

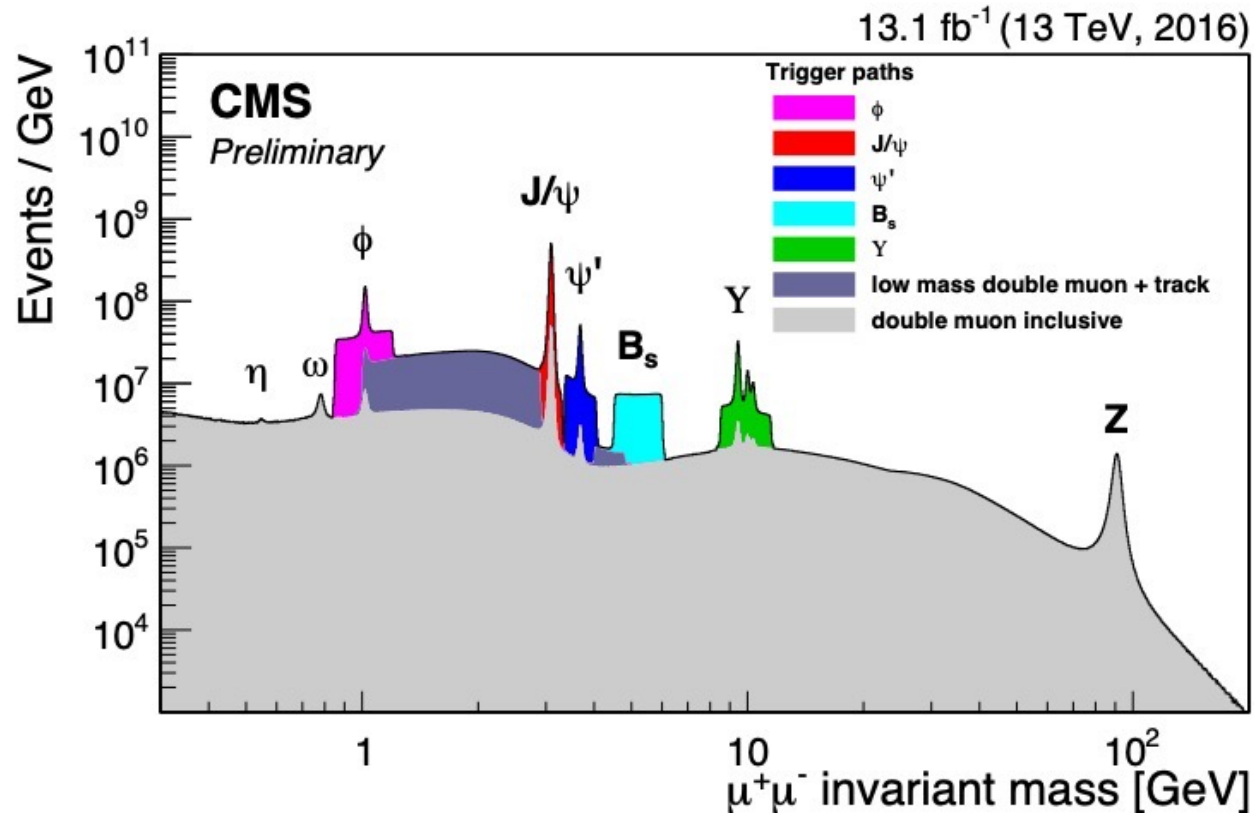
Heavy flavor spectroscopy studies at CMS

Kai Yi (Nanjing Normal University)

On behalf of the CMS Collaboration



June 3, 2024



Excellent detector for B physics, especially for studies with muons

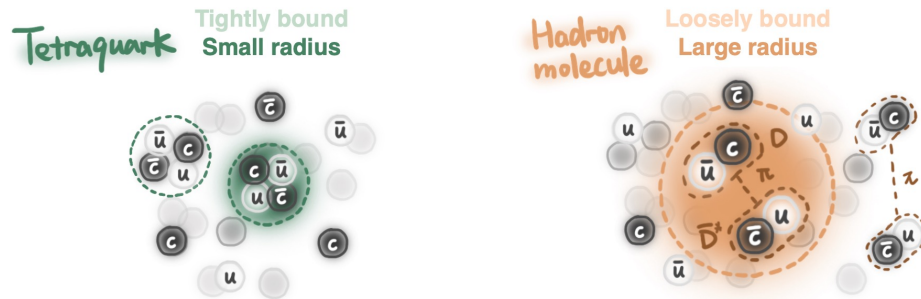
- Muon system
 - High-purity muon ID, $\Delta m/m \sim 0.6\%$ for J/ψ
- Silicon Tracking detector, $B=3.8T$
 - $\Delta p_T/p_T \sim 1\%$ & excellent vertex resolution
- Special triggers for different analyses at increasing Inst. Lumi.
 - μp_T , $(\mu\mu) p_T$, $(\mu\mu)$ mass, $(\mu\mu)$ vertex, and additional μ

- X(3872) studies
 - Measurement of X(3872) to $J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ (2013)
 - Observation of $B_s^0 \rightarrow X(3872)\phi$ (2020)
 - Evidence of X(3872) in PbPb collisions (2022)

- Observations of new exotic hadrons
 - Observation of X(4140) in $J/\psi\phi$ from $B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi\phi K^\pm$ (2014)
 - Observation of new structure in $J/\psi | J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-$ (2023)

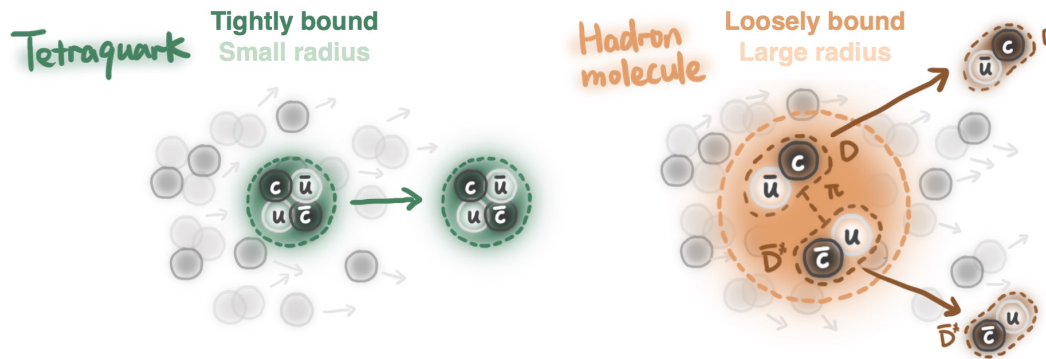
- Observations of new decay channels (after 2022 only)
 - Observation of $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ (2022)
 - Observation of $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^- K^+$ (2024)
 - Observation of $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow \psi(2S)\Xi^-$ (2024)

- Coalescence with particles in QGP → Enhance X(3872)



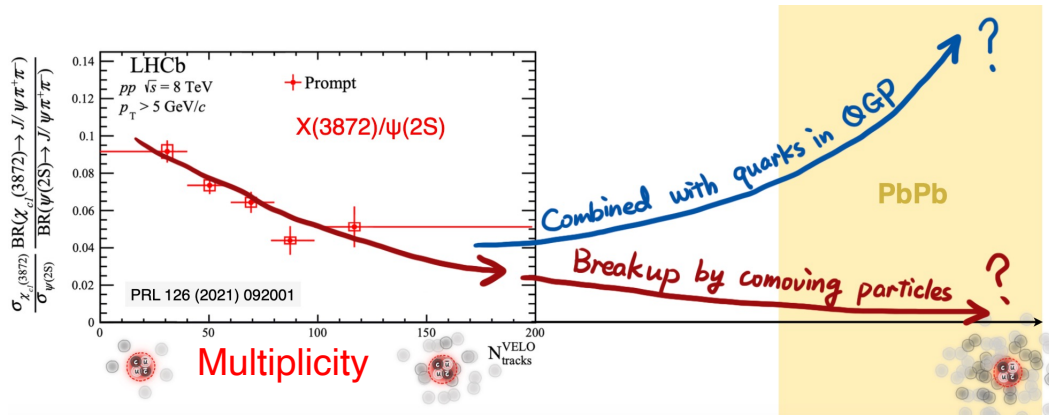
X(3872) inner structure:
 Compact, molecule

- Breakup by co-moving particles → Suppress X(3872)



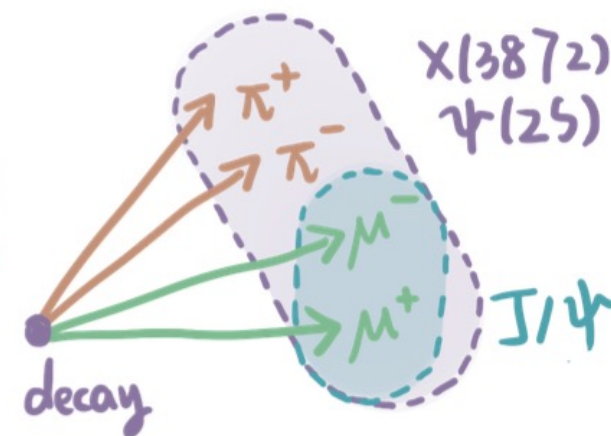
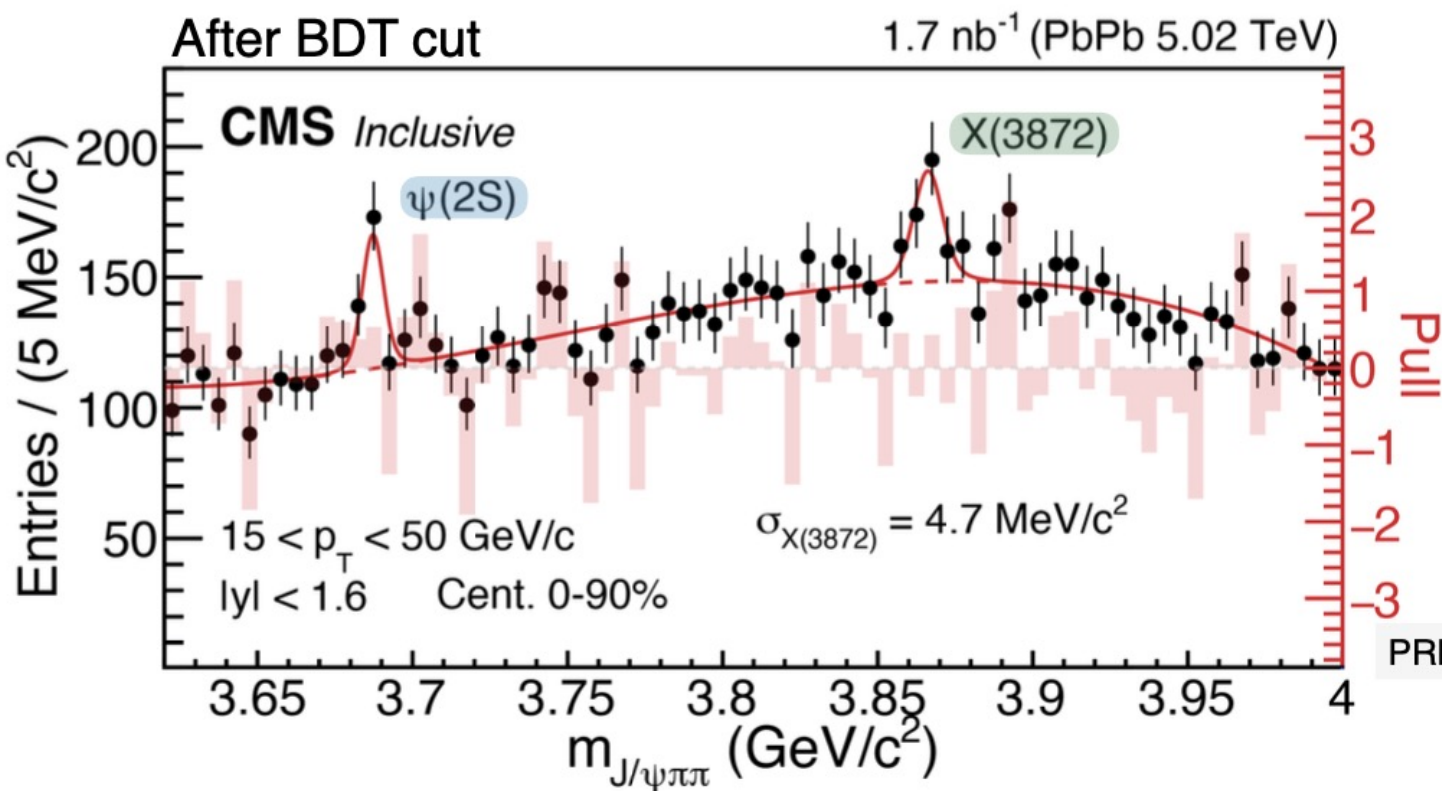
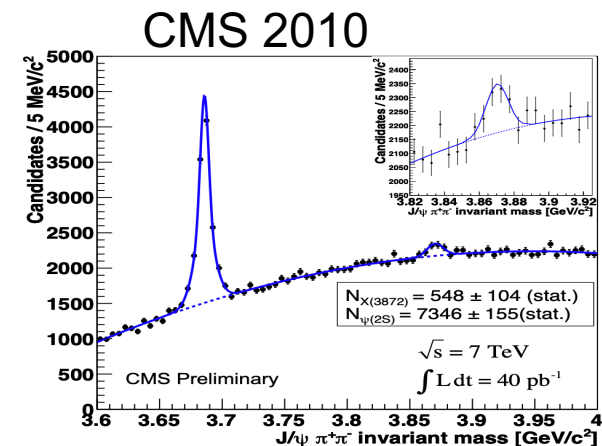
affects production in HI

$$\rho = \sigma(X(3872)) / \sigma(\psi(2S))$$



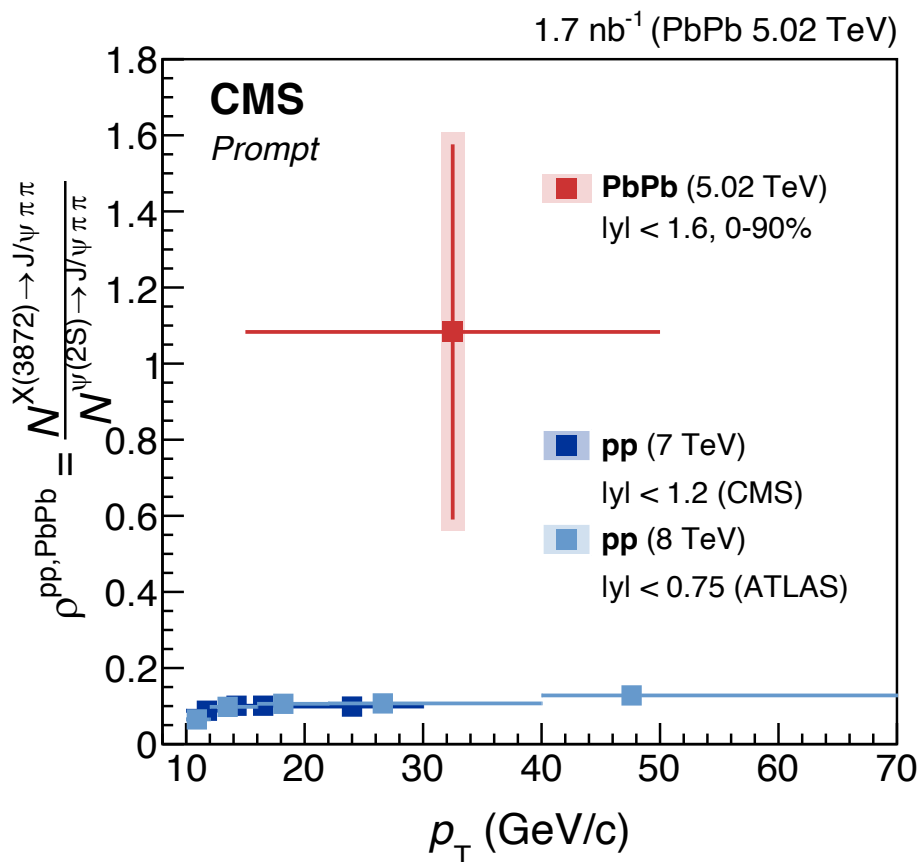
What to expect in HI?

- First evidence of X(3872) production in HI
- Statistical significance $\sim 4.2 \sigma$



PRL 128 (2022) 032001

X(3872)/ $\psi(2S)$ Ratio in PbPb

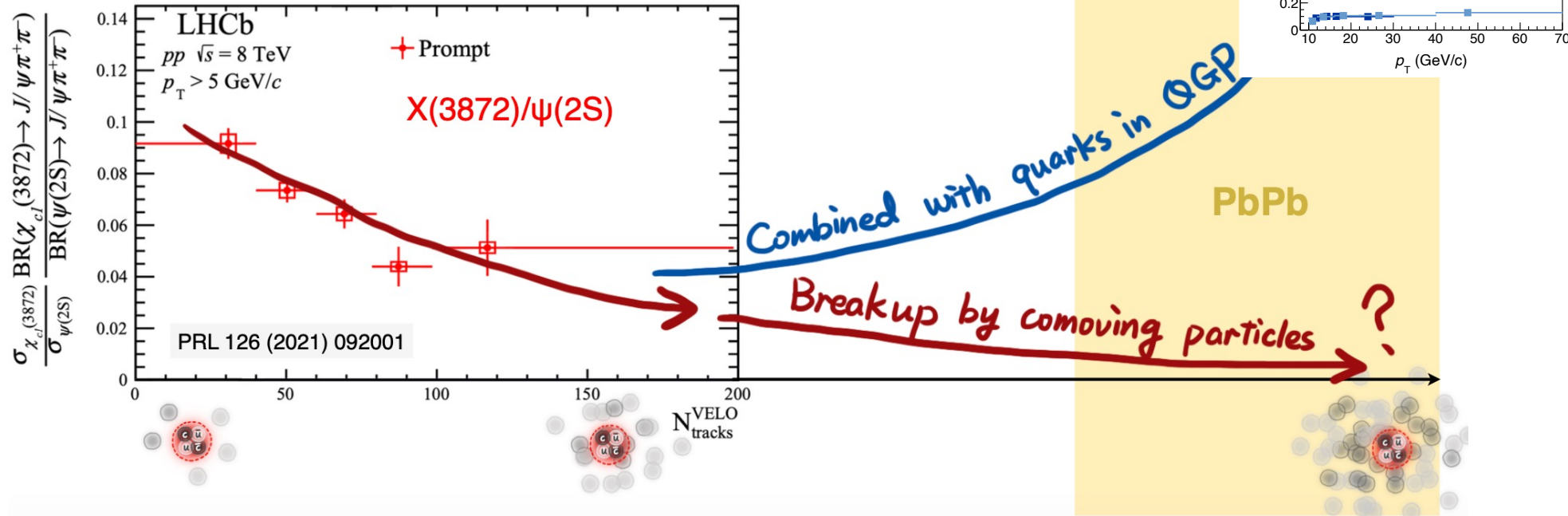


[PRL 128 \(2022\) 032001](#)

- X(3872) to $\psi(2S)$ ratio
 $\rho_{PbPb} = 1.08 \pm 0.49$ (stat.) ± 0.52 (syst.)
- Indication of **p enhancement in PbPb** w.r.t to **pp**
- Better precision needed to draw conclusion

- Breakup by co-moving particles → Suppress X(3872)
- Coalescence with particles in QGP → Enhance X(3872)

$$\rho_{\text{PbPb}} = 1.08 \pm 0.49 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.52 \text{ (syst.)}$$

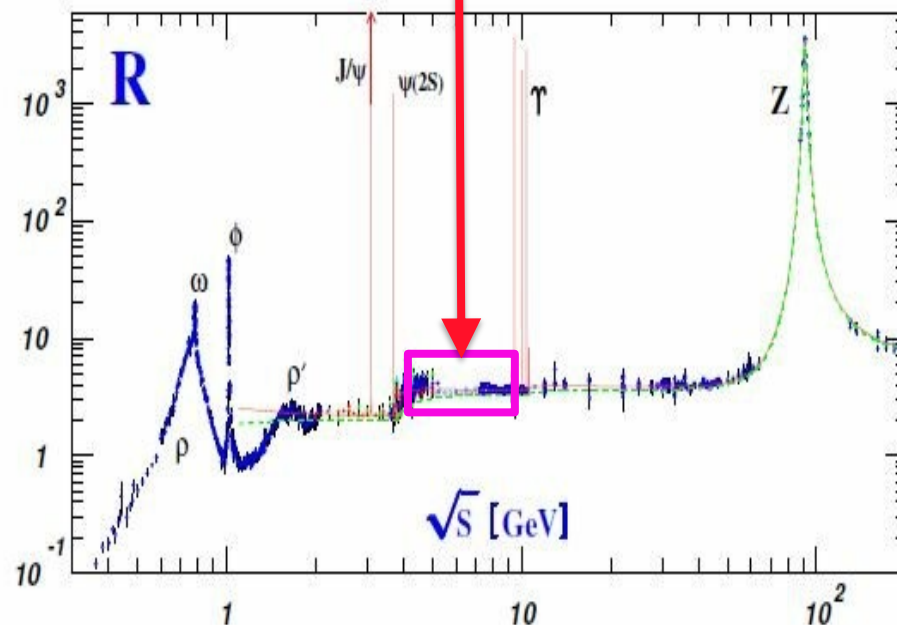
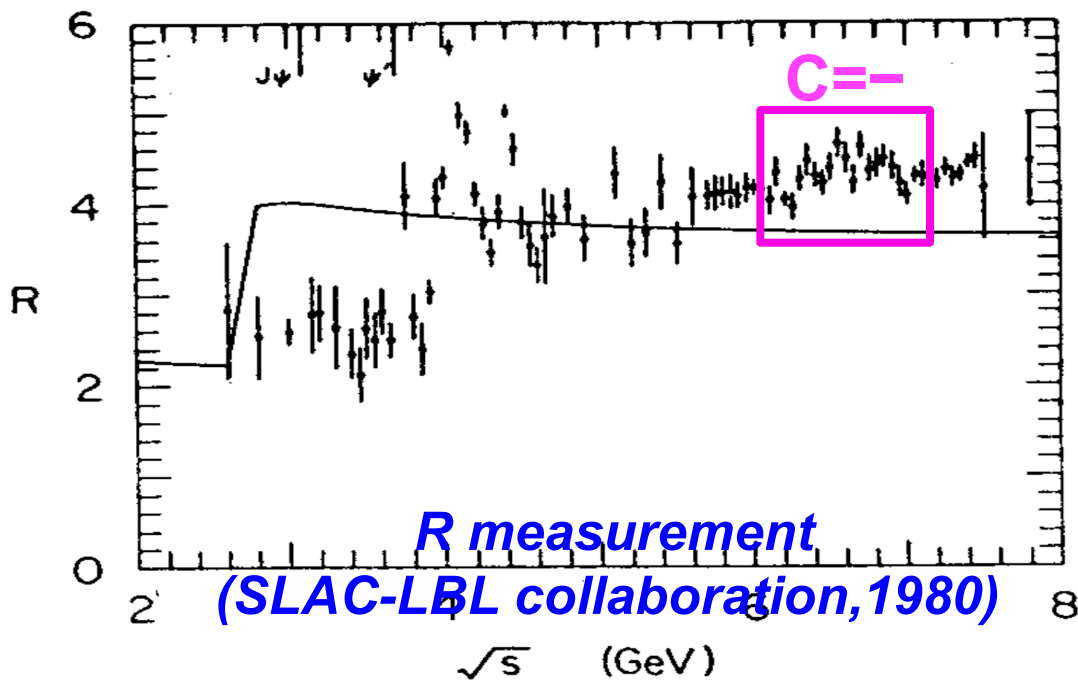


Molecule indication? Still debatable

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- First mention of $4c$ states at 6.2 GeV (1975):
Y. Iwasaki, Prog. of Theo. Phys. Vol. 54, No. 2

STCF interested?

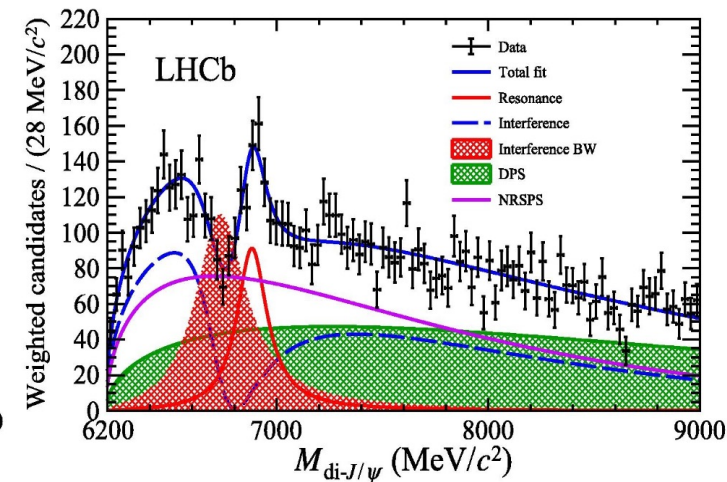
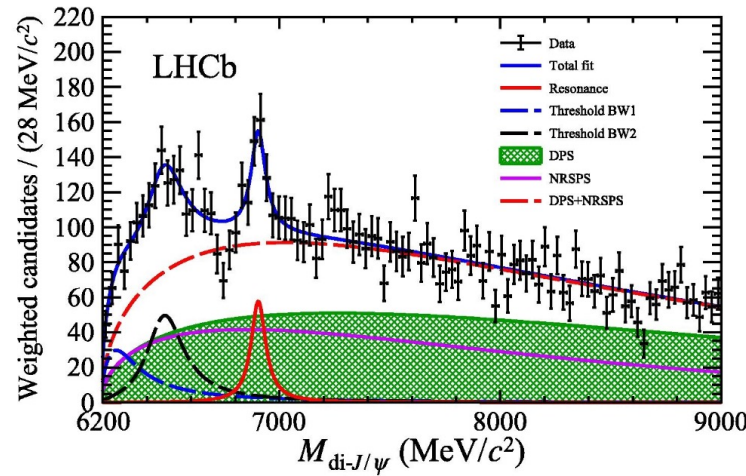
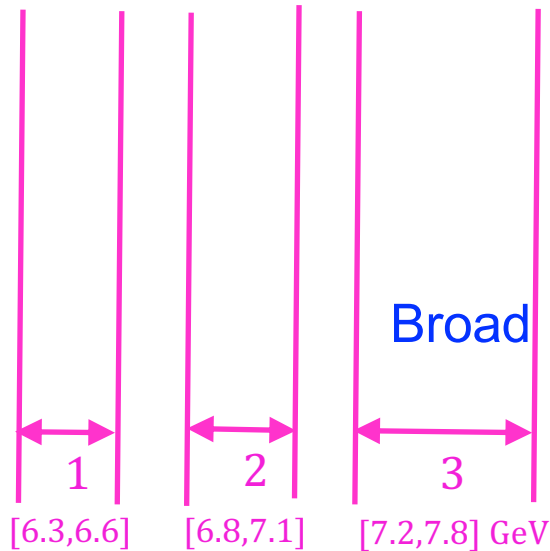


- Inspired by 1980 R curve, first calculation of $4c$ states (1981):
K.-T. Chao, Z. Phys. C 7 (1981) 317

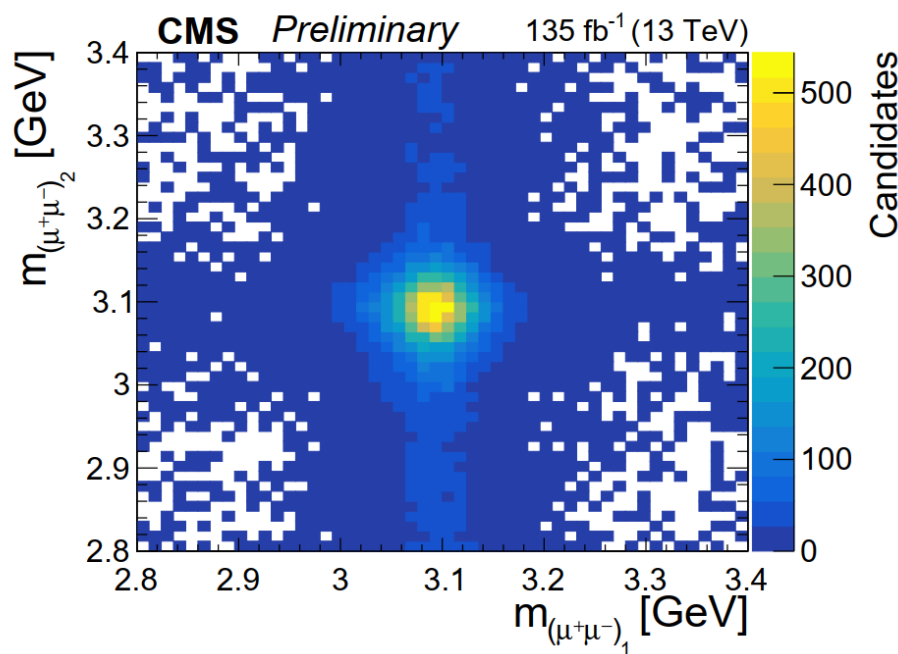
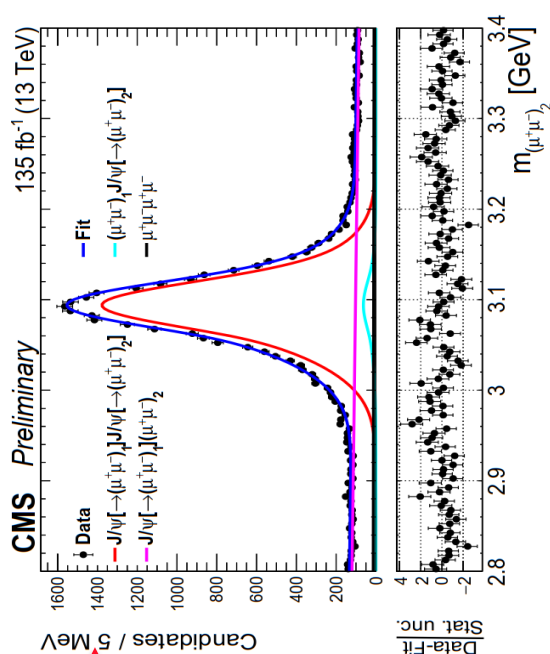
Designed 3 signal regions based on Run I hints

LHCb first got X(6900) out of the door! Congrats !

[Sci.Bull.65 \(2020\) 23](#)

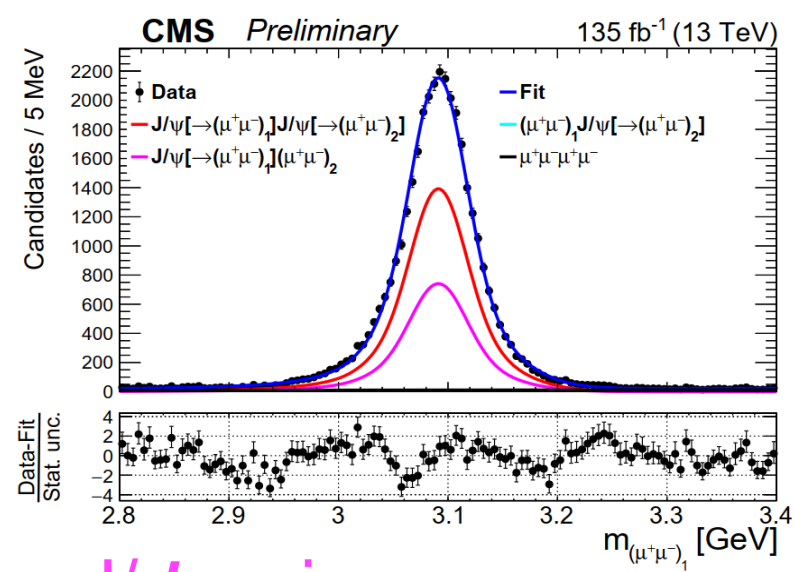
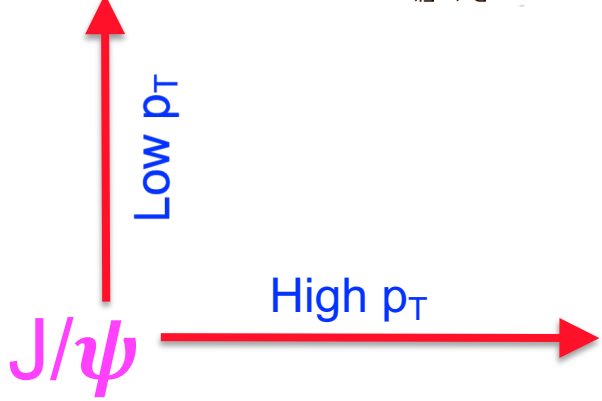


CMS merged 3 regions into one: [6.2, 7.8] GeV after LHCb's X(6900)



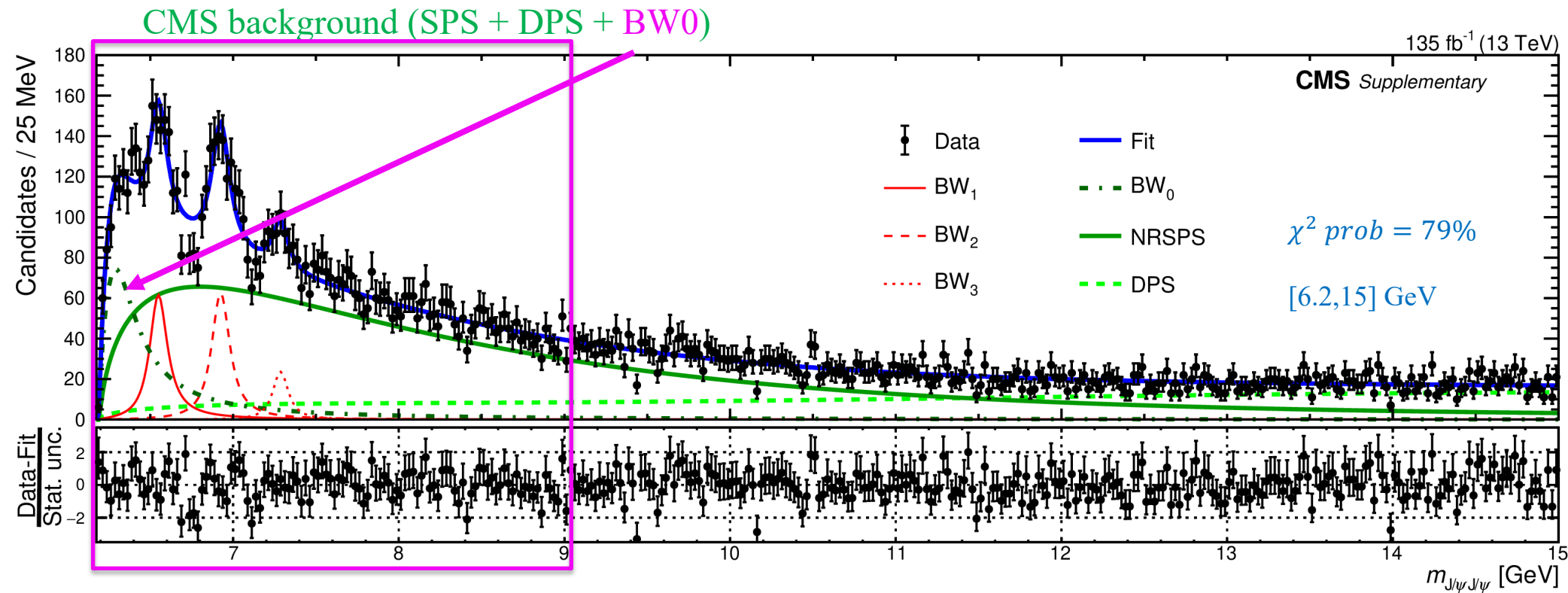
-15000 J/ψ pairs after
($m(J/\psi J/\psi) < 15$ GeV)

-9000 J/ψ pairs
($m(J/\psi J/\psi) < 9$ GeV)



PRL 132 (2024), 111901

Large high p_T clean J/ψ pairs



- Most significant structure is a BW at threshold, **BW0**--what is its meaning?
- **Treat BW0 as part of background** due to:
 - **BW0 parameters very sensitive to SPS and DPS model assumptions**
 - **A region populated by feed-down from possible higher mass states**
 - **Possible coupled-channel interactions, pomeron exchange processes...**
- **SPS+DPS+BW0 as our background**



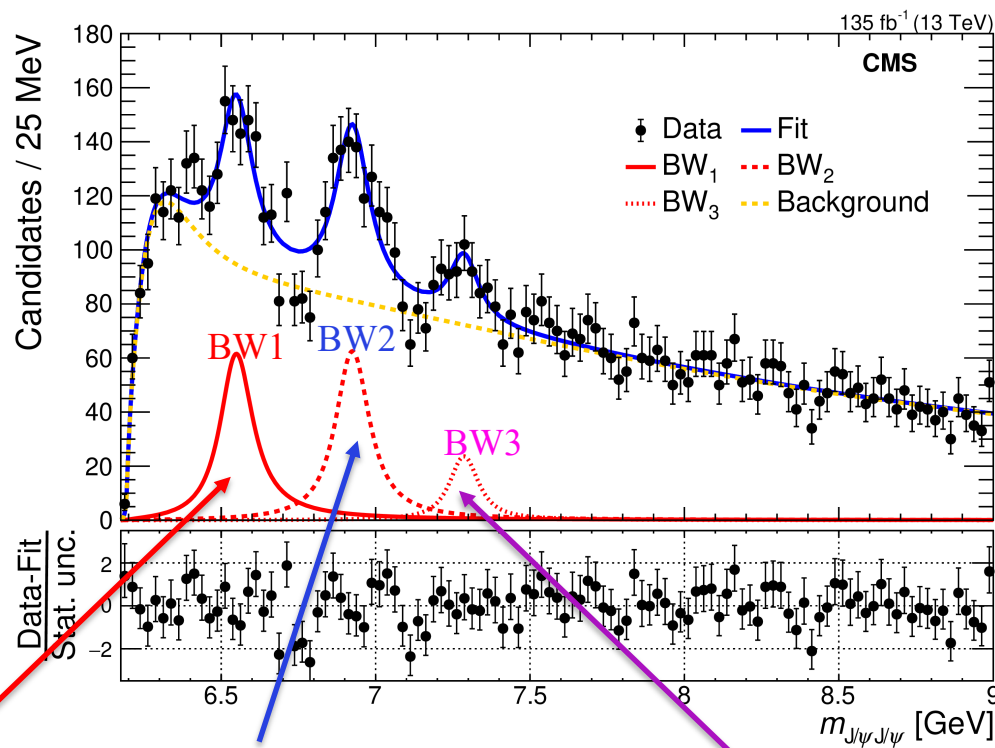
CMS $J/\psi J/\psi$ model: 3 BWs + Background

PRL 132 (2024), 111901

χ^2 Prob. = 1%

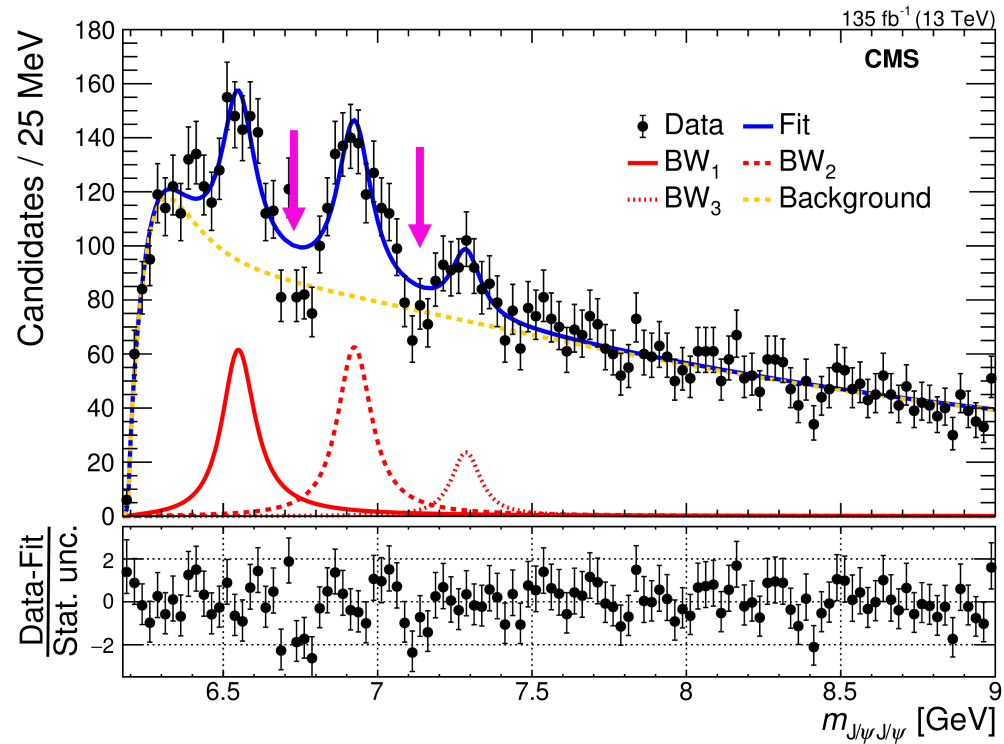
[6.2,7.8] GeV

Statistical significance based on:
 $2 \ln(L_0/L_{\max})$



	BW1 (MeV)	BW2 (MeV)	BW3 (MeV)
m	$6552 \pm 10 \pm 12$	$6927 \pm 9 \pm 4$	$7287^{+20}_{-18} \pm 5$
Γ	$124^{+32}_{-26} \pm 33$	$122^{+24}_{-21} \pm 18$	$95^{+59}_{-40} \pm 19$
N	470^{+120}_{-110}	492^{+78}_{-73}	156^{+64}_{-51}
$\sigma(\text{stat.})$	6.5	9.4	4.1
$\sigma(\text{stat.} + \text{syst.})$	5.7	9.4	4.1
	Observation	Confirmation of X(6900) from LHCb	Evidence

PRL 132 (2024), 111901



➤ Possibility #1:

- Interference among structures?

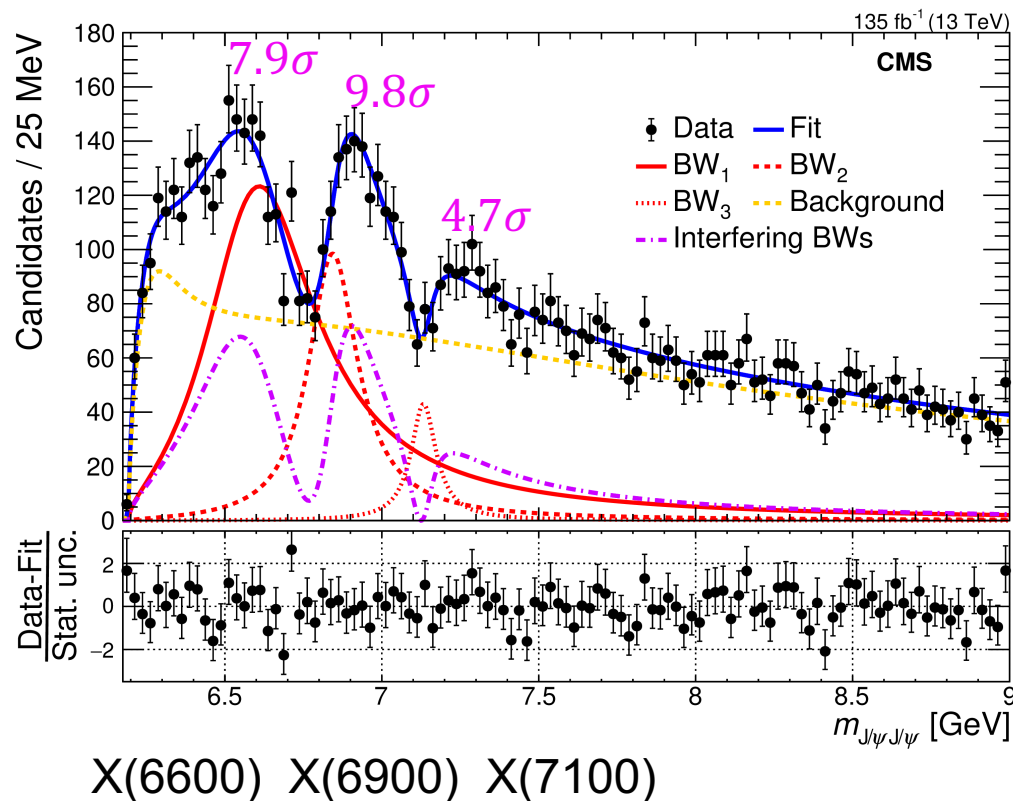
➤ Possibility #2:

- Multiple fine structures to reproduce the dips?
- Mentioned in paper/PAS

- More secrets to dig out

- We explored possibility #1 in detail

PRL 132 (2024), 111901



- Fit with interf. among BW₁, BW₂, and BW₃ describes data well
- Measured mass and width in the interference fit

		BW ₁	BW ₂	BW ₃
Interference	m [MeV]	6638^{+43+16}_{-38-31}	6847^{+44+48}_{-28-20}	7134^{+48+41}_{-25-15}
	Γ [MeV]	$440^{+230+110}_{-200-240}$	191^{+66+25}_{-49-17}	97^{+40+29}_{-29-26}

Nucl. Phys. B 966 (2021)

S-wave

115393

$T_{4Q}(nS)$ states

$T_{cc\bar{c}\bar{c}}$

J^P	Mass(n=1)	Mass(n=2)	Mass(n=3)	Mass(n=4)
0^{++}	6055 ⁺⁶⁹ ₋₇₄	6555 ⁺³⁶ ₋₃₇	6883 ⁺²⁷ ₋₂₇	7154 ⁺²² ₋₂₂
2^{++}	6090 ⁺⁶² ₋₆₆	6566 ⁺³⁴ ₋₃₅	6890 ⁺²⁷ ₋₂₆	7160 ⁺²¹ ₋₂₂

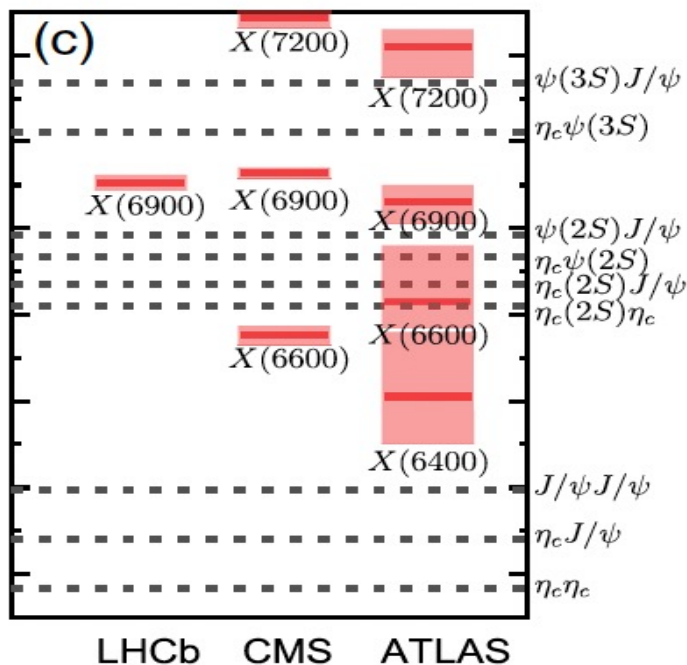
$$M[\text{BW1}] = 6638_{-38}^{+43+16} \text{ MeV}$$

$$M[\text{BW2}] = 6847_{-28}^{+44+48} \text{ MeV}$$

$$M[\text{BW3}] = 7134_{-25}^{+48+41} \text{ MeV}$$

Ground states
Missing n=1

- Radial excited states?
- measure J^{PC} to clarify



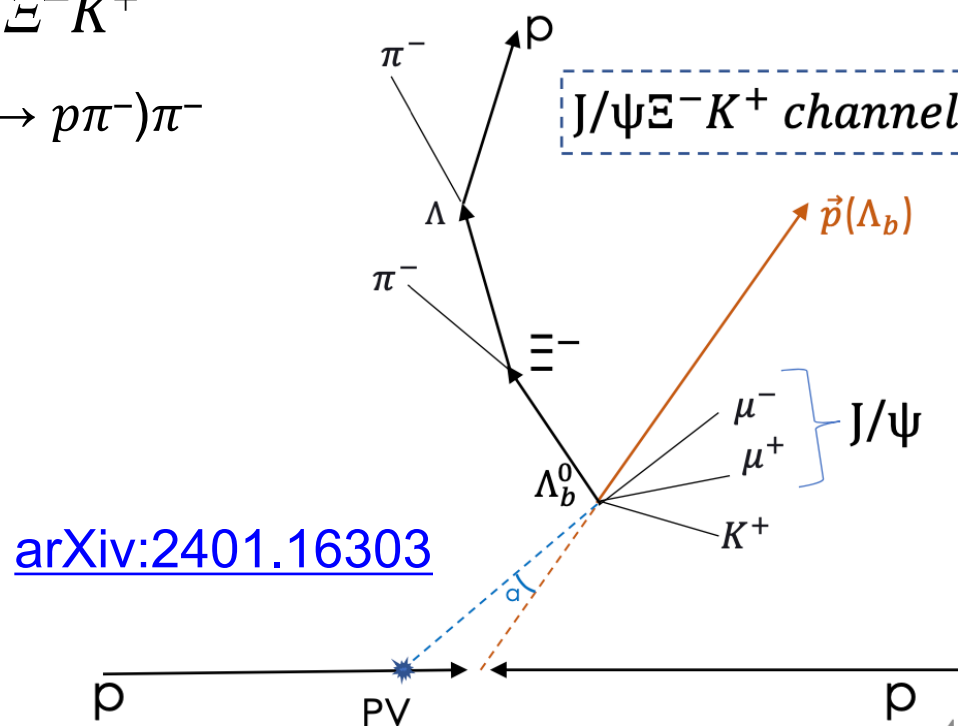
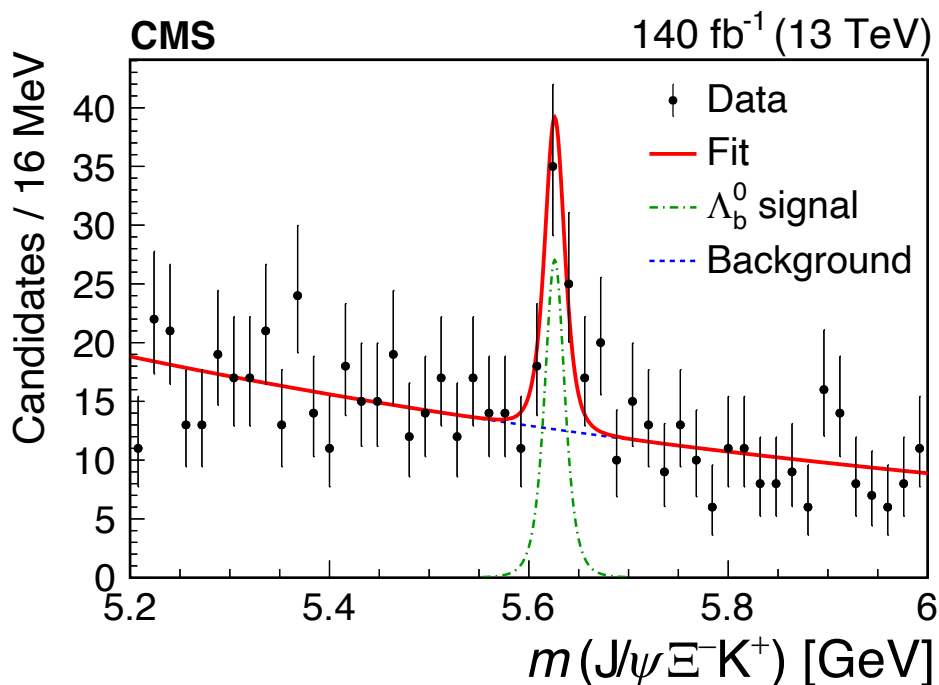
- PRD 109, 054034 (2024)
new theoretical result
- More explanations?

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- Multi-body decays of b-hadrons may proceed through **exotic intermediate resonances**
 - E. g. pentaquark $J/\psi p$ structure in $\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$ observed by LHCb
 - $\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^- K^+$ final state can **unveil yet-unobserved** (e. g. doubly-strange) **pentaquarks**
- First-time observation** of $\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^- K^+$
 - In final states with $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu\mu$, $\Xi^- \rightarrow \Lambda(\rightarrow p\pi^-)\pi^-$
 - 5.8 σ** significance



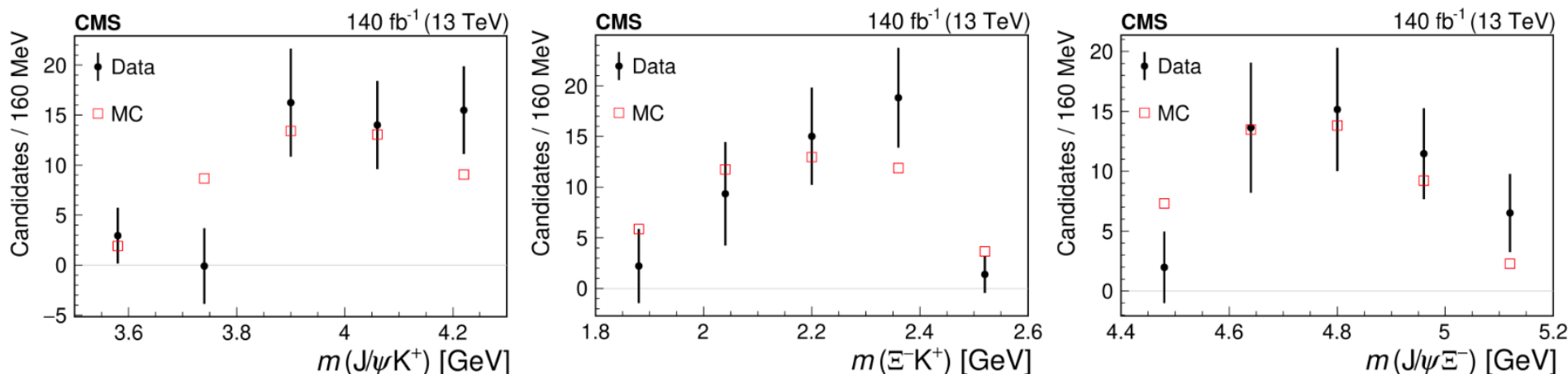
- $\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^- K^+$ branching fraction ratio measurement
 - Large systematics cancellation in the measured ratio R
 - Result dominated by low signal statistics

$$R = \frac{B(\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^- K^+)}{B(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \psi(2S)\Lambda)} = \frac{N_{signal}}{N_{ref.}} \times \frac{\epsilon_{signal}}{\epsilon_{ref.}} \times \frac{B(\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^- \pi^+)}{B(\Xi^- \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-)}$$

$$= [3.38 \pm 1.02 (stat.) \pm 0.61 (syst.) \pm 0.03 (B)] \%$$

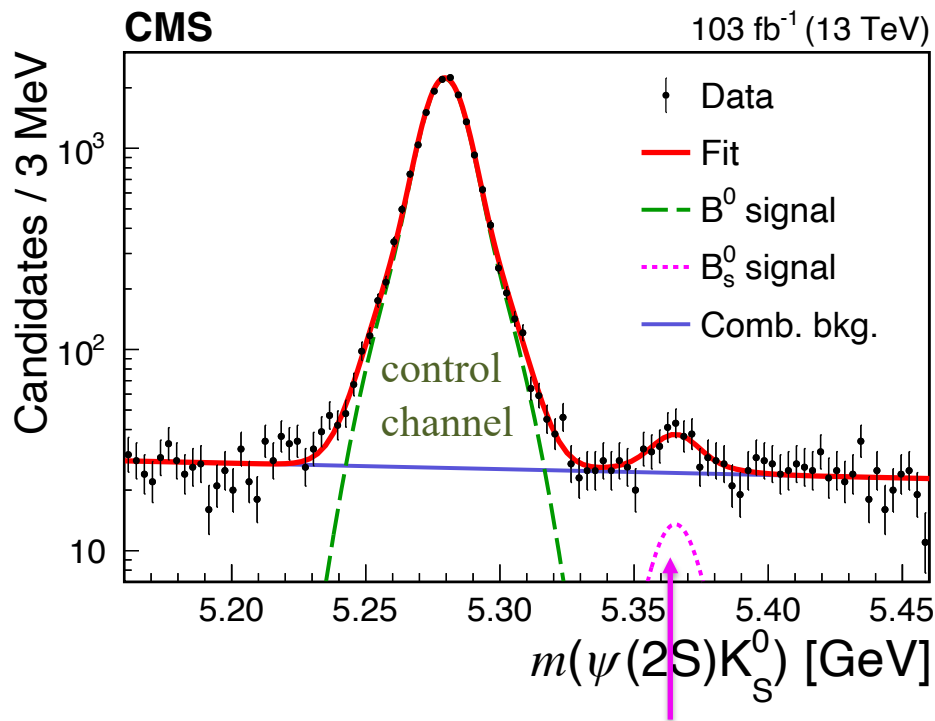
[arXiv:2401.16303](https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.16303)

- Search for intermediate resonances

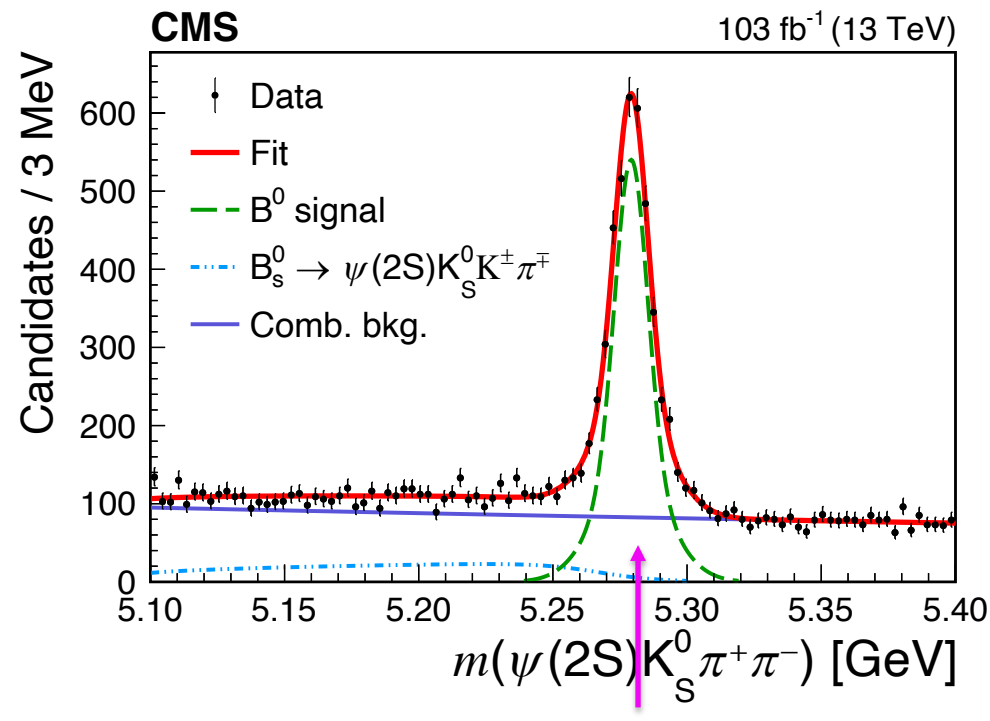


No evidence of resonant structures at this signal statistics

- 103 fb⁻¹ @ 13 TeV pp collision data



Significance 5.2σ !
First observation of
 $B_S^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_S^0$!



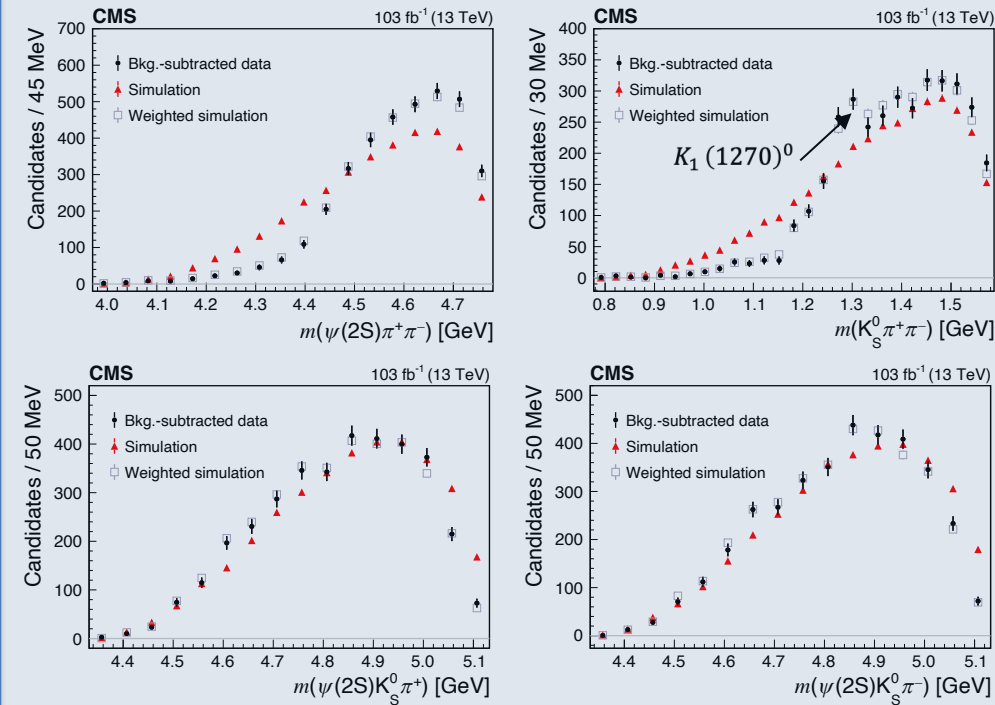
Significance > 30
First observation

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) / \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_S^0) = 0.480 \pm 0.013 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.032 \text{ (syst)},$$

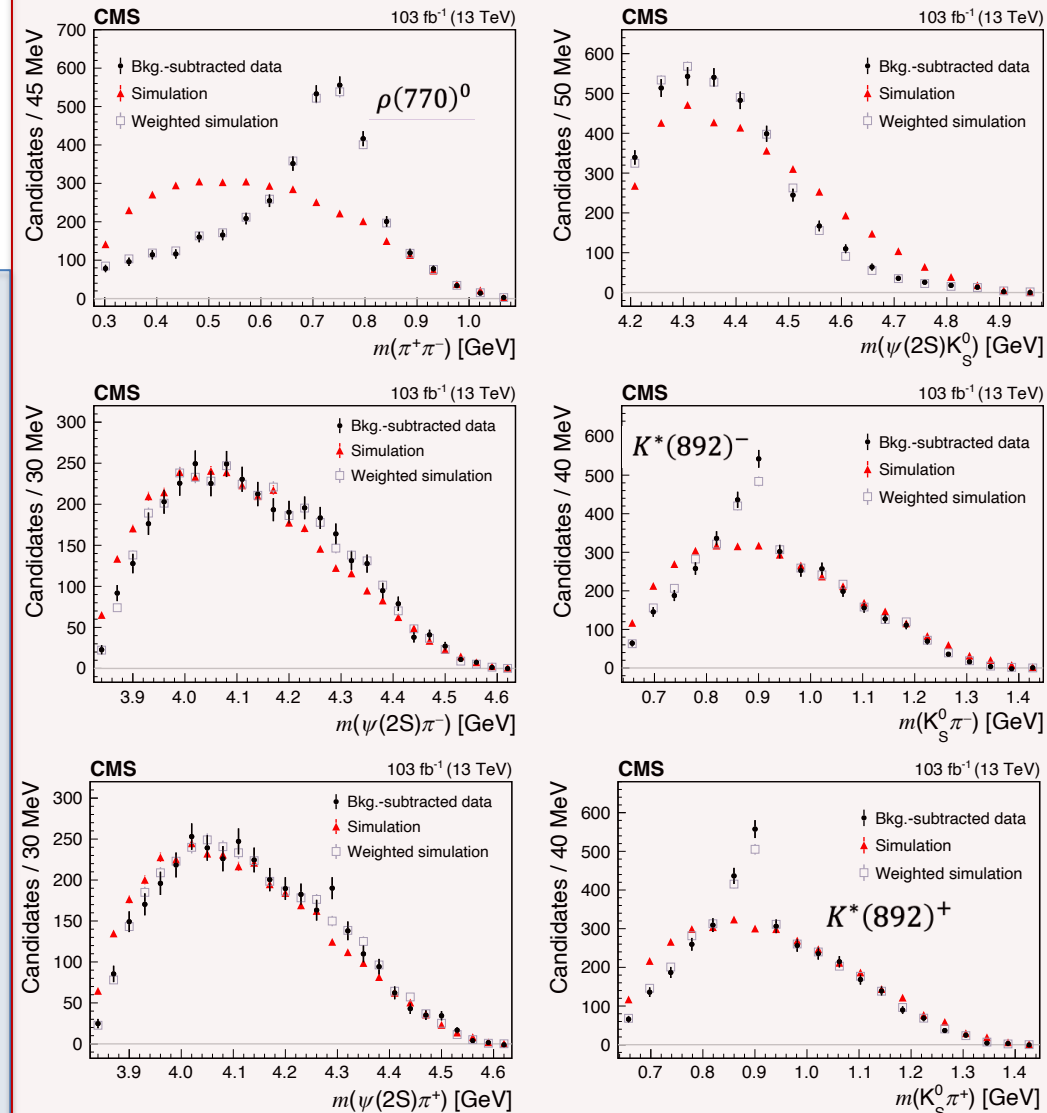
$$\mathcal{B}(\tilde{B}_S^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_S^0) / \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_S^0) = (3.33 \pm 0.69 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.11 \text{ (syst)} \pm 0.34 (f_s/f_d)) \times 10^{-2}$$

- No evidence of new resonant structures at this signal statistics

3-body intermediate invariant masses



2-body intermediate invariant masses



Increasing data statistics @LHC allows **exploration of ground and excited Ξ_b states**

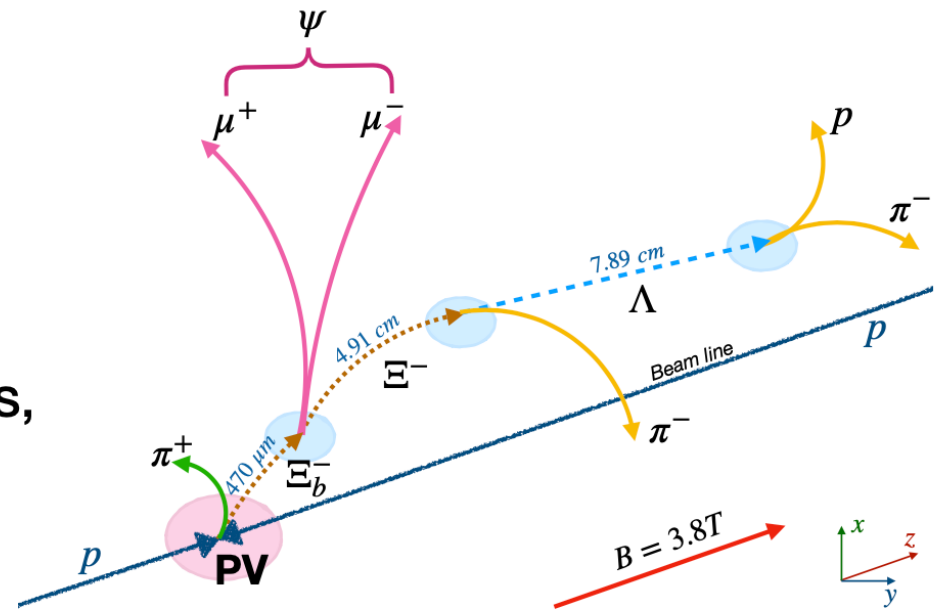
- Weak ground Ξ_b decays: possible intermediate resonances or CP violation
- Measurements of both ground and excited (Ξ_b^*) state properties constrain heavy quark EFT \rightarrow **better understanding of quark dynamics and hadronization**

- Full Run 2 140 fb^{-1}

- Ξ_b^- reconstructed via: $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^-$, $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow \psi(2S) (\rightarrow J/\psi \pi \pi) \Xi^-$, $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow \psi(2S) (\rightarrow \mu \mu) \Xi^-$, $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$
with $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu \mu$ and $\Xi^- \rightarrow \Lambda (p \pi) \pi^-$

- Ξ_b^{*0} from fitting Ξ_b^- virtual track and π^\pm from PV

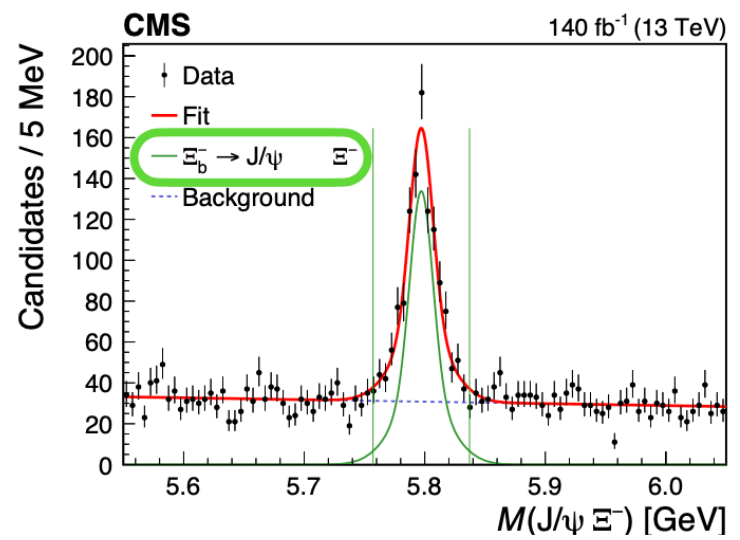
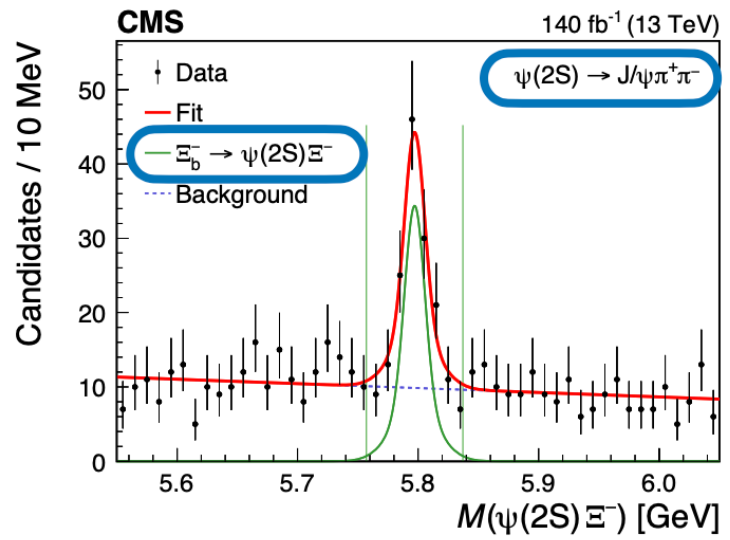
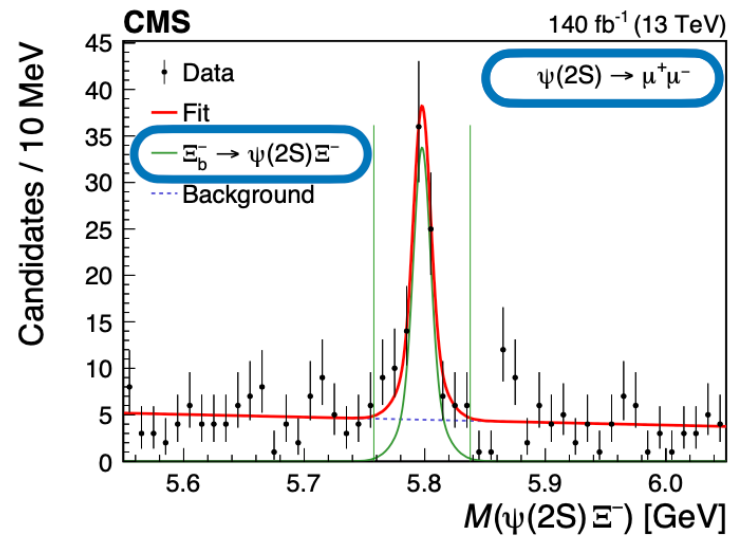
- **rich topology:** leverage vertex refit, long Ξ and Λ lifetime, mass constraints, mass differences



- First observation of $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow \psi(2S)\Xi^-$

[arXiv:2402.17738](https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.17738)

obs. $> 5\sigma$



Decay channel	N	$m_{\Xi_b^-}^{\text{fit}}$ (MeV)	σ_{eff} (MeV)
$\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^-$	846 ± 40	5797.1 ± 0.6	16.3 ± 1.0
$\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$	920 ± 98	5798.8 ± 0.9	11.9 ± 1.5
$\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Sigma^0 K^-$	880 ± 170	—	—
$\Xi_b^- \rightarrow \psi(2S)\Xi^-$ (with $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$)	74 ± 11	5797.7 ± 1.4	11.1 ± 2.0
$\Xi_b^- \rightarrow \psi(2S)\Xi^-$ (with $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$)	90 ± 14	5797.2 ± 1.7	13.1 ± 2.8

$$R = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Xi_b^- \rightarrow \psi(2S)\Xi^-)}{\mathcal{B}(\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^-)} = 0.84^{+0.21}_{-0.19} (\text{stat}) \pm 0.10 (\text{syst}) \pm 0.02 (\mathcal{B})$$

- Novel measurements of b-baryon properties

[arXiv:2402.17738](https://arxiv.org/abs/2402.17738)

Properties of Ξ_b^{*0}

- Using $\Xi_b^{*0} \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \pi^+$ with multiple Ξ_b^- decays ($\psi(2S)\Xi^-$, $J/\psi \Xi^-$, $J/\psi \Lambda K^-$, $J/\psi \Sigma^0 K^-$)
- Ξ_b^{*0} mass and decay width extracted in a fit to $\Delta M = M(\Xi_b^- \pi^+) - M(\Xi_b^-) - m_{\pi^+}^{PDG}$
 \rightarrow **Improved mass resolution** wrt. $M(\Xi_b^- \pi^+)$

$$m_{\Xi_b^{*0}} = 5952.4 \pm 0.1(\text{stat} + \text{syst}) \pm 0.6(m_{\Xi_b^-}) \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma_{\Xi_b^{*0}} = 0.87_{-0.20}^{+0.22}(\text{stat}) \pm 0.16(\text{syst}) \text{ MeV}$$

Latest LHCb result m_0 $5952.37 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.6$ (Ξ_b^-)

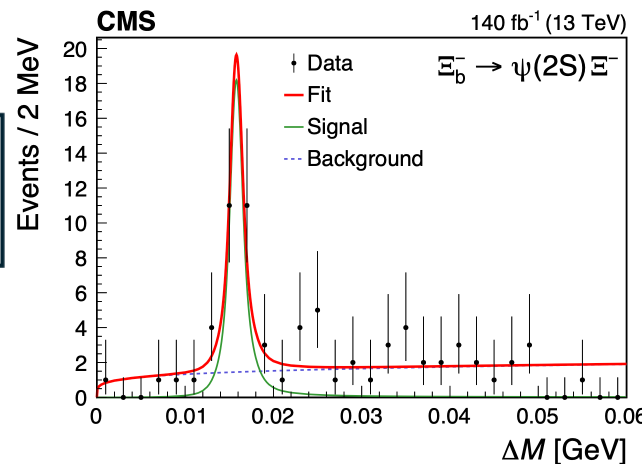
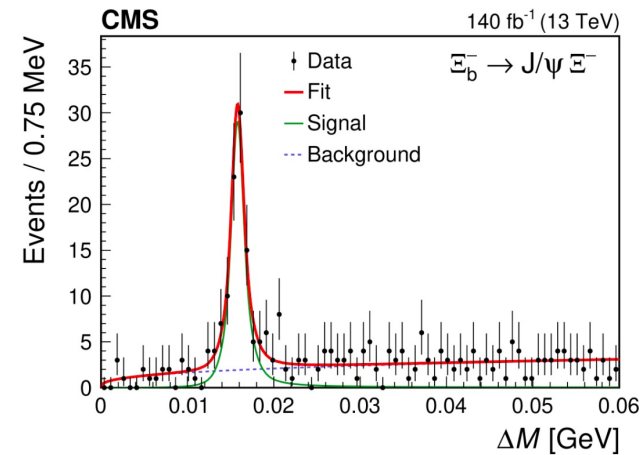
$$\Gamma(\Xi_b^{*0}) = 0.87 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.05 \text{ MeV}$$

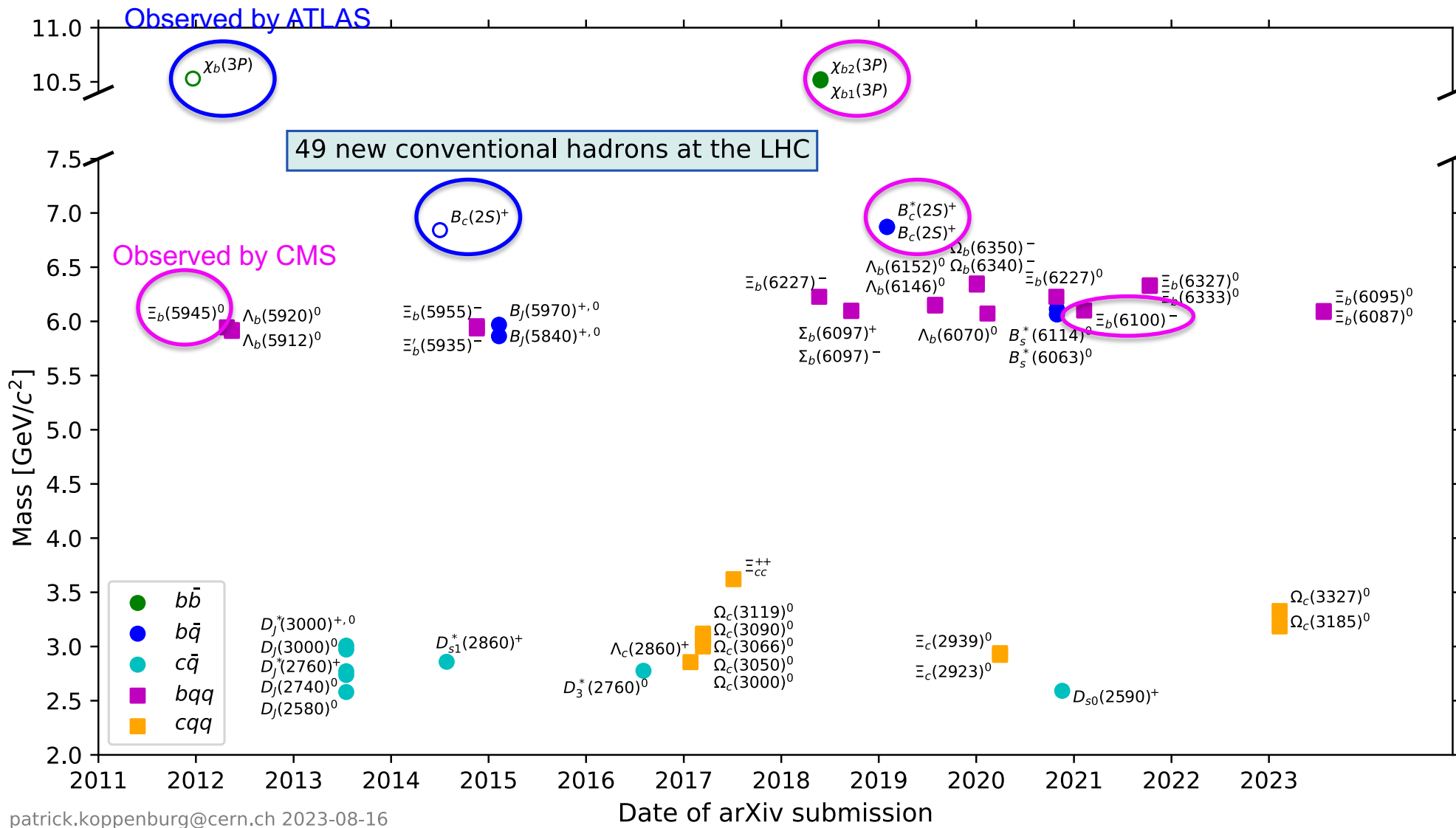
(Phys. Rev. Lett. 131 (2023) 171901)

- Ξ_b^{*0} and Ξ_b^- **production cross-section ratio** (in tight fiducial region)

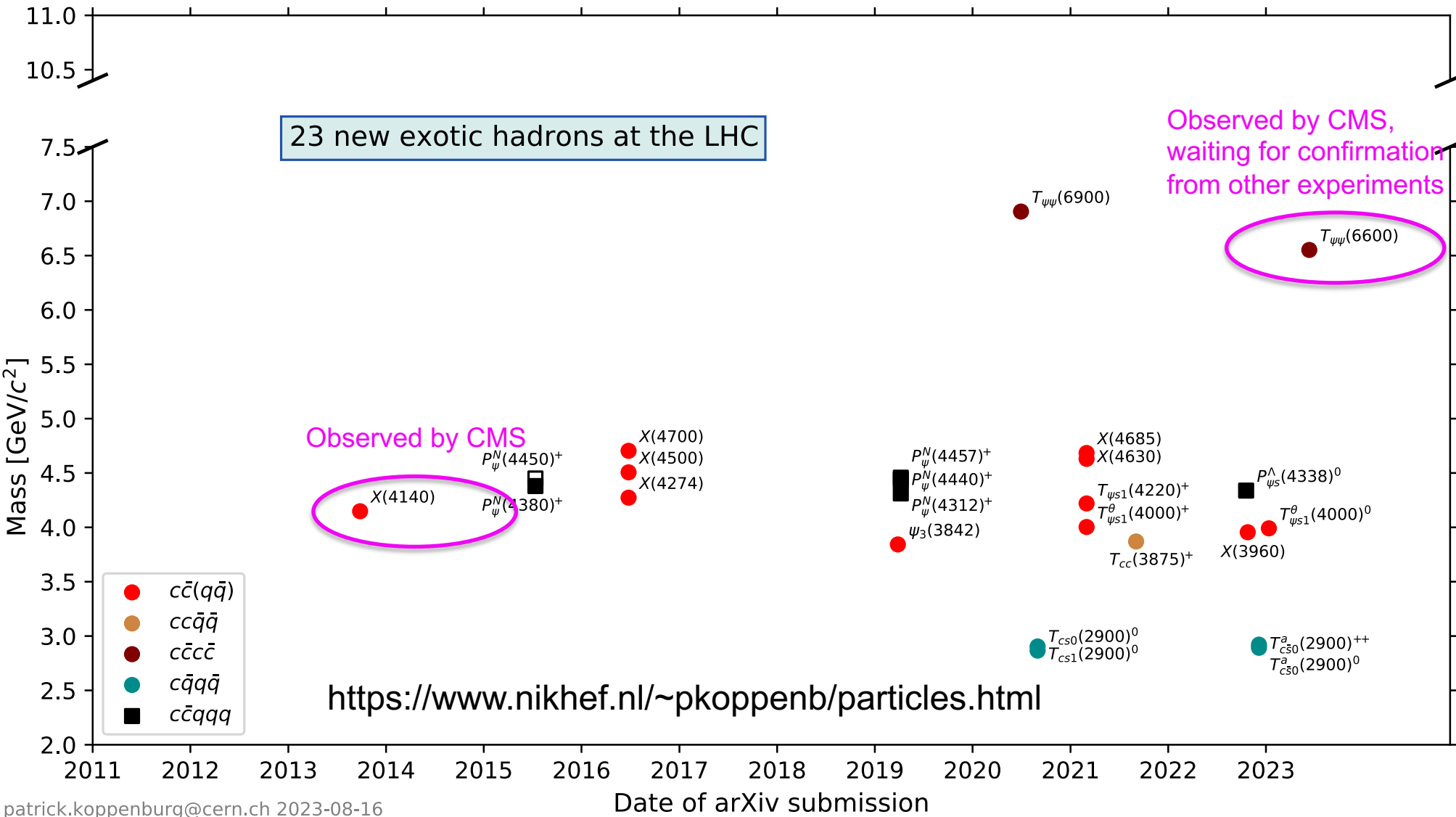
$$\frac{\sigma(pp \rightarrow \Xi_b^{*0} X) B(\Xi_b^{*0} \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \pi^+)}{\sigma(pp \rightarrow \Xi_b^- X)} = 0.23 \pm 0.04 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.02 (\text{syst})$$

- $\rightarrow \sim 1/4$ of Ξ_b^- are produced in $\Xi_b^{*0} \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \pi^+$
- $\rightarrow \sim 1/3$ of Ξ_b^- coming from Ξ_b^* decays

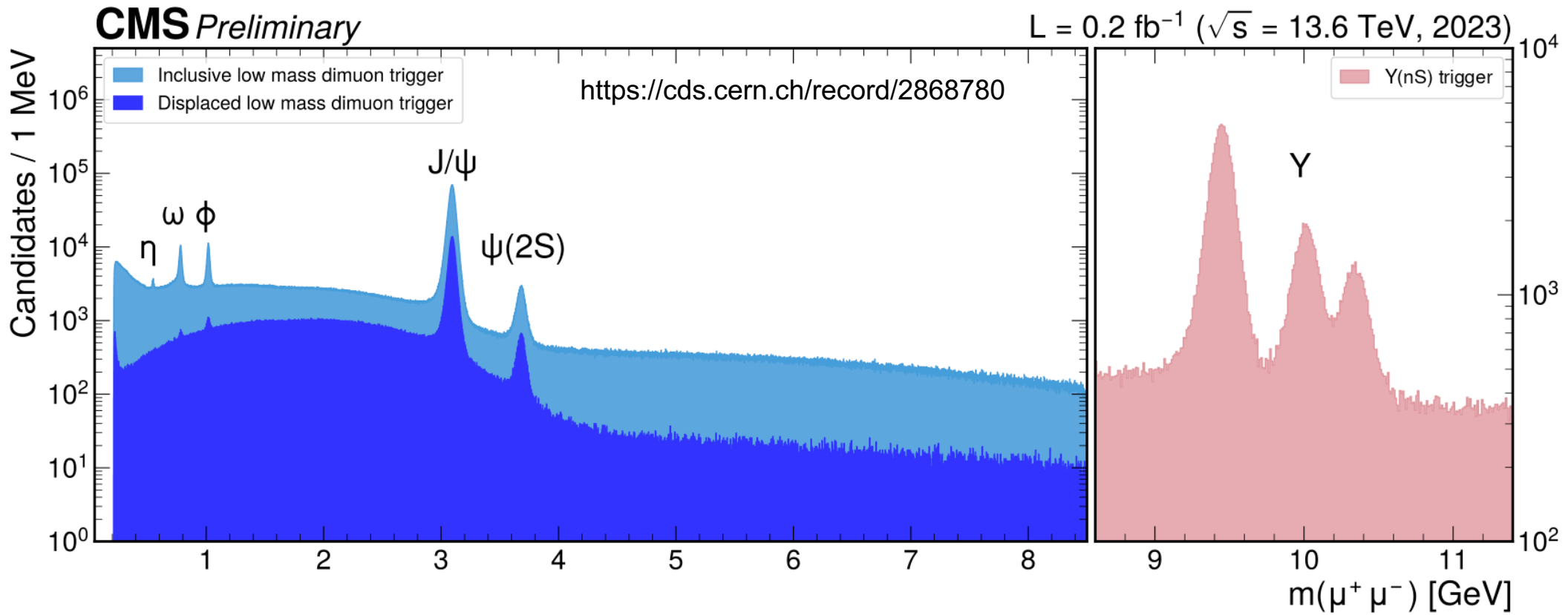




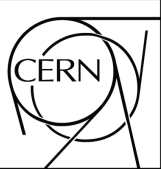
<https://www.nikhef.nl/~pkoppenb/particles.html>



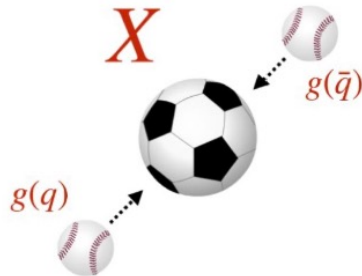
New trigger in Run-3 !



Thank you!

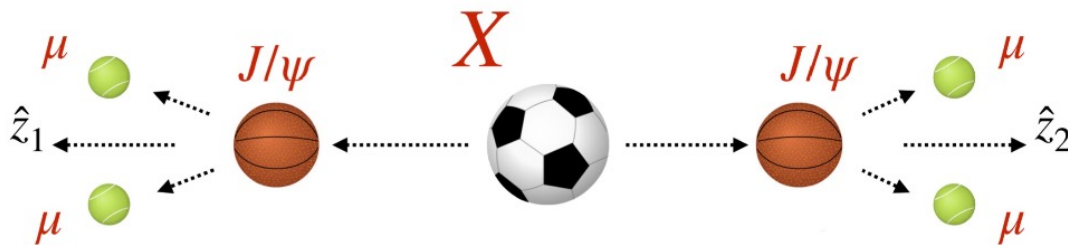


Backup



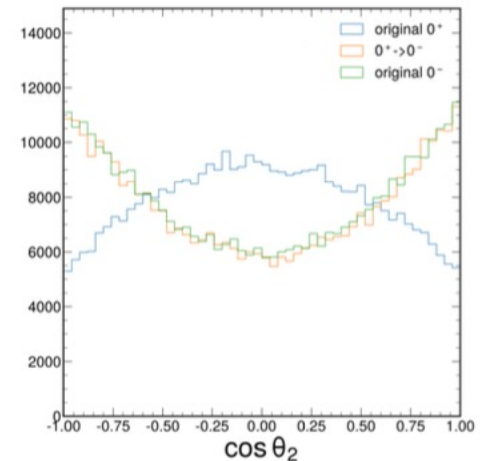
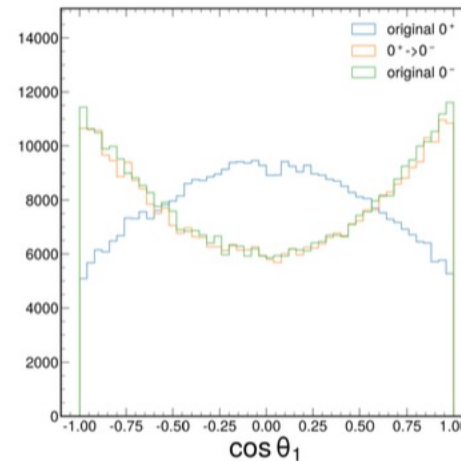
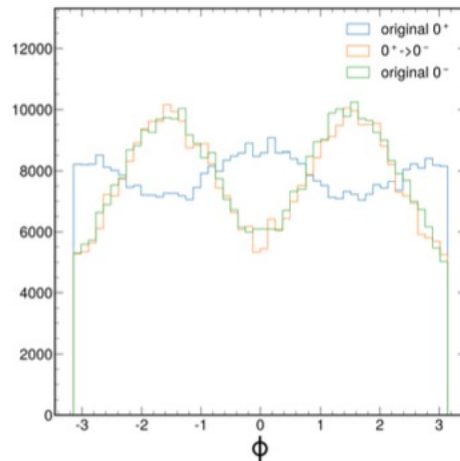
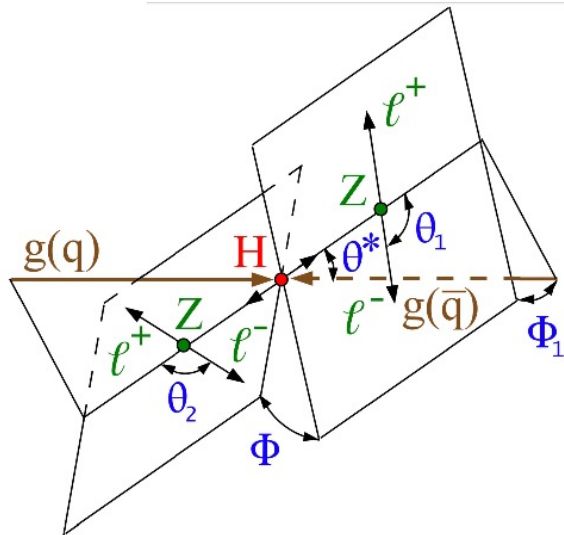
Polarization in production

- Spin-0: $gg \rightarrow X$
- Spin-1: $q\bar{q} \rightarrow X$ produce $J_z = \pm 1$
- Spin-2:
 - $gg \rightarrow X$ produce $J_z = 0, \pm 2$, minimal coupling: $J_z = \pm 2$
 - $q\bar{q} \rightarrow X$ produce $J_z = \pm 1$



Polarization in decay

- Spin-0: $0^+, 0^-$
- Spin-1: $1^-, 1^+$
- Spin-2: $2^+, 2^-$

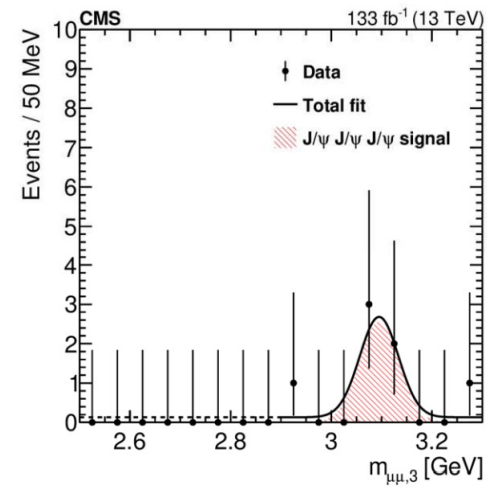
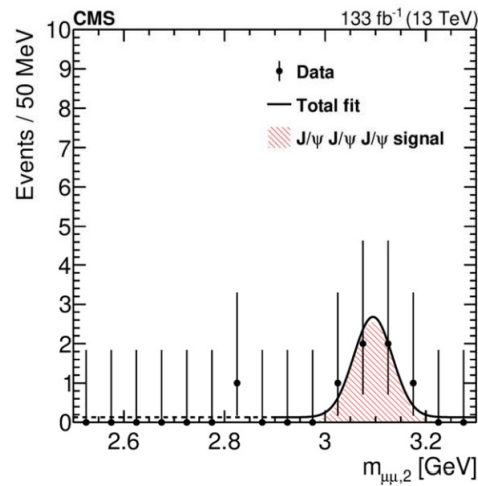
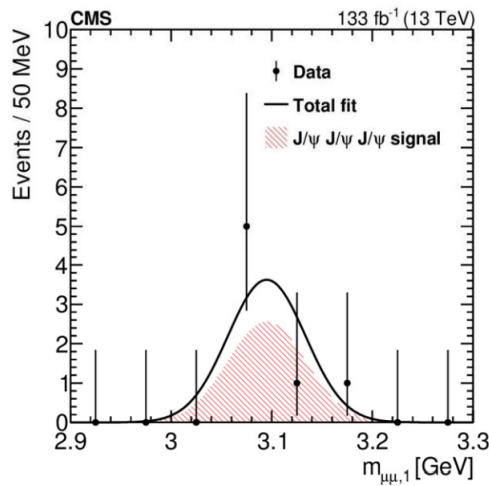
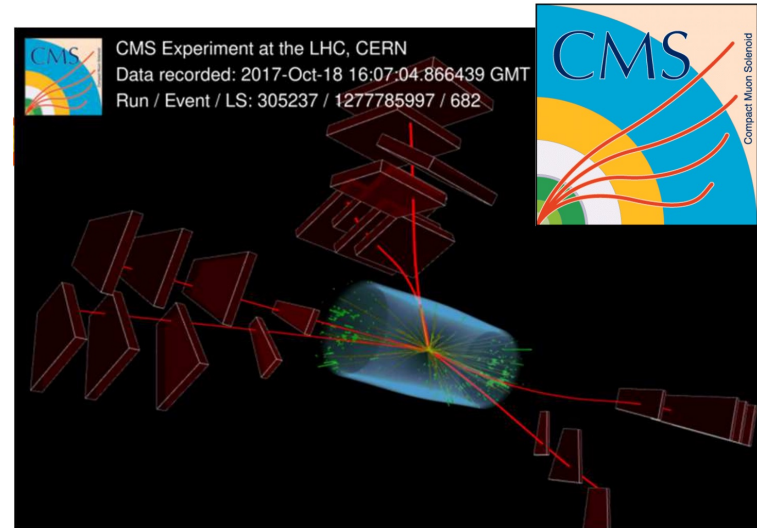


Signal yield: $5_{-1.9}^{+2.6}$ events

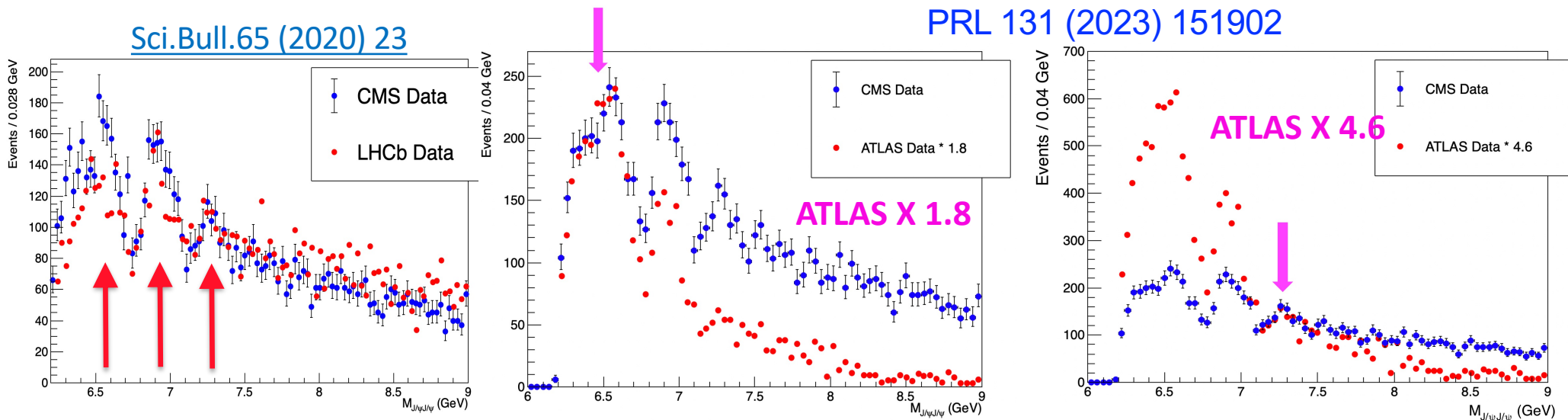
Significance $> 5\sigma$

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow J/\psi J/\psi J/\psi X) = 272 +141 -104 \text{ (stat)} \pm 17 \text{ (syst)} \text{ fb}$$

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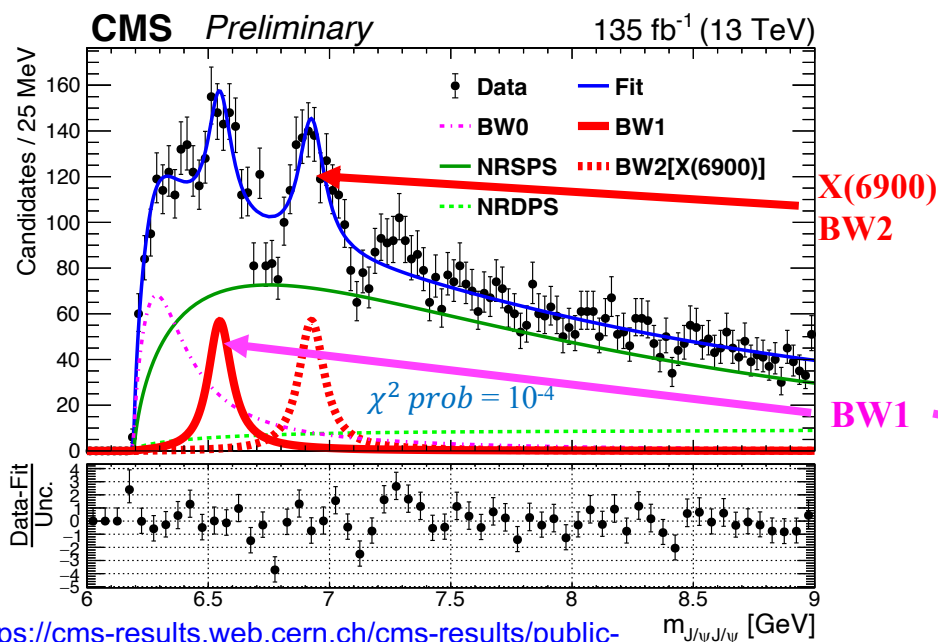


“6c” search in future?

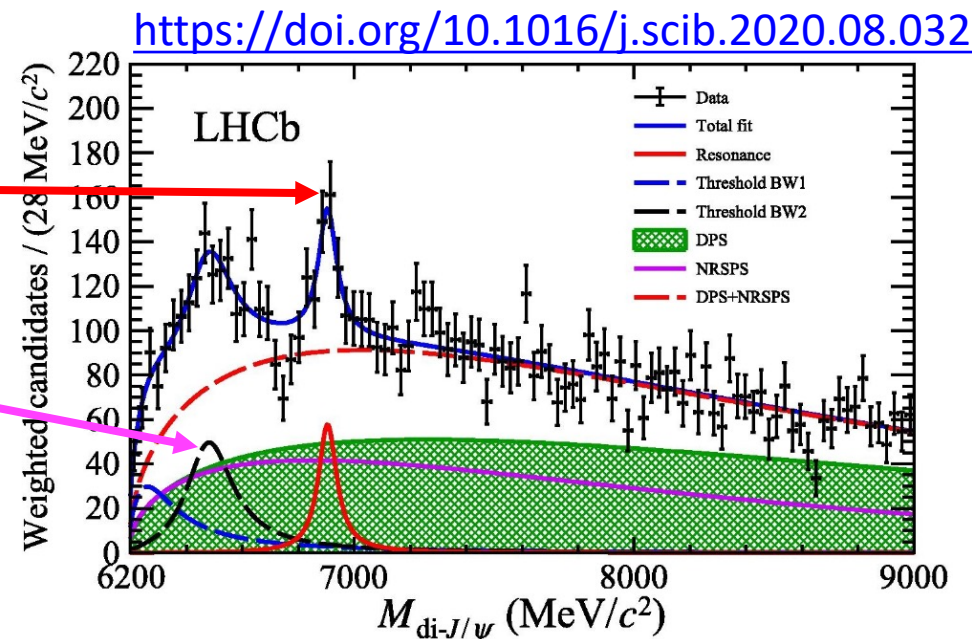


- Consistent shape for X(6900) for 3 experiments
- Consistent shape for X(7100) for 3 experiments after scaling
- Consistent shape for X(6600) for CMS and ATLAS after scaling
Hard to say between CMS/ATLAS and LHCb

Fit CMS data with LHCb model I : 2 auxiliary BWs + X(6900) + bkg



<https://cms-results.web.cern.ch/cms-results/public-results/superseded/BPH-21-003/index.html>



<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scib.2020.08.032>

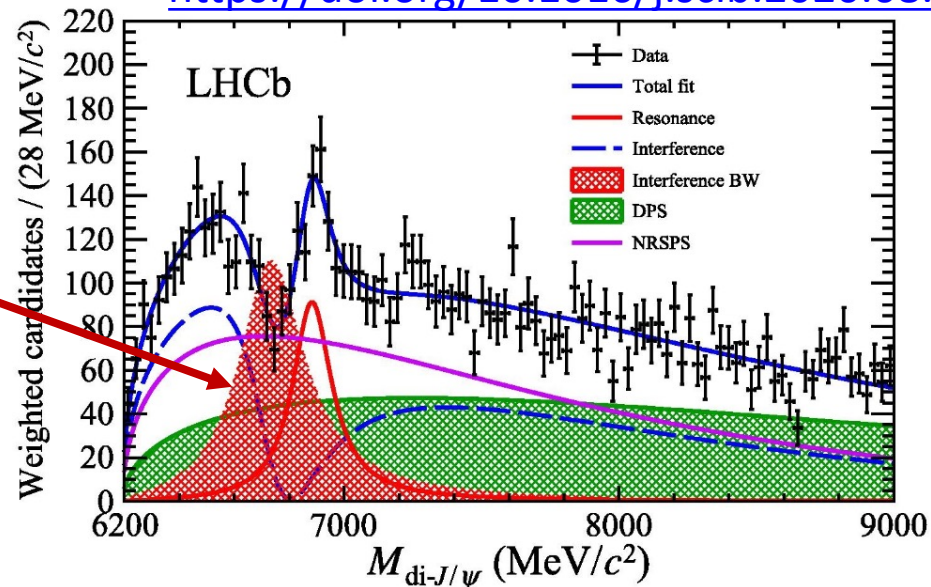
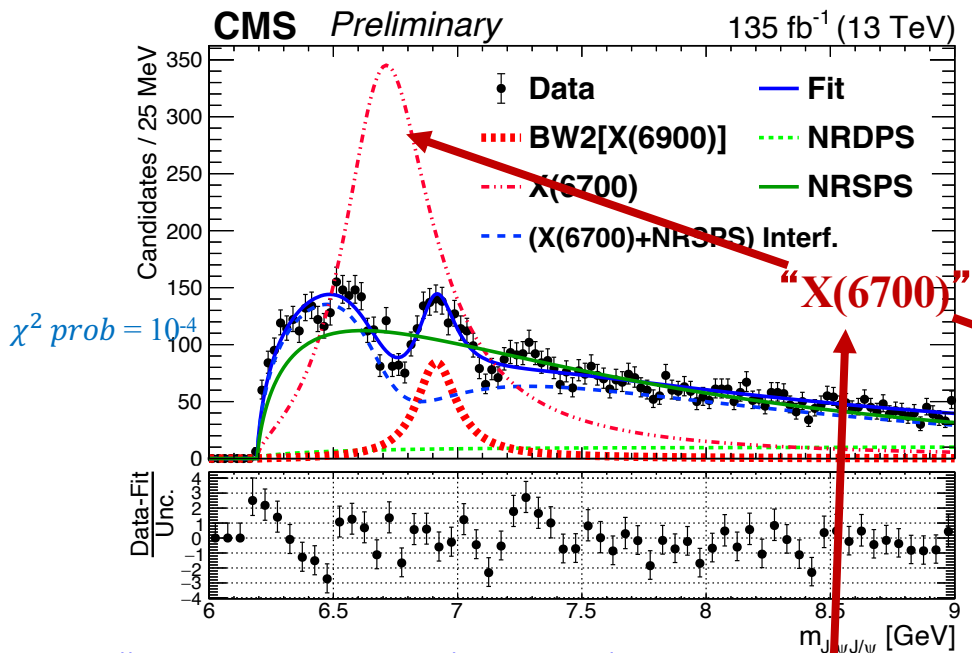
BW2 are in good agreement with LHCb X(6900)

Exp.	Fit	$m(\text{BW1})$	$\Gamma(\text{BW1})$	$m(6900)$	$\Gamma(6900)$
LHCb [15]	Model I	unrep.	unrep.	$6905 \pm 11 \pm 7$	$80 \pm 19 \pm 33$
CMS	Model I	6550 ± 10	112 ± 27	6927 ± 10	117 ± 24

- LHCb did not give parameters for BW1
 - CMS has a shoulder before BW1
 - helps make BW1 distinct
- Does not describe 2 dips well

Fit CMS data with LHCb model II : "X(6700)" interferes with NRSPS + X(6900) + Bkg

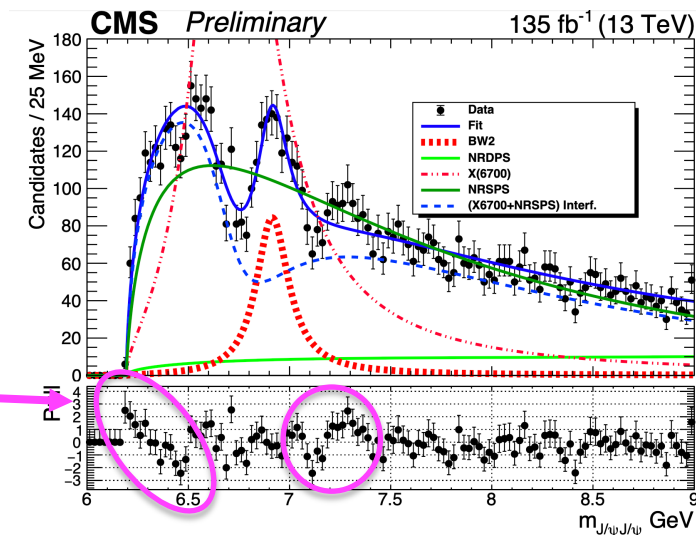
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scib.2020.08.032>



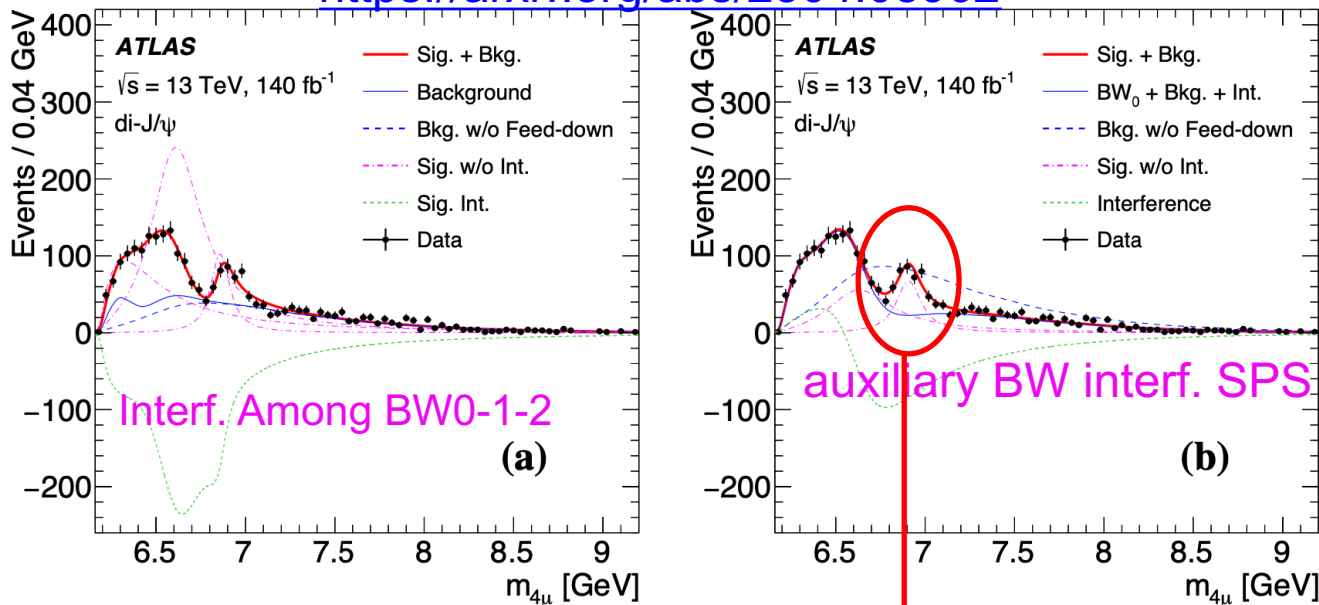
<https://cms-results.web.cern.ch/cms-results/public-results/superseded/BPH-21-003/index.html>

Exp.	Fit	$m(\text{BW1})$	$\Gamma(\text{BW1})$	$m(6900)$	$\Gamma(6900)$
LHCb [15]	Model II	6741 ± 6	288 ± 16	$6886 \pm 11 \pm 11$	$168 \pm 33 \pm 69$
CMS	Model II	6736 ± 38	439 ± 65	6918 ± 10	187 ± 40

- CMS obtained larger amplitude and wider width for X(6700)
- Does not describe X(6600) and below
- Does not describe X(7200) region



<https://arxiv.org/abs/2304.08962>

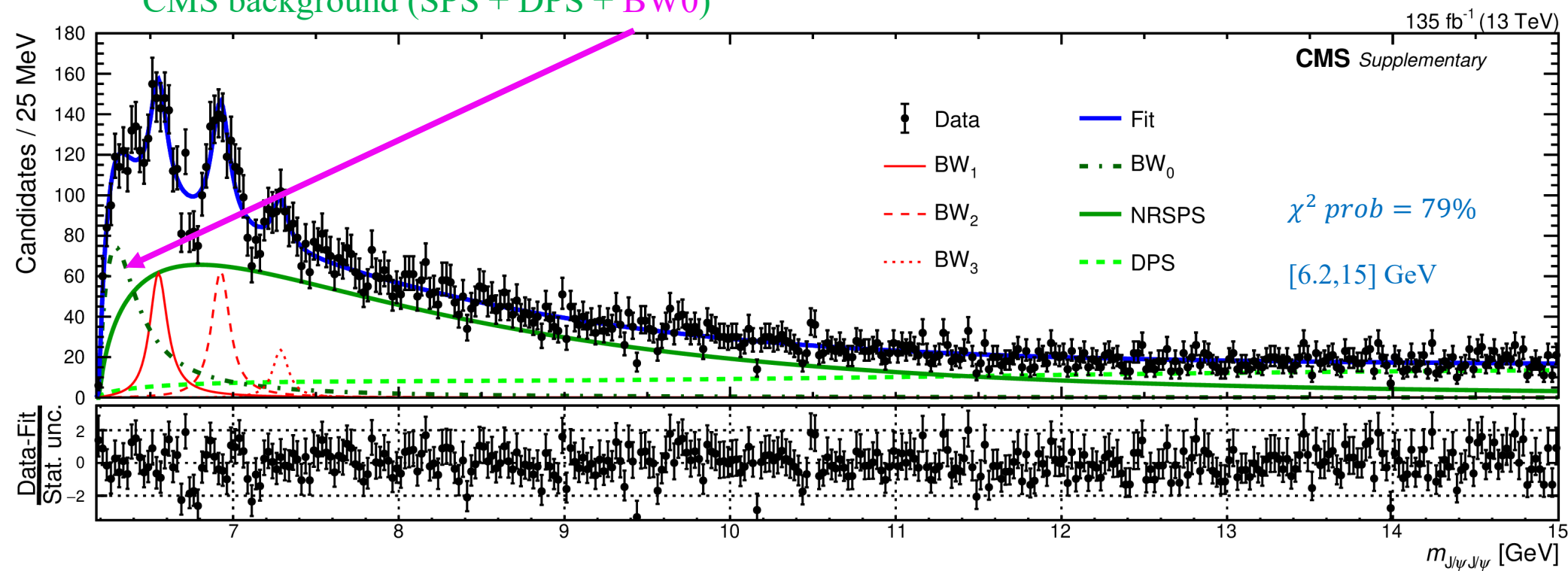


- **ATLAS model A**: analogous to LHCb model I, but **2 auxiliary BWs** interfere with **X(6900)**
- **ATLAS Model B**: analogous to LHCb model II, **one auxiliary BW** interferes with NRSPS
- Both models describe the data well
 - the broad structure at the lower mass could result from other physical effects, such as the feed-down
- **The 3rd peak mass is consistent with the LHCb observed X(6900), with significance > 5σ**

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	$0.11 \pm 0.05^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$	$0.15 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.01$
$\Delta s/s$	$\pm 5.1\%^{+8.1\%}_{-8.9\%}$	—

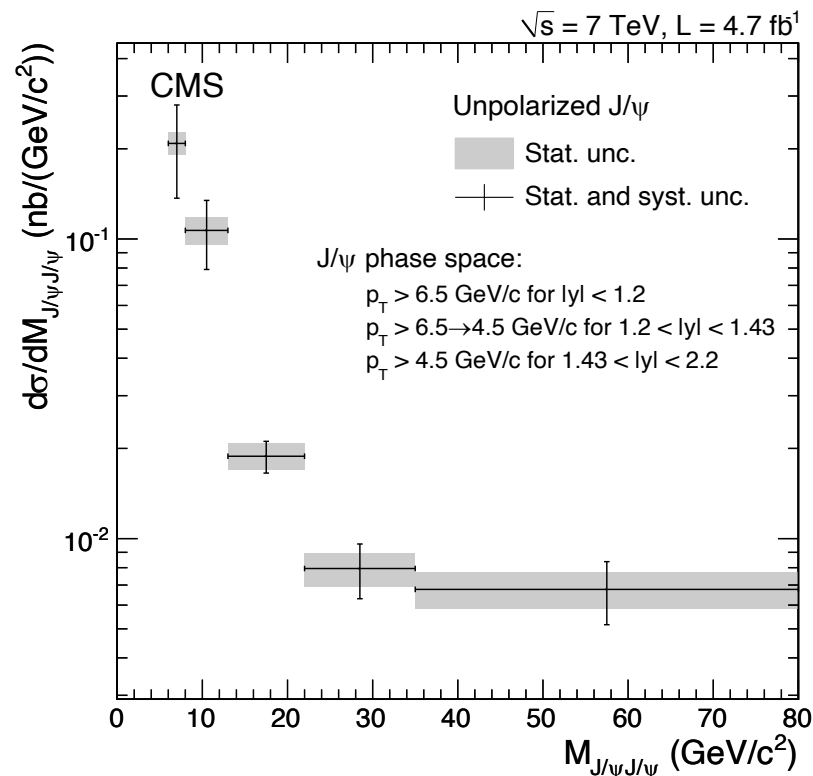
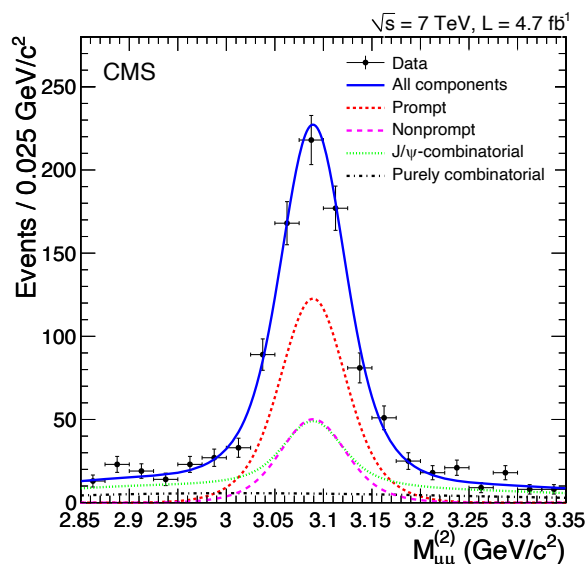
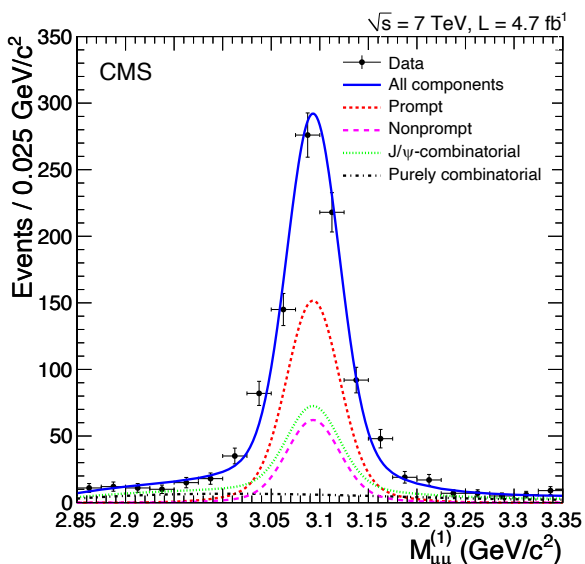
X(6900) > 5σ

CMS background (SPS + DPS + BW0)



- Most significant structure is a BW at threshold, **BW0**--what is its meaning?
- **Treat BW0 as part of background** due to:
 - **BW0 parameters very sensitive to SPS and DPS model assumptions**
 - **A region populated by feed-down from possible higher mass states**
 - **Possible coupled-channel interactions, pomeron exchange processes...**

[J. High Energy Phys. 09 \(2014\) 094](#)



Total cross section, assuming unpolarized prompt J/ψJ/ψ pair production
 1.49 ± 0.07 (stat.) ± 0.13 (syst.) nb

Different assumptions about the J/ψJ/ψ polarization imply modifications to the cross section ranging from -31% to +27%.

- The inner structure of X(3872) affects its production in HIC

Tetraquark

Tightly bound
Small radius

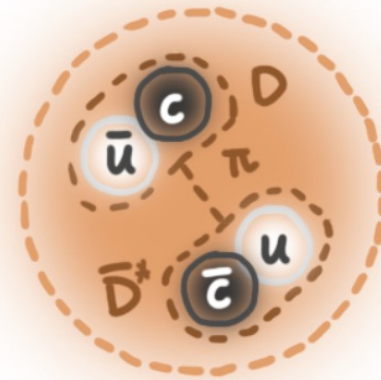


$$r_{4q} \approx r_{c\bar{c}} \approx 0.3 \text{ fm}$$

Compact four quark state

Hadron molecule

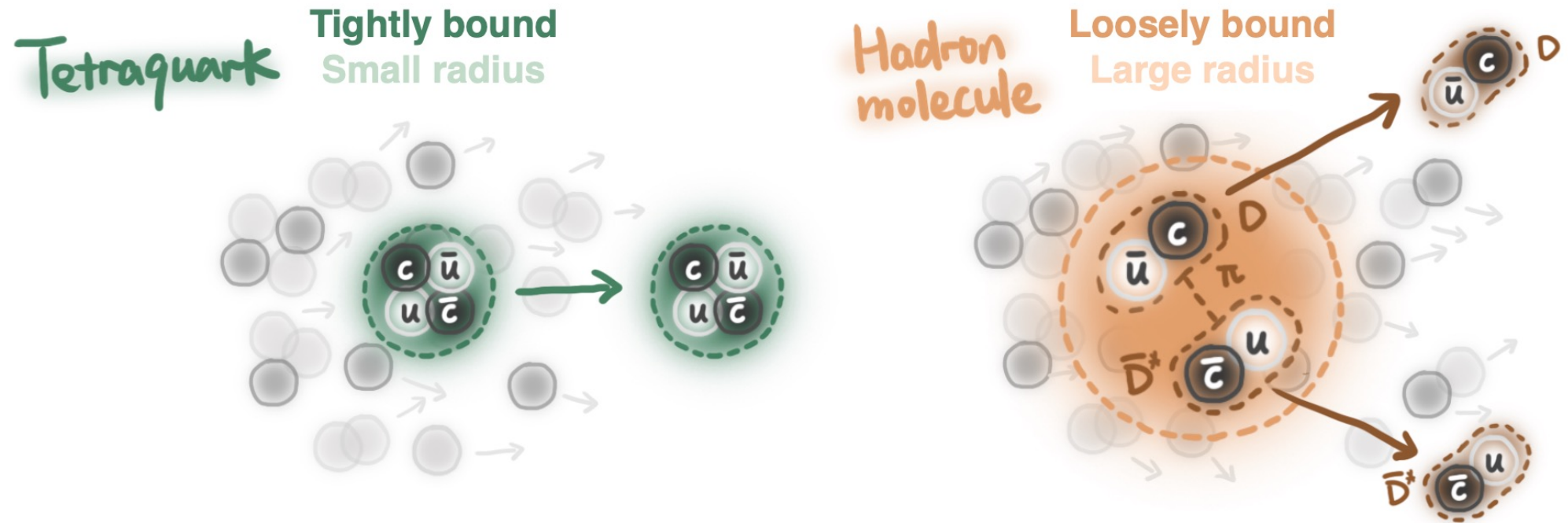
Loosely bound
Large radius



$$r_{\text{mol}} \text{ as large as } 5 \text{ fm}$$

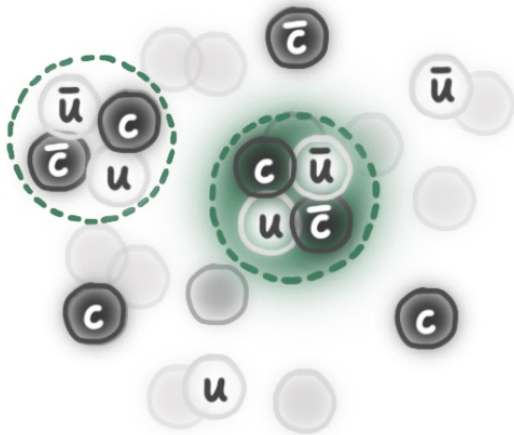
D- \bar{D}^* hadron molecule

- Breakup by comoving particles → Suppress X(3872)



- Coalescence with particles in QGP → Enhance X(3872)

Tetraquark Tightly bound
Small radius



Hadron molecule Loosely bound
Large radius

