



Spectroscopy results from ATLAS

Vakhtang Kartvelishvili



(on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration)



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Motivation and Contents

- LHC data contains the potential for observation of new rare low-mass states predicted (or not) by QCD and/or BSM theories ($\chi_b(3P)$ is an early example – [PRL108\(2012\)152001](#))
- Requires large amounts of high-quality reconstructed final states with low-pT tracks

This talk covers:

- Observation of an excess of di-charmonium events in the four-muon final state with the ATLAS detector

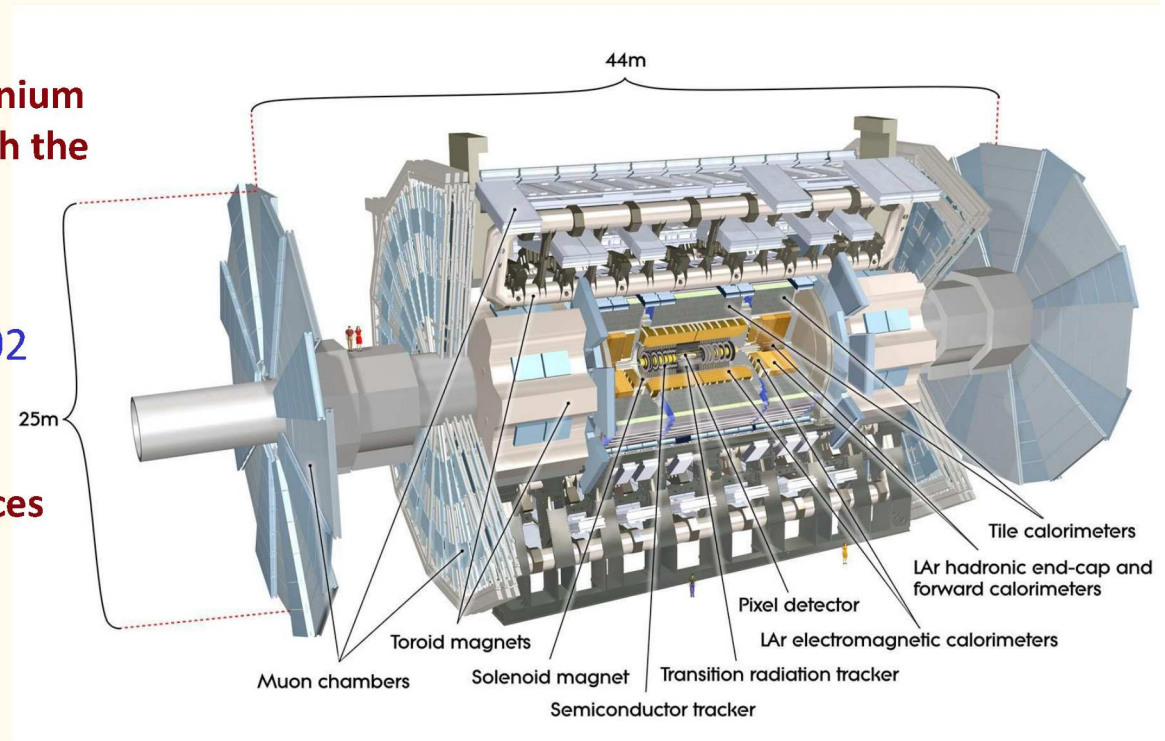
$$X \rightarrow J/\psi + J/\psi / [\psi(2S)] \rightarrow 4\mu$$

[Phys.Rev.Lett. 131 \(2023\) 15, 151902](#)

- Search for narrow low-mass resonances in the four-muon final state with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

$$X \rightarrow \mu\mu + Y(1S) \rightarrow 4\mu$$

[ATLAS-CONF-2023-041](#)





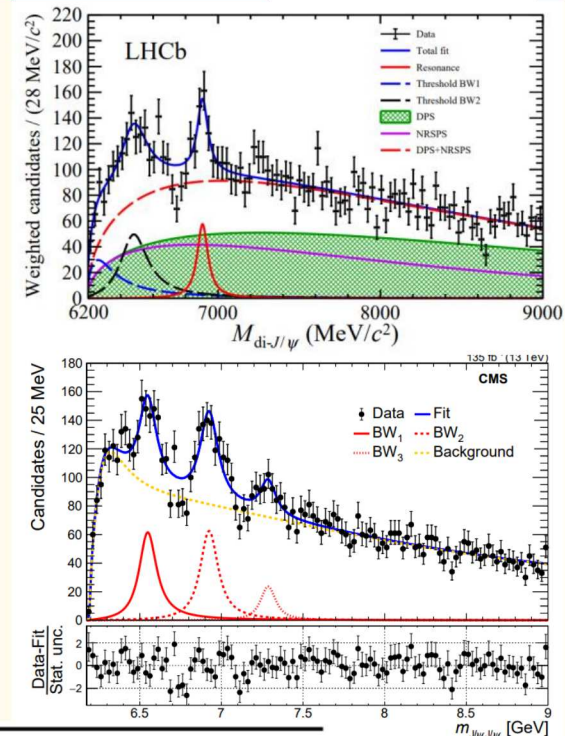
Searches in $X \rightarrow J/\psi + J/\psi / [\psi(2S)] \rightarrow 4\mu$

Motivation

- Di- J/ψ final states is a well-motivated search channel for low-mass resonances.
- LHCb observed narrow structure at 6.9 GeV: can be interpreted as four-charm tetraquark.
[LHCb arXiv:2006.16957](https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.16957), [Sci.Bull.65,1983\(2020\)](https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.11983)
- CMS is seeing a similar picture [CMS arXiv:2306.07164](https://arxiv.org/abs/2306.07164)

ATLAS: Datasets and selections

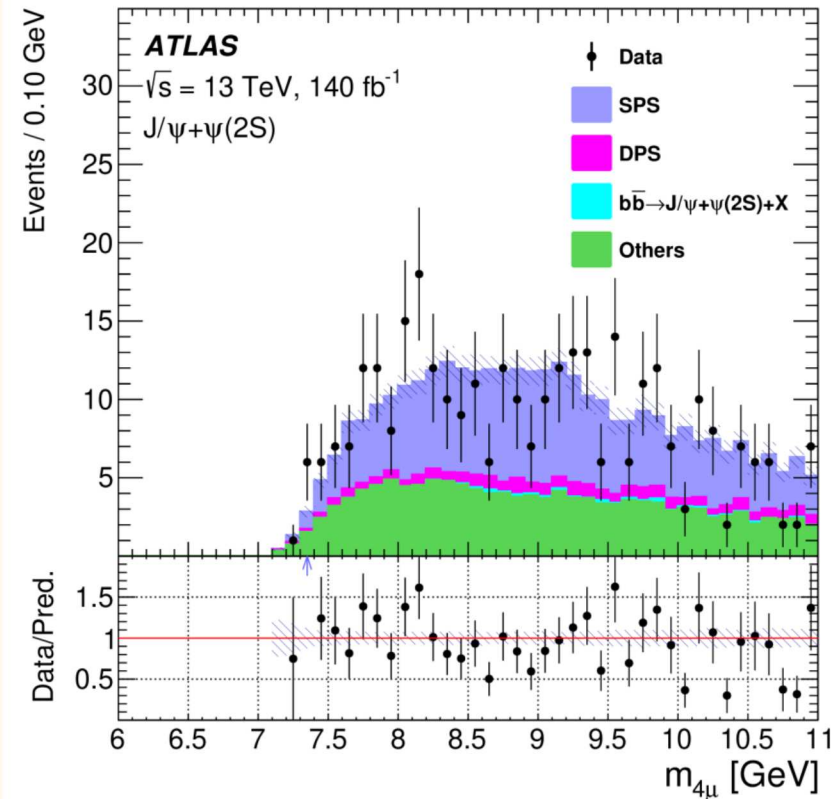
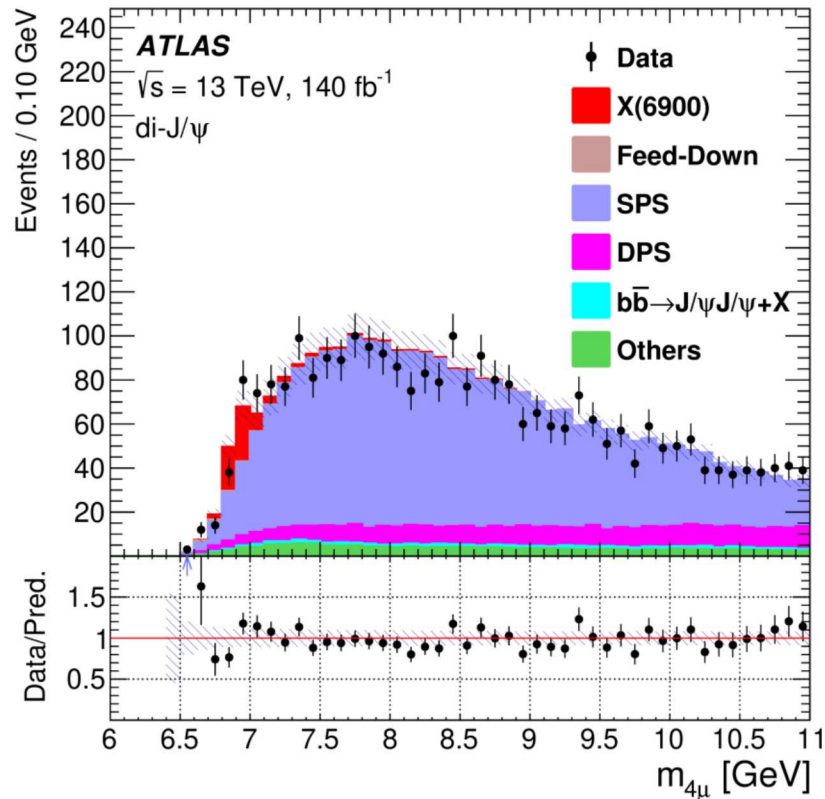
- Datasets: 140/fb of 13 TeV Run II data.
- Lowest p_T two-muon and three-muon trigger signatures



Signal region	Control region	Non-prompt region
Di-muon or tri-muon triggers, oppositely charged muons from each charmonium, loose muons, $p_T^{1,2,3,4} > 4, 4, 3, 3$ GeV and $ \eta_{1,2,3,4} < 2.5$ for the four muons, $m_{J/\psi} \in [2.94, 3.25]$ GeV, or $m_{\psi(2S)} \in [3.56, 3.80]$ GeV, Loose vertex requirements $\chi_{4\mu}^2/N < 40$ ($N = 5$) and $\chi_{di-\mu}^2/N < 100$ ($N = 2$),		
Vertex $\chi_{4\mu}^2/N < 3$, $L_{xy}^{4\mu} < 0.2$ mm, $ L_{xy}^{di-\mu} < 0.3$ mm, $m_{4\mu} < 11$ GeV,		Vertex $\chi_{4\mu}^2/N > 6$,
$\Delta R < 0.25$ between charmonia	$\Delta R \geq 0.25$ between charmonia	or $ L_{xy}^{di-\mu} > 0.4$ mm



Background studies: control region



ANALYSIS STRATEGY

- MC simulation and data control regions used to model/constrain backgrounds.
- Search for excesses in four-muon invariant mass in the signal region

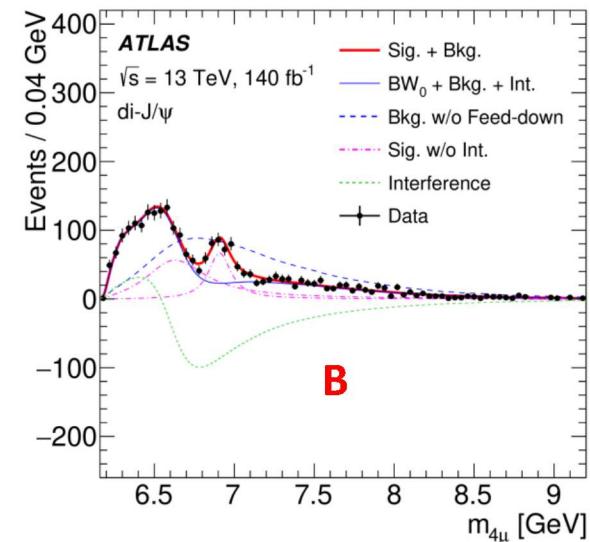
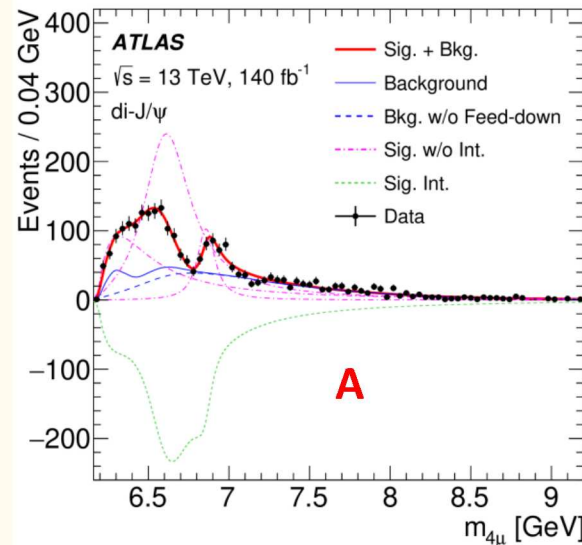


Fit modelling

For $J/\psi + J/\psi$:

- **Model A:** three interfering S-wave BW resonances
- **Model B:** two resonances, first interfering with background

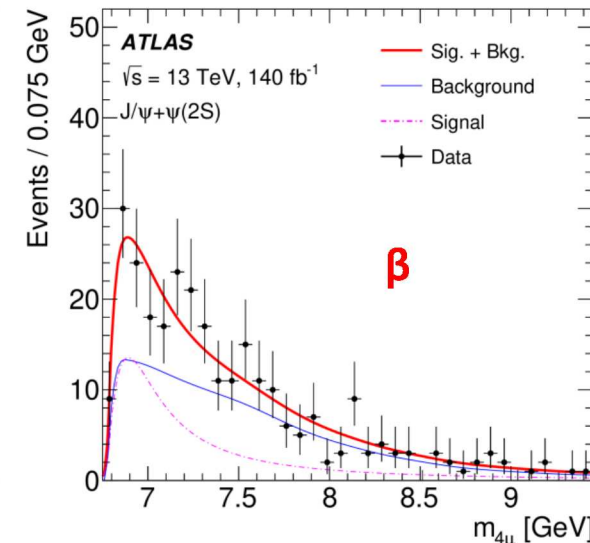
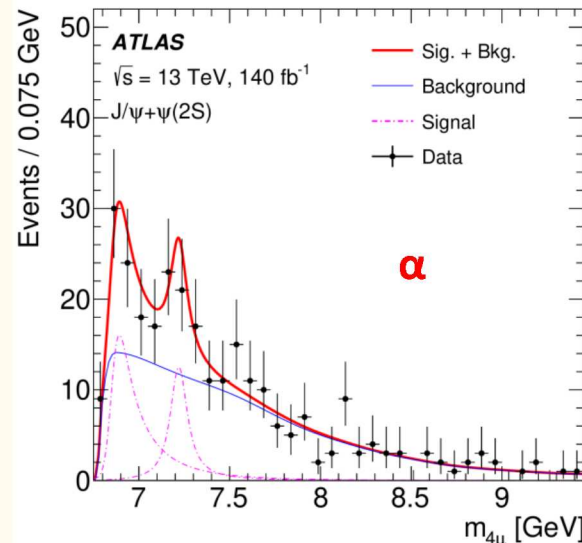
>5 σ excess at 6.9 GeV,
broad structure at lower mass
(feeddown?)



For $J/\psi + \psi(2S)$:

- **Model α :** 3 fixed + 1 new BW at 4.7 σ
- **Model β :** one standalone BW at 4.3 σ

Data supports new resonance at
7.2 GeV [3 σ local significance].





Results for $X \rightarrow J/\psi + J/\psi / [\psi(2S)] \rightarrow 4\mu$

Signal characterisation

Observation of up to four resonances.
Mass of third resonance consistent with that observed at LHCb.

Three-resonance model with interference contributions
or
model with broad low mass structure interfering with background best describes the data.

Data supports new resonance at 7.2 GeV [3σ local significance].

di- J/ψ	model A	model B
m_0	$6.41 \pm 0.08^{+0.08}_{-0.03}$	$6.65 \pm 0.02^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$
Γ_0	$0.59 \pm 0.35^{+0.12}_{-0.20}$	$0.44 \pm 0.05^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$
m_1	$6.63 \pm 0.05^{+0.08}_{-0.01}$	—
Γ_1	$0.35 \pm 0.11^{+0.11}_{-0.04}$	—
m_2	$6.86 \pm 0.03^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$	$6.91 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.01$
Γ_2	$0.11 \pm 0.05^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$	$0.15 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.01$
$\Delta s/s$	$\pm 5.1\%^{+8.1\%}_{-8.9\%}$	—
$J/\psi + \psi(2S)$	model α	model β
m_3	$7.22 \pm 0.03^{+0.01}_{-0.04}$	$6.96 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.03$
Γ_3	$0.09 \pm 0.06^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$	$0.51 \pm 0.17^{+0.11}_{-0.10}$
$\Delta s/s$	$\pm 21\%^{+25\%}_{-15\%}$	$\pm 20\% \pm 12\%$



Searches in $X \rightarrow \mu\mu + Y(1S) \rightarrow 4\mu$ channel

ATLAS-CONF-2023-041

Motivation:

Four-lepton final states with on- or offshell vector mesons such as $Y(1S)$ give wide coverage for searches for fundamental scalars at low mass, or doubly-hidden beauty tetraquarks.

Datasets:

Events (events per /fb)

Dataset	8 TeV		13 TeV	
	20.3		51.5	58.5
Trigger	All triggers	3μ only	3μ only	3μ _bUpsi only
Four muons, ≥ 3 LowPt, $p_T > (4, 4, 3, 3)$ GeV	261,893	170,467	1,152,307	231,318
	2012		2015-17	2018
One $Y(1S)$ and $10 < m_{4\mu} < 50$ GeV	6,467	3,641 (179)	20,887 (406)	19,125 (327)
$Y(1S) + \mu^+ \mu^-$	3,849	2,218 (109)	13,657 (265)	10,862 (186)
$Y(1S) + \mu^\pm \mu^\pm$	2,618	1,423 (70)	7,230 (140)	8,263 (141)



Analysis strategy and event selection

Analysis strategy:

- Select $Y(1S)$ candidate, pair it with another low- p_T opposite-sign (OS) di-muon pair.
- Search for narrow structures in four-muon invariant mass.
- **8 TeV analysis non-blind, 13 TeV analyses fixed to chosen 8 TeV baseline selection.**

Baseline Selection

Candidate object	Requirements
Muons	$p_T(\mu) > 3$ GeV and $ \eta < 2.5$, $ z_0 \sin \theta < 1$ mm and $ d_0/\sigma_{d_0} < 6$
Muon quadruplet	≥ 3 muons passing LowPt selection criteria, $\sum q_\mu = 0$, four-muon vertex fit $\chi^2/N_{d.o.f} \leq 10$, 10 GeV $\leq m_{4\mu} \leq 50$ GeV
Muon doublet	di-muon vertex fit $\chi^2 < 3$
$Y(1S)$ candidate	OS muon doublet with $p_T(\mu_{1,2}) > 4$ GeV, 9.2 GeV $\leq m_{\mu^+\mu^-} \leq 9.7$ GeV
$Y(1S) + \mu^+\mu^-$ candidate events	$Y(1S)$ candidate plus OS muon doublet with $m_{\mu^+\mu^-} > 1$ GeV, both muon doublets point to a common PV

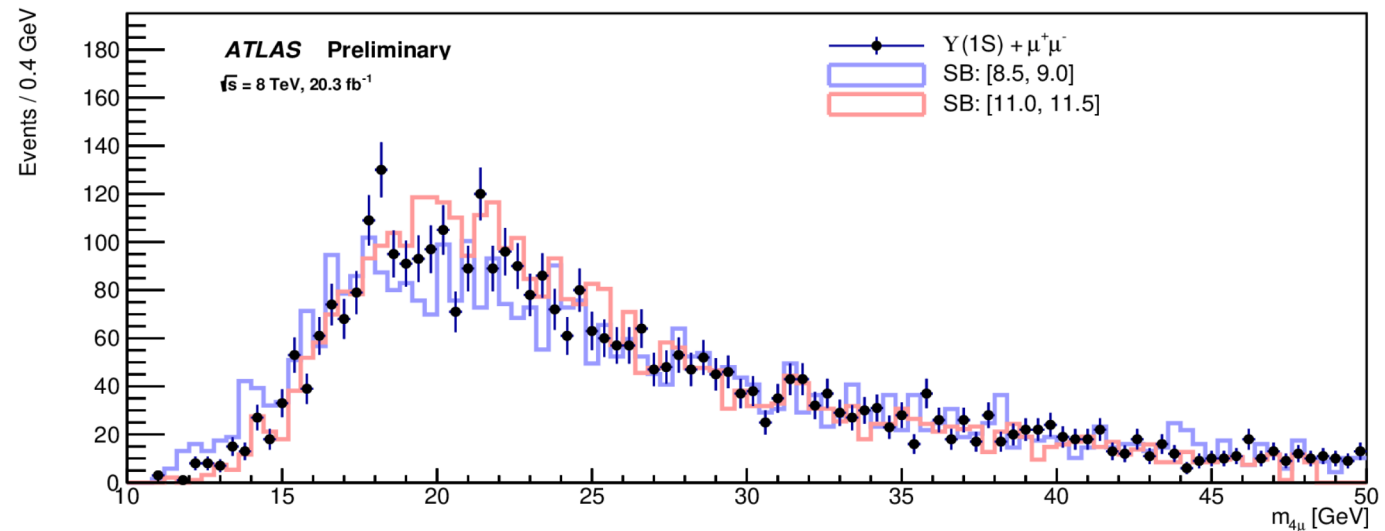
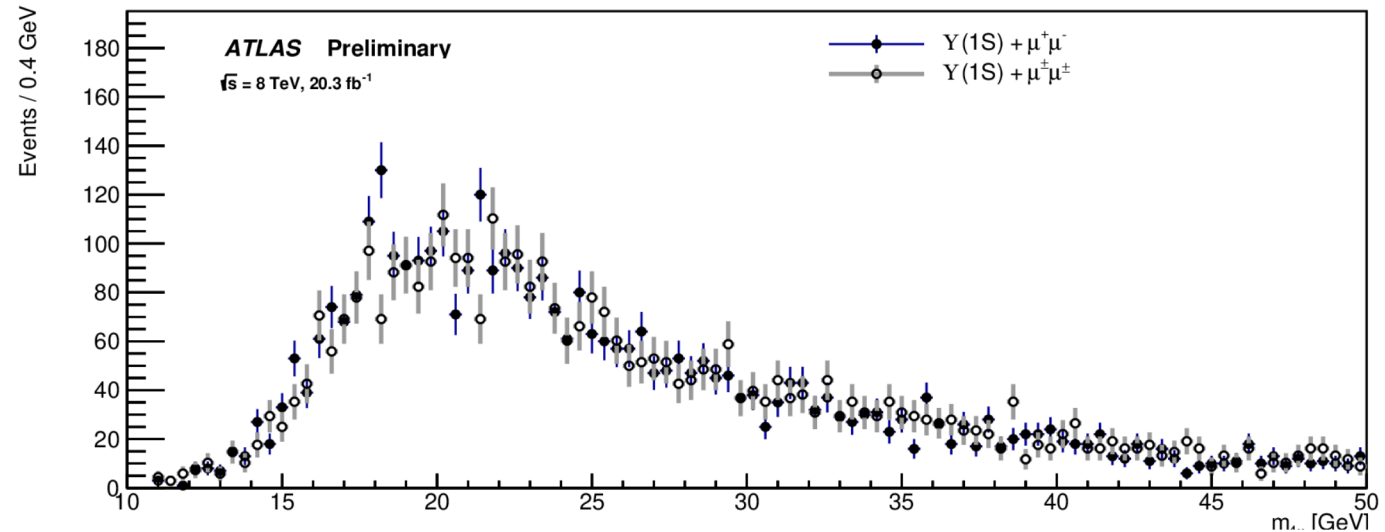


Mass spectra: 8 TeV sample

Background shapes compared to

- Y+SS dimuons
- Y sidebands with OS dimuons

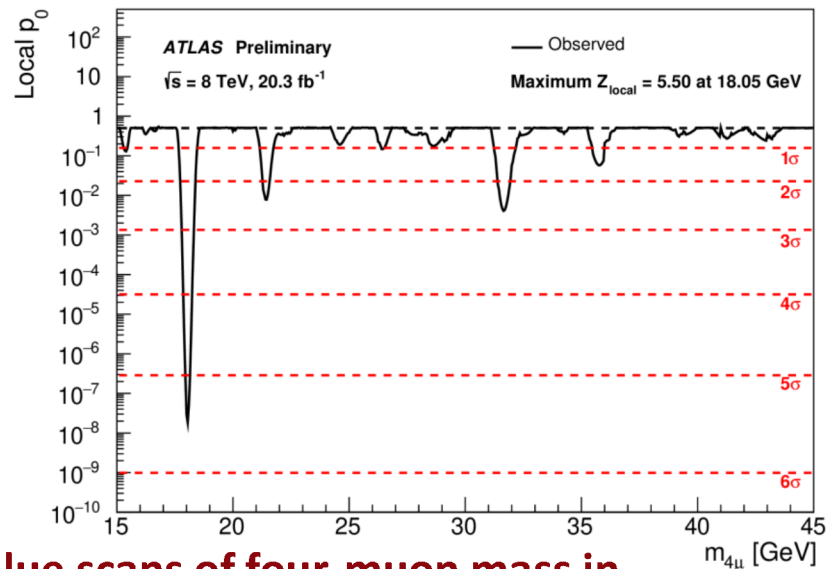
Indications of an excess of events in narrow region around 18 GeV in Y(1S) + opposite-sign muon data.





8 TeV sample: closer look

- Structure observed in both di-muon and tri-muon triggered data.
- Width fixed to expected det. resolution of 200 MeV
- Background-only fit and p-value scan for chosen baseline selection yields significant excess at ~ 18 GeV.

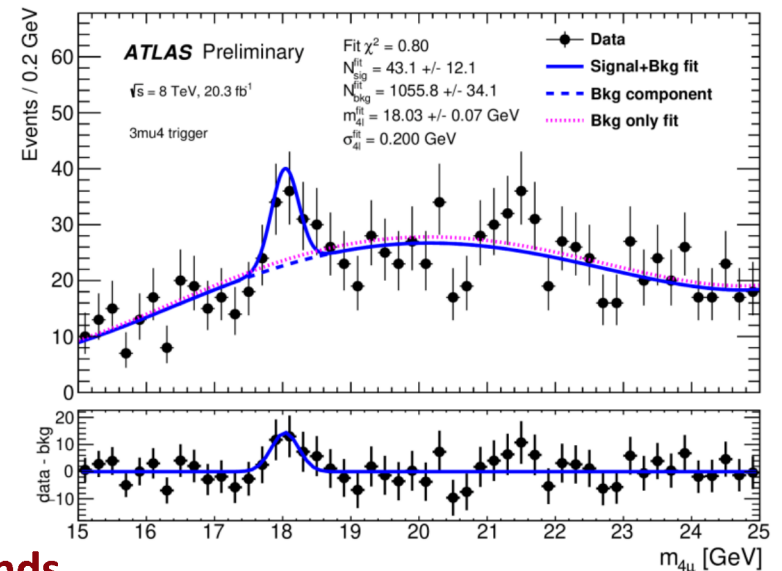
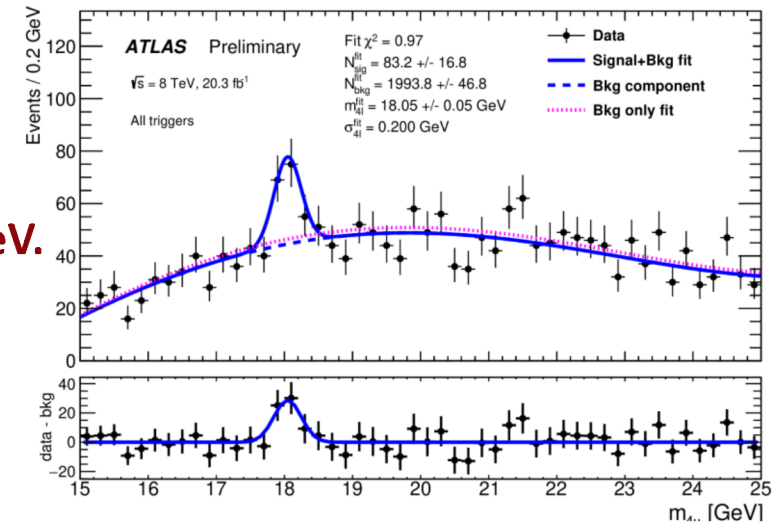


p-value scans of four-muon mass in

- Y(1S)+same-sign muon pair
- Left/right Y(1S) mass sidebands

find no significant structures.

No indications of artificially created structures from triggers/selections in simulated SPS and DPS backgrounds.





Cross-checks and variations

Since analysis not blind, robustness of 18 GeV excess studied with alternative selections:

Selection criteria	N_B	Mass (GeV)	N_S	Significance (σ)
Baseline	1994 ± 47	18.05 ± 0.05	83 ± 17	5.5
Selection variations from the baseline				
≥ 2 LowPt muons	3124 ± 59	18.09 ± 0.06	94 ± 20	5.0
$= 4$ LowPt muons	689 ± 28	18.03 ± 0.07	37 ± 10	4.1
$m_{\mu^+\mu^-}^{\text{non-res}} > 0$ GeV	2515 ± 53	18.00 ± 0.06	81 ± 19	4.7
$m_{\mu^+\mu^-}^{\text{non-res}} > 0.5$ GeV	2306 ± 51	18.00 ± 0.05	87 ± 18	5.3
$m_{\mu^+\mu^-}^{\text{non-res}} > 2$ GeV	1696 ± 43	18.05 ± 0.07	58 ± 15	4.3
Vertex fit $\chi^2/N_{\text{d.o.f}} \leq 4$	1705 ± 43	18.03 ± 0.05	69 ± 15	5.0
Vertex fit $\chi^2/N_{\text{d.o.f}} \leq 20$	2077 ± 48	18.04 ± 0.05	81 ± 17	5.0
$m_{\Upsilon(1S)} \pm 2\sigma_m$ window	3705 ± 64	18.09 ± 0.06	90 ± 22	4.5
$\Upsilon(1S)$ mass correction	1998 ± 47	18.02 ± 0.08	64 ± 17	4.1
$m_{\mu^+\mu^-}^{\text{non-res}} < m_{\Upsilon(1S)}$	1418 ± 40	18.06 ± 0.05	94 ± 17	6.3
$p_T > 2.5$ GeV non-res. muons	2741 ± 55	18.05 ± 0.05	70 ± 19	4.1
$p_T > 4$ GeV non-res. muons	982 ± 33	18.06 ± 0.08	35 ± 11	3.6
Tight IP cuts	1469 ± 40	18.01 ± 0.05	71 ± 15	5.5
Lifetime $ \tau/\sigma_\tau < 3$	1873 ± 45	18.04 ± 0.05	86 ± 17	5.6
MBS < 3	1749 ± 44	18.05 ± 0.04	83 ± 16	5.8

Global significance over mass range 15-50 GeV varies between 1.9 – 5.4 σ .



13 TeV samples: closer look

Unbiased statistical test of the excess in 13 TeV data

At 13 TeV background rate three or more times 8 TeV levels, different trigger menu:

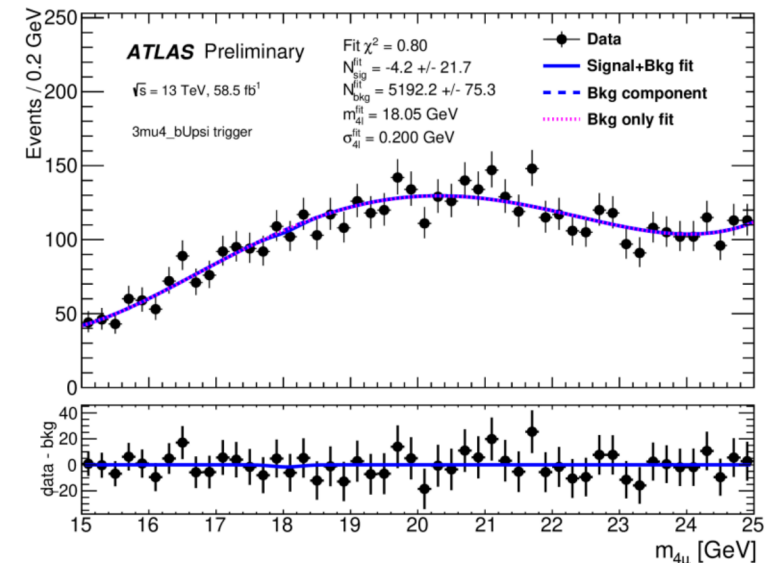
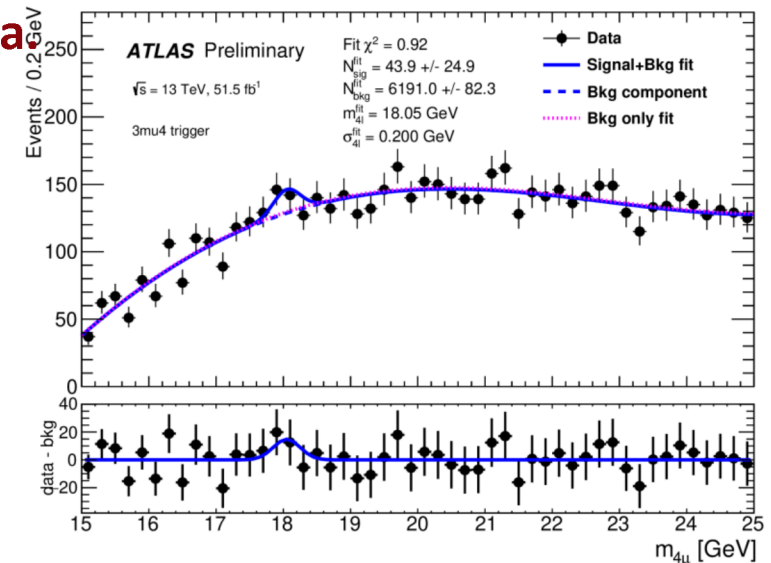
- No more 2mu4, only 3mu4 in 2015-17
- 3mu4 also gone in 2018
- A new “3mu4bUpsi” available for 2018

EARLY 13 TEV DATA (2015 -17, 51.5 /fb)

13 TeV data collected with similar tri-muon triggers finds 1.9σ excess for signal fit fixed to 18.05 GeV.

LATE 13 TEV DATA (2018, 58.5 /fb)

No evidence for a signal in 2018 data (new trigger).



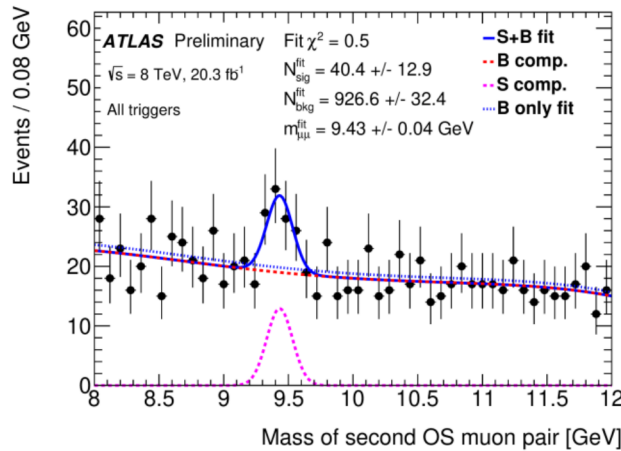


Cross check between datasets: Di-Y(1S)

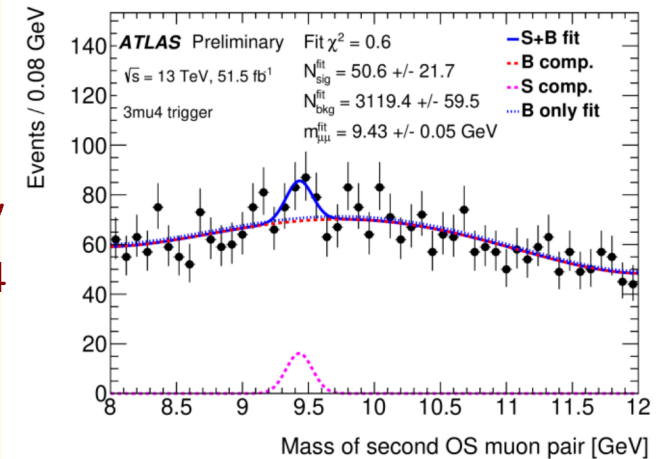
HOW COMPATIBLE ARE THESE OBSERVATIONS WITH A REAL SIGNAL – a second Y(1S)?

Second Y(1S) seen? Depends on relative sensitivity of datasets:

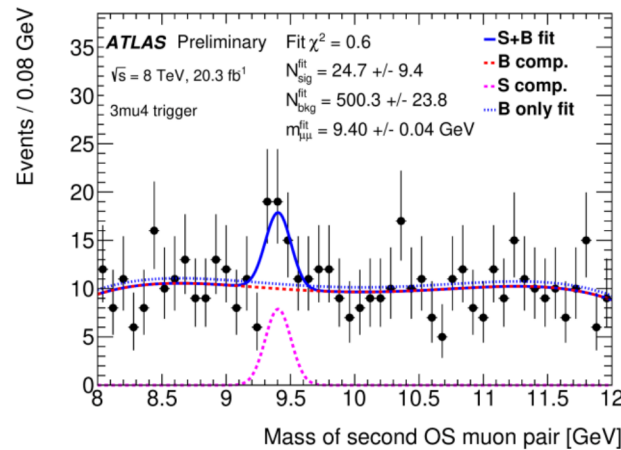
luminosity, cross-section enhancement, trigger and reconstruction efficiencies.



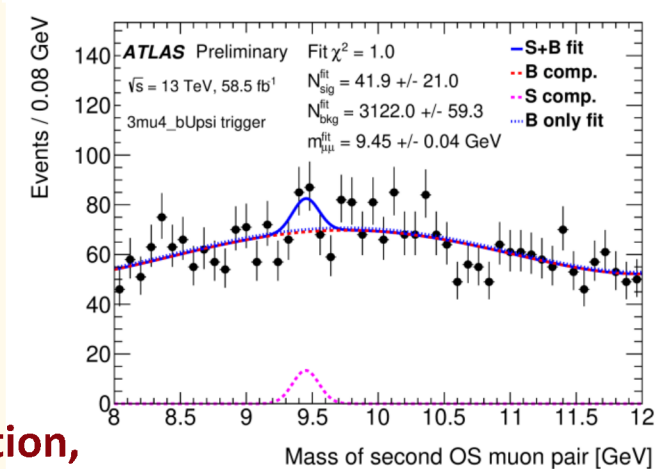
8 TeV
all triggers



13 TeV
3mu4



8 TeV
3mu4



13 TeV
3mu4 with
OS+Y mass

Evidence for di-Y(1S) production,
large statistical uncertainties



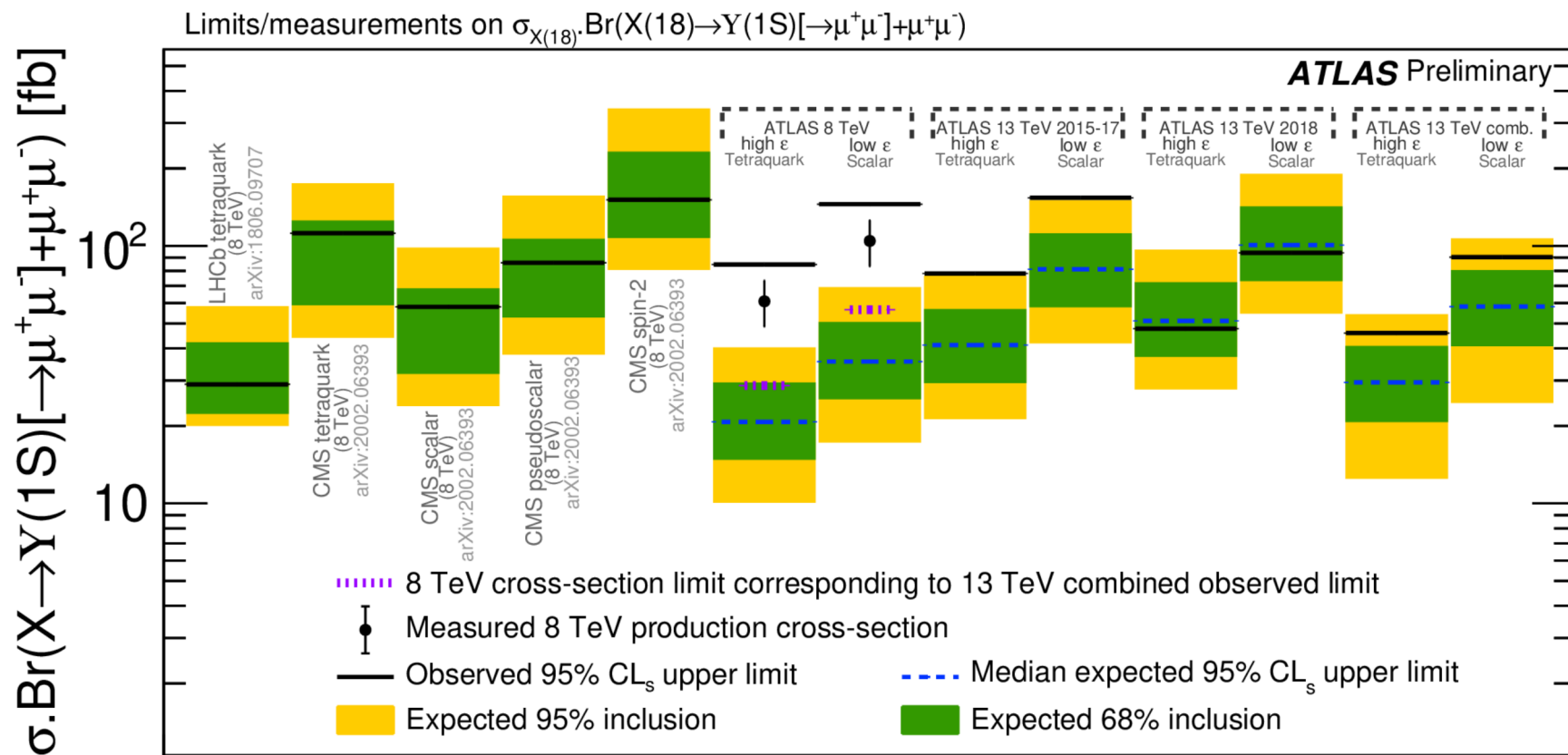
Expected/observed cross-section limits

Limits depend on physics model used in calculations, other factors (very preliminary)

Two models considered: tetraquark (higher efficiency) or scalar (lower efficiency)

8 TeV results compatible with tetraquark (scalar) with 60 fb (100 fb) cross section.

13 TeV results exclude the observed excess at 8 TeV at more than 95% CL for both models.





Summary

Large datasets and breadth of programme at ATLAS allows many opportunities to search for new, rare, low-mass exotic resonances, including some possible surprises.

Searches in $X \rightarrow J/\psi + J/\psi / [\psi(2S)] \rightarrow 4\mu$

Phys.Rev.Lett. 131 (2023) 15, 151902

Significant ($>5\sigma$) broad low mass excess and resonance at 6.9 GeV observed in di- J/ψ . $J/\psi + \psi(2S)$ data supports additional resonance at 7.2 GeV. Full characterisation of excesses requires further study.

Searches in $X \rightarrow \mu\mu + Y(1S) \rightarrow 4\mu$

ATLAS-CONF-2023-041

Excess at ~ 18 GeV in the 8 TeV dataset seen in data-driven analysis.
Unbiased test using 13 TeV data did not confirm the excess.



THANK YOU!