, D^{*+}, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^0, D^{*0}, D^{*+}, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Lambda_c^+, D^{*+}, D^{*+}, n) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Sigma_c^+, D^{*+}, D^{*+}, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \omega, \Lambda_c^+, D^{*+}, D^{*+}, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \omega, \Sigma_c^+, D^{*+}, D^{*+}, n) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Lambda_c^+, D^+, D^{*+}, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Sigma_c^+, D^+, D^{*+}, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Lambda_c^+, D^+, D^{*+}, n) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Lambda_c^+, D^+, D^{*+}, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, D^+, D^{*+}, n) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, D^+, D^{*+}, n) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Lambda_c^+, n, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Sigma_c^+, n, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Lambda_c^+, n, n, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Sigma_c^+, n, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Lambda_c^+, n, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Lambda_c^+, n, n, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, n, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, n, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^-, n, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^-, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^-, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^-, n, D^{*+})], \quad (B21)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow pD^0) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^0, p, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Lambda, p, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^0, p, D^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Lambda, p, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^0, p, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Lambda, p, D^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^0, p, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Lambda, p, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^0, n, p, D^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^0, n, p, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Sigma_c^+, p, p, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Sigma_c^+, p, p, D^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, p, p, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, p, p, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Lambda_c^+, p, p, D^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Lambda_c^+, p, p, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Lambda_c^+, p, p, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Lambda_c^+, p, p, D^0)], \quad (B22)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow pD^{*0}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^0, p, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Lambda, p, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^0, p, D^{*0}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Lambda, p, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^0, p, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Lambda, p, D^{*0}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^0, p, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Lambda, p, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Sigma_c^0, n, p, D^{*0}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Sigma_c^0, n, p, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Sigma_c^+, p, p, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Sigma_c^+, p, p, D^{*0}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Sigma_c^+, p, p, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Sigma_c^+, p, p, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^0, \Lambda_c^+, p, p, D^{*0}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^0, \Lambda_c^+, p, p, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Lambda_c^+, p, p, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Lambda_c^+, p, p, D^{*0})], \quad (B23)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^0) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^+, p, \Sigma^+, D^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, p, \Sigma^+, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Lambda_c^+, p, \Sigma^+, D^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, p, \Sigma^+, D^0)], \quad (B24)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+ D^{*0}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^{*0}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^{*0}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^+, p, \Sigma^+, D^{*0}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, p, \Sigma^+, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Lambda_c^+, p, \Sigma^+, D^{*0}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, p, \Sigma^+, D^{*0})], \quad (\text{B25})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^+) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D_s^+)], \quad (\text{B26})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Xi_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Sigma_c^+, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Xi_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Lambda_c^+, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+})], \quad (\text{B27})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D^+) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Omega_c^0, D^{*0}, D^+, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Omega_c^0, D^0, D^+, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Omega_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Omega_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Xi_c^+, D_s^{*+}, D^+, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, D_s^{*+}, D^+, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, D_s^+, D^+, \Xi^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, D_s^+, D^+, \Xi^0)], \quad (\text{B28})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Omega_c^0, D^0, D^{*+}, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Omega_c^0, D^{*0}, D^{*+}, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Omega_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Omega_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Sigma^0, \Xi^0, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Lambda, \Xi^0, D^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Xi_c^+, D_s^+, D^{*+}, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^0, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, D_s^+, D^{*+}, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, D_s^+, D^{*+}, \Xi^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \bar{K}^{*0}, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, D_s^+, D^{*+}, \Xi^0)], \quad (\text{B29})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^+) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Omega_c^0, D^{*0}, D_s^+, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Omega_c^0, D^0, D_s^+, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \phi, \Xi_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^+, \Xi^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \phi, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, D_s^+, D_s^+, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Xi_c^+, D_s^{*+}, D_s^+, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, D_s^{*+}, D_s^+, \Xi^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Xi_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^+, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, D_s^+, D_s^+, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \phi, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Xi^0, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \phi, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Xi^0, \Xi^0, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Xi^0, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Xi^0, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^+)], \quad (\text{B30})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 D_s^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Omega_c^0, D^0, D_s^{*+}, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Omega_c^0, D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \phi, \Xi_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Xi^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \phi, \Xi_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Xi_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Xi_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Xi^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Xi_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Xi_c^+, D_s^+, D_s^{*+}, \Xi^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \phi, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \phi, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_1, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \eta_8, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \pi^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, \rho^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Xi^0, D_s^{*+})], \quad (B31)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D_s^+) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, D^{*0}, D_s^+, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, D^{*0}, D_s^+, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, D^0, D_s^+, \Sigma^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, D^0, D_s^+, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, D^{*+}, D_s^+, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, D^{*+}, D_s^+, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, D^+, D_s^+, \Sigma^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, D^+, D_s^+, \Sigma^0)], \quad (B32)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D_s^+) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, D^{*0}, D_s^+, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, D^{*0}, D_s^+, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, D^0, D_s^+, \Lambda) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, D^0, D_s^+, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Lambda, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Lambda, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Lambda, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Lambda, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Lambda, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Lambda, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Lambda, D_s^+) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Lambda, D_s^+) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, D^{*+}, D_s^+, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, D^{*+}, D_s^+, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, D^+, D_s^+, \Lambda) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, D^+, D_s^+, \Lambda)], \quad (B33)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0 D_s^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, D^0, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, D^0, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Sigma^0, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, D^+, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, D^+, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, D^{*+}, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, D^{*+}, D_s^{*+}, \Sigma^0)], \quad (B34)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda D_s^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, D^0, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, D^0, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, D^{*0}, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Xi^-, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Xi^-, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Xi^0, \Lambda, D_s^{*+}) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, D^+, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, D^+, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, D^{*+}, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda) \\
& + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, D^{*+}, D_s^{*+}, \Lambda)], \quad (B35)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow nD^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^-, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^-, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^-, n, D^{*+}) \\ & + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^-, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Lambda, n, D^{*+}) \\ & + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Lambda, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D^{*+}) \\ & + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Sigma^0, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Lambda, n, D^{*+})], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B45})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(\Omega_{cc}^+ \rightarrow nD^{*+}) = & i[\mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^-, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^+, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^-, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^0, \Sigma^-, n, D^{*+}) \\ & + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*+}, \Xi_c^{\prime 0}, \Sigma^-, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Lambda, n, D^{*+}) \\ & + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^0, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Lambda, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Sigma^0, n, D^{*+}) \\ & + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^+, \Lambda, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Sigma^0, n, D^{*+}) + \mathcal{M}(\Omega_{cc}^+, K^{*0}, \Xi_c^{\prime +}, \Lambda, n, D^{*+})]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B46})$$

APPENDIX C: STRONG COUPLING CONSTANTS

In this section, we list all of the strong coupling constants used in our calculation. Some of these values are obtained from Refs. [35, 41-47]. Those that cannot be found directly in the literature are calculated under the assumption of $SU(3)_F$ symmetry.

According to the $SU(3)_F$ multiplets to which the

particles belong, the vertices in this study can be divided into $\mathcal{B}BV$, $\mathcal{B}BP$, DD^*P , DDV , D^*D^*V , \mathcal{B}_cBD , and \mathcal{B}_cBD^* , where P denotes a light pseudoscalar meson, V represents a light vector meson, and \mathcal{B}_c is a singly charmed baryon. These definitions clarify the meanings of our symbols for each vertex, the coupling constants of which are presented in Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Table 5. Strong coupling constants of $\mathcal{B}BV$ vertices.

Vertex	f_1	f_2	Vertex	f_1	f_2	Vertex	f_1	f_2
$p \rightarrow n\rho^+$	-2.40	32.95	$\Lambda \rightarrow \Sigma^-\rho^+$	2.00	12.30	$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^+\rho^+$	7.20	-25.00
$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \Lambda\rho^+$	2.00	12.30	$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p\bar{K}^{*0}$	5.66	-1.70	$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 K^{*+}$	-2.26	37.05
$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+\phi$	-6.00	2.50	$p \rightarrow \Sigma^0 K^{*+}$	4.00	-1.20	$p \rightarrow \Lambda K^{*+}$	5.10	-28.00
$p \rightarrow \Sigma^+ K^{*0}$	5.66	-1.70	$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^-\rho^+$	-7.20	25.00	$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow n\bar{K}^{*0}$	-4.00	1.20
$\Lambda \rightarrow n\bar{K}^{*0}$	5.10	-28.00	$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- K^{*+}$	-1.60	26.20	$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^0\phi$	-6.00	2.50
$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^0\omega$	4.30	-1.10	$\Lambda \rightarrow \Sigma^0\rho^0$	1.90	11.90	$p \rightarrow p\rho^0$	-2.50	22.20
$\Lambda \rightarrow \Xi^0 K^{*0}$	-6.00	17.10	$\Lambda \rightarrow \Xi^- K^{*+}$	-6.00	17.10	$\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda\phi$	-5.30	24.60
$n \rightarrow \Sigma^0 K^{*0}$	-4.00	1.20	$\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda\omega$	-7.10	8.70	$n \rightarrow \Sigma^- K^{*+}$	5.66	-1.70
$n \rightarrow \Lambda K^{*0}$	5.10	-28.00	$\Xi^- \rightarrow \Sigma^+\bar{K}^{*0}$	-2.26	37.05	$n \rightarrow n\rho^0$	2.50	-22.20
$\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{K}^{*0}$	4.45	-27.54	$\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Xi^-\rho^+$	6.08	-1.56	$\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^0\bar{K}^{*0}$	1.60	-26.20
$\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Xi^0\phi$	-9.50	32.30	$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Xi^0 K^{*0}$	1.60	-26.20			

Table 6. Strong coupling constants of $\mathcal{B}BP$ vertices.

Vertex	g	Vertex	g	Vertex	g
$p \rightarrow n\pi^+$	21.20	$\Lambda \rightarrow \Sigma^-\pi^+$	10.00	$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^+\pi^+$	-10.70
$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \Lambda\pi^+$	10.00	$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p\bar{K}^0$	5.75	$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \Xi^0 K^+$	19.80
$p \rightarrow \Sigma^0 K^+$	4.25	$p \rightarrow \Lambda K^+$	-13.50	$p \rightarrow \Sigma^+ K^0$	5.75
$\Sigma^- \rightarrow \Sigma^0\pi^+$	10.70	$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow n\bar{K}^0$	-4.25	$\Xi^- \rightarrow \Sigma^+\bar{K}^0$	19.80
$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- K^+$	14.00	$\Lambda \rightarrow \Xi^- K^+$	4.25	$\Lambda \rightarrow n\bar{K}^0$	-13.50
$p \rightarrow p\eta_8$	4.25	$n \rightarrow \Sigma^- K^+$	4.70	$p \rightarrow p\pi^0$	14.90
$p \rightarrow p\eta_1$	14.14	$n \rightarrow n\pi^0$	-14.90	$n \rightarrow \Sigma^0 K^0$	-4.25
$n \rightarrow \Lambda K^0$	-13.50	$\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^0\bar{K}^0$	-14.00	$n \rightarrow n\eta_8$	4.25
$\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+$	4.70	$\Lambda \rightarrow \Xi^0 K^0$	4.25	$n \rightarrow n\eta_1$	14.14
$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Xi^0 K^0$	-14.00	$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^0\eta_8$	10.00	$\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{K}^0$	4.25
$\Lambda \rightarrow \Sigma^0\pi^0$	10.00	$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^0\eta_1$	14.14	$\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Xi^0\eta_8$	-13.50
$\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda\eta_8$	-10.00	$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+\eta_8$	10.00	$\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Xi^0\eta_1$	14.14
$\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda\eta_1$	-14.14	$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+\eta_1$	14.14		

Table 7. Strong coupling constants of DD^*P , DDV , and D^*D^*V vertices.

Vertex	g	Vertex	g	Vertex	g	f
$D^* \rightarrow D\pi$	17.90	$D \rightarrow D\rho$	3.69	$D^* \rightarrow D^*\rho$	3.69	4.61

Table 8. Strong coupling constants of $\mathcal{B}_c\mathcal{B}D$ and $\mathcal{B}_c\mathcal{B}D^*$ vertices.

Vertex	g	Vertex	g	f
$\Lambda_c \rightarrow ND_q$	4.82	$\Lambda_c \rightarrow ND_q^*$	-5.80	3.60
$\Sigma_c \rightarrow ND_q$	3.78	$\Sigma_c \rightarrow ND_q^*$	11.21	4.64

References

- [1] M. Mattson *et al.* (SELEX Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **89**, 112001 (2002), arXiv:[hepex/0208014](#)
- [2] A. Ocherashvili *et al.* (SELEX Collaboration), *Phys. Lett. B* **628**, 18 (2005), arXiv:[hepex/0406033](#)
- [3] R. Aaij *et al.* (LHCb Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **119**(11), 112001 (2017), arXiv:[1707.01621\[hep-ex\]](#)
- [4] R. Aaij *et al.* (LHCb Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121**(5), 052002 (2018), arXiv:[1806.02744\[hep-ex\]](#)
- [5] R. Aaij *et al.* (LHCb Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121**(16), 162002 (2018), arXiv:[1807.01919\[hep-ex\]](#)
- [6] D. Ebert, R. N. Faustov, V. O. Galkin *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **70**, 014018 (2004) Erratum: [*Phys. Rev. D* **77**, 079903 (2008)] doi:[10.1103/PhysRevD.70.014018](#), [10.1103/PhysRevD.77.079903\[hep-ph/0404280\]](#)
- [7] D. Ebert, R. N. Faustov, V. O. Galkin *et al.*, *Phys. Atom. Nucl.* **68**, 784 (2005)[*Yad. Fiz.* **68**, 817 (2005)]. doi:[10.1134/1.1935012](#)
- [8] C. Albertus, E. Hernandez, J. Nieves *et al.*, *Eur. Phys. J. A* **31**, 691 (2007), arXiv:[hep-ph/0610131](#)
- [9] C. Albertus, E. Hernandez, and J. Nieves, *Phys. Rev. D* **85**, 094035 (2012), arXiv:[1202.4861\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [10] W. Wang, F. S. Yu, and Z. X. Zhao, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **77**(11), 781 (2017), arXiv:[1707.02834\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [11] X. H. Hu, Y. L. Shen, W. Wang *et al.*, *Chin. Phys. C* **42**(12), 123102 (2018), arXiv:[1711.10289\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [12] Z. X. Zhao, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **78**(9), 756 (2018), arXiv:[1805.10878\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [13] Z. P. Xing and Z. X. Zhao, *Phys. Rev. D* **98**(5), 056002 (2018), arXiv:[1807.03101 \[hep-ph\]](#)
- [14] Y. M. Wang, Y. B. Wei, Y. L. Shen *et al.*, *JHEP* **1706**, 062 (2017), arXiv:[1701.06810 \[hep-ph\]](#)
- [15] Y. M. Wang and Y. L. Shen, *JHEP* **1805**, 184 (2018), arXiv:[1803.06667\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [16] Y. L. Shen, Y. B. Wei, and C. D. Lü, *Phys. Rev. D* **97**(5), 054004 (2018), arXiv:[1607.08727\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [17] Y. Li and C. D. Lü, *Sci. Bull.* **63**, 267 (2018), arXiv:[1808.02990\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [18] H. n. Li, C. D. Lu, and F. S. Yu, *Phys. Rev. D* **86**, 036012 (2012), arXiv:[1203.3120\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [19] H. Y. Cheng, G. Meng, F. Xu *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **101**(3), 034034 (2020), arXiv:[2001.04553\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [20] T. Gutsche, M. A. Ivanov, J. G. Körner *et al.*, *Particles* **2**(2), 339-356 (2019), arXiv:[1905.06219\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [21] T. Gutsche, M. A. Ivanov, J. G. Körner *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **99**(5), 056013 (2019), arXiv:[1812.09212\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [22] T. Gutsche, M. A. Ivanov, J. G. Körner *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **96**(5), 054013 (2017), arXiv:[1708.00703\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [23] A. Faessler, T. Gutsche, M. A. Ivanov *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **80**, 034025 (2009), arXiv:[0907.0563\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [24] A. Faessler, T. Gutsche, M. A. Ivanov *et al.*, *Phys. Lett. B* **518**, 55-62 (2001), arXiv:[hep-ph/0107205\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [25] F. S. Yu, H. Y. Jiang, R. H. Li *et al.*, *Chin. Phys. C* **42**(5), 051001 (2018), arXiv:[1703.09086\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [26] L. J. Jiang, B. He, and R. H. Li, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **78**(11), 961 (2018), arXiv:[1810.00541\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [27] R. Aaij *et al.* (LHCb Collaboration), arXiv: 1905.02421 [hep-ex]
- [28] A. K. Leibovich, Z. Ligeti, I. W. Stewart *et al.*, *Phys. Lett. B* **586**, 337-344 (2004), arXiv:[hep-ph/0312319\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [29] C. D. Lu, Y. M. Wang, H. Zou *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **80**, 034011 (2009), arXiv:[0906.1479\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [30] T. Gutsche, M. A. Ivanov, J. G. Körner *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **100**(11), 114037 (2019), arXiv:[1911.10785\[hep-ph\]](#)
- [31] H. Y. Cheng, C. K. Chua, and A. Soni, *Phys. Rev. D* **71**, 014030 (2005), arXiv:[hep-ph/0409317](#)
- [32] G. 't Hooft, *Nucl. Phys. B* **72**, 461 (1974). doi:[10.1016/0550-3213\(74\)90154-0](#).
- [33] A. J. Buras, J. M. Gerard, and R. Ruckl, *Nucl. Phys. B* **268**, 16 (1986). doi:[10.1016/0550-3213\(86\)90200-2](#)
- [34] CKMfitter Group (J. Charles *et al.*), *Eur. Phys. J. C* **41**, 1-131 (2005)[[hep-ph/0406184](#)], updated results and plots available at: <http://ckmfitter.in2p3.fr>
- [35] J. W. Li, M. Z. Yang, and D. S. Du, *HEPNP* **27**, 665 (2003)[[hep-ph/0206154](#)]
- [36] M. Ablikim, D. S. Du, and M. Z. Yang, *Phys. Lett. B* **536**, 34 (2002) doi:[10.1016/j.hep-ph.0201168](#)
- [37] X. Q. Li and B. S. Zou, *Phys. Lett. B* **399**, 297 (1997) doi:[10.1016/S0370-2693\(97\)00308-0\[hep-ph/9611223\]](#)
- [38] Y. S. Dai, D. S. Du, X. Q. Li *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **60**, 014014 (1999) doi:[10.1103/PhysRevD.60.014014\[hep-ph/9903204\]](#)
- [39] M. P. Locher, Y. Lu, and B. S. Zou, *Z. Phys. A* **347**, 281 (1994) doi:[10.1007/BF01289796\[nucl-th/9311021\]](#)
- [40] A. Ali, G. Kramer, Y. Li *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **76**, 074018 (2007), arXiv:[hep-ph/0703162\[HEP-PH\]](#)
- [41] C. D. Lu, Y. L. Shen, and W. Wang, *Phys. Rev. D* **73**, 034005 (2006) doi:[10.1103/PhysRevD.73.034005\[hep-ph/0511255\]](#)
- [42] G. Li and W. Wang, *Phys. Lett. B* **733**, 100 (2014)

- doi:10.1016/j.physletb.2014.04.029[arXiv: 1402.6463[hep-ph]]
- [43] T. M. Yan, H. Y. Cheng, C. Y. Cheung *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **46**, 1148 (1992) Erratum: [*Phys. Rev. D* **55**, 5851 (1997)]. doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.46.1148,10.1103/PhysRevD.55.5851
- [44] R. Casalbuoni, A. Deandrea, N. Di Bartolomeo *et al.*, *Phys. Rept.* **281**, 145 (1997), arXiv:hep-ph/9605342
- [45] U. G. Meissner, *Phys. Rept.* **161**, 213 (1988)
- [46] N. Li and S. L. Zhu, *Phys. Rev. D* **86**, 014020 (2012), arXiv:1204.3364[hep-ph]
- [47] T. M. Aliev, A. Ozpineci, S. B. Yakovlev *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **74**, 116001 (2006)
- [48] T. M. Aliev, A. Ozpineci, M. Savci *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **80**, 016010 (2009), arXiv:0905.4664[hep-ph]
- [49] A. Khodjamirian, C. Klein, T. Mannel *et al.*, *JHEP* **1109**, 106 (2011), arXiv:1108.2971[hep-ph]
- [50] K. Azizi, Y. Sarac, and H. Sundu, *Phys. Rev. D* **90**(11), 114011 (2014), arXiv:1410.7548 [hep-ph]
- [51] G. L. Yu, Z. G. Wang, and Z. Y. Li, *Chin. Phys. C* **41**(8), 083104 (2017), arXiv:1608.03460[hep-ph]
- [52] K. Azizi, Y. Sarac, and H. Sundu, *Nucl. Phys. A* **943**, 159 (2015), arXiv:1501.05084 [hep-ph]
- [53] A. Ballon-Bayona, G. Krein, and C. Miller, *Phys. Rev. D* **96**(1), 014017 (2017), arXiv:1702.08417[hep-ph]
- [54] H. M. Choi, C. R. Ji, Z. Li *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. C* **92**(5), 055203 (2015), arXiv:1502.03078[hep-ph]
- [55] M. Tanabashi, *et al.* (Particle Data Group), *Phys. Rev. D* **98**, 030001 (2018)
- [56] T. Feldmann, P. Kroll, and B. Stech, *Phys. Rev. D* **58**, 114006 (1998), arXiv:hep-ph/9802409
- [57] H. Y. Cheng and Y. L. Shi, *Phys. Rev. D* **98**(11), 113005 (2018), arXiv:1809.08102 [hep-ph]