



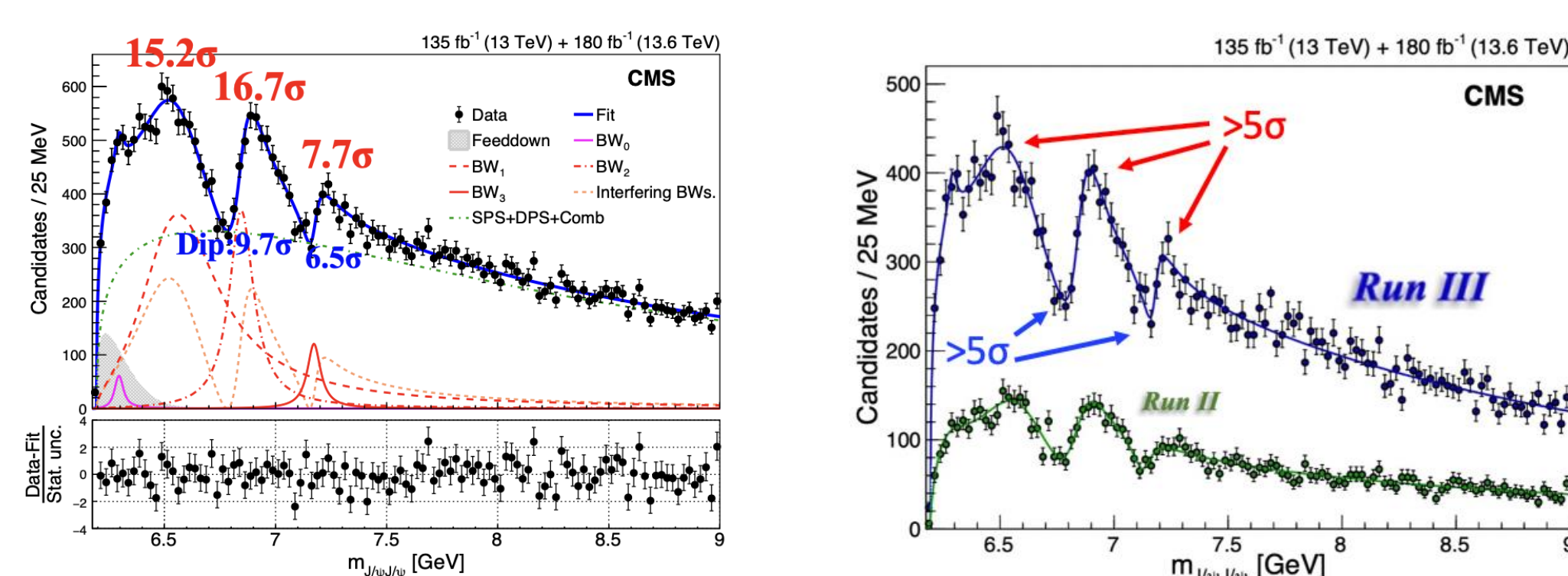
# Observation of X(6900) and evidence of X(7100) in the $J/\psi\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-$ mass spectrum



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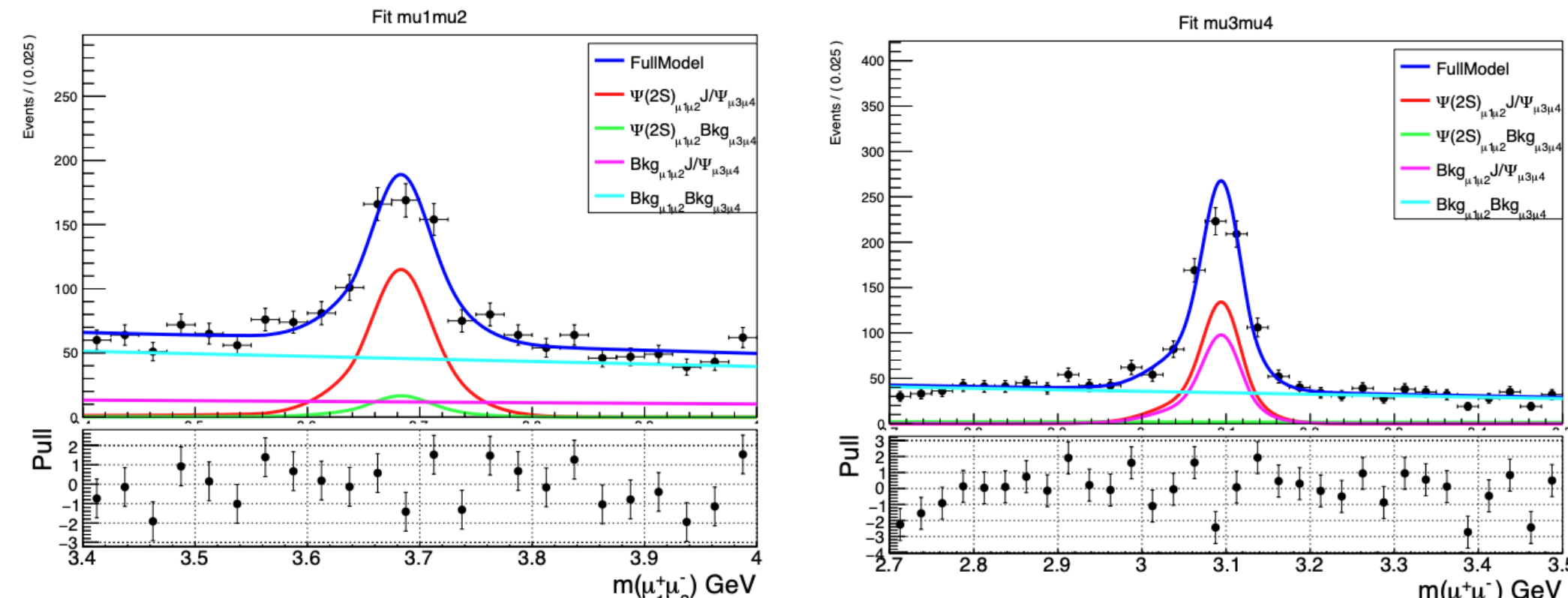
## Introduction

- CMS have established candidates for all-charm tetra-quark family, each peak and each dip **well over  $5\sigma$**  in complete dataset [1]:
  - X(6900) observed by 3 experiment [2-4],
  - X(6600) and X(7100) added by CMS [2].
- If seen in  $J/\psi J/\psi$ , probably in  $\psi(2S)J/\psi$ ?
- X(6600) is below the  $J/\psi\psi(2S)$  threshold, but both X(6900) and X(7100) are above it.
- $\psi(2S)J/\psi$ 's model defined: **2 peaks with interference**.



## Data samples & Event selections

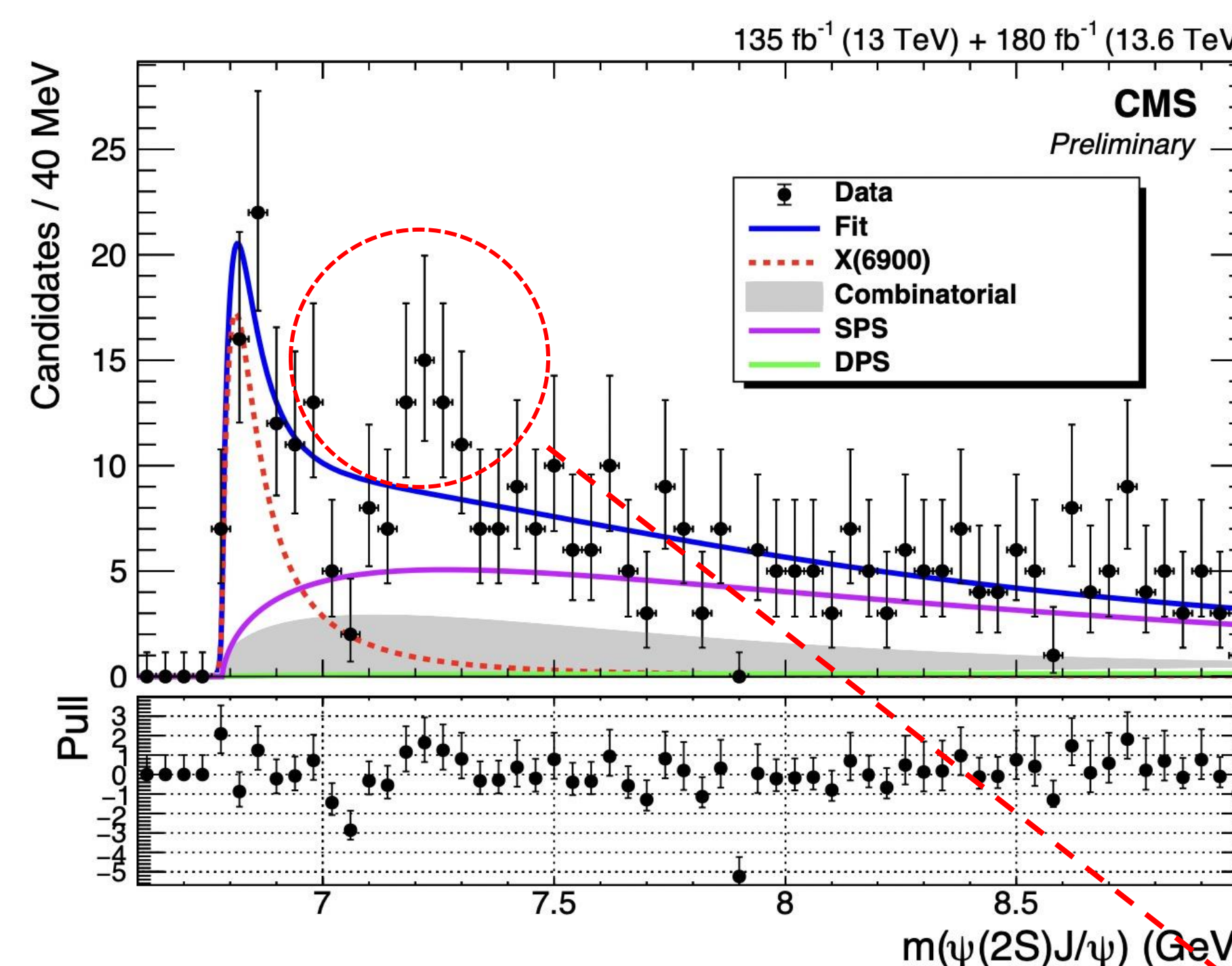
- **135 fb<sup>-1</sup>** CMS data taken in 2016, 2017 and 2018 LHC runs
- **180 fb<sup>-1</sup>** CMS data taken in 2022, 2023 and 2024 LHC runs
- Trigger:
  - HLT\_Dimuon0\_Jpsi\_Muon
  - HLT\_Dimuon0\_Jpsi3p5\_Muon2
  - HLT\_DoubleMu4\_3\_LowMass
- Main selections:
  - Fire corresponding trigger in each year;
  - Single  $\mu$  from  $J/\psi$ :  $p_T(\mu) \geq 3.5$  GeV; **soft muon ID**;
  - Single  $\mu$  from  $\psi(2S)$ :  $p_T(\mu) \geq 2.5$  GeV; **loose muon ID**;
  - Single  $J/\psi$ :  $p_T \geq 11$  GeV;  $m(\mu^+\mu^-)$  within  $2.5\sigma$ ; constraint to  $J/\psi$  mass;
  - Single  $\psi(2S)$ :  $p_T \geq 13.5$  GeV;  $m(\mu^+\mu^-)$  within  $2.5\sigma$ ; constraint to  $\psi(2S)$  mass;
  - $|\eta(\mu)| \leq 2.4$ ;
  - 4 $\mu$  vertex probability  $> 0.005$ , total charge is 0;
  - Exclude events with wrong combination within  $2\sigma$  of  $J/\psi J/\psi$
- Multiple candidates treatment:
  - Select best combination of same 4 $\mu$  with
$$\chi_m^2 = \left( \frac{m_1(\mu^+\mu^-) - M_{\psi(2S)}}{\sigma_{m_1}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{m_2(\mu^+\mu^-) - M_{J/\psi}}{\sigma_{m_2}} \right)^2$$
  - Keep all candidates arising from more than 4 $\mu$
- Signal and background MC samples are produced by JHUGen and Pythia8



\*Projections of di-muon mass from 2 dimensional fit

## Independent measurement - 1BW - X(6900)

- The  $J/\psi\psi(2S)$  mass spectrum with the fit including **1BW**:



$$Pdf(m) = \sum N_{X_i} \cdot |BW(m, M_i, \Gamma_i)|^2 \otimes R(M_i) + N_{SPS} \cdot f_{SPS}(m) + N_{DPS} \cdot f_{DPS}(m) + N_{Combinatorial} \cdot f_{Combinatorial}(m)$$

**Signal shapes:**  
Relativistic **Breit-Wigner** functions convolved with **Gaussian resolution functions (BW)**

**Background shapes:**  
Single-parton scattering (**NRSPS**, MC simulation)  
Double-parton scattering (**DPS**, data event-mixing)  
Combinatorial background (**Comb**, nine-tile method)

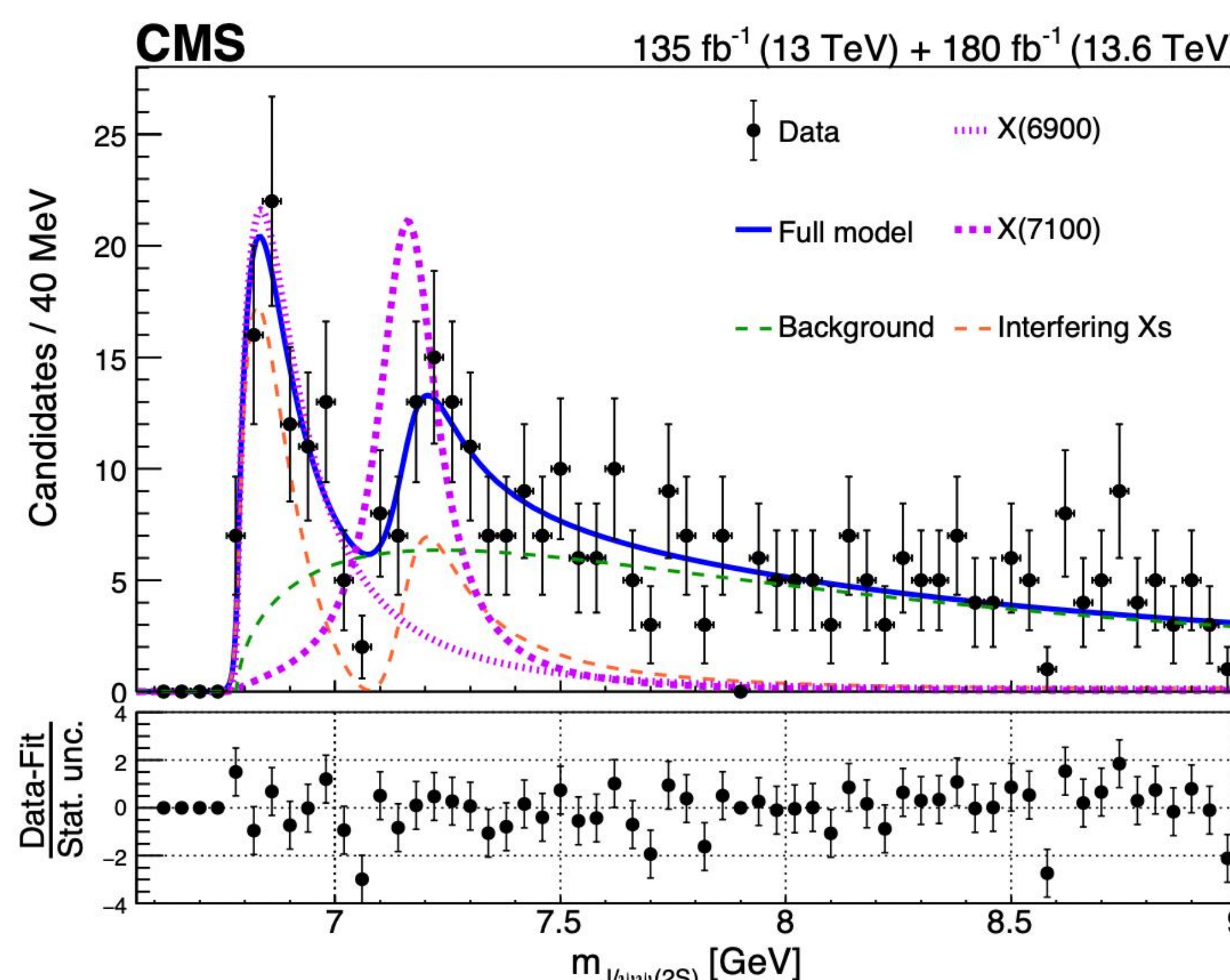
**Fit model building:**

- Based on  $J/\psi J/\psi$  analysis
- X(6600) under  $J/\psi\psi(2S)$  mass threshold

For the 1BW model, it is evident that one additional peak need to be incorporated into consideration - X(7100)

## Independent measurement - 2BW (Interference) - X(6900)&X(7100)

- Dips in the data show possible interference effects
- The  $J/\psi\psi(2S)$  mass spectrum with the fit including **2BW (interference)**:



$$Pdf(m) = N_{X-interf} \cdot \left| \sum (r_k \cdot \exp(i\phi_k) \cdot BW(m, M_k, \Gamma_k)) \right|^2 \otimes R(M_j) \cdot \epsilon(M_j) + N_{SPS} \cdot f_{SPS}(m) + N_{DPS} \cdot f_{DPS}(m) + N_{Combinatorial} \cdot f_{Combinatorial}(m)$$

- **Constrain mass & width of both peaks within  $1\sigma$**  of  $J/\psi J/\psi$  values to calculate significances:
  - **Model I: 2BW interfered (NLL = -2056.83)**
  - **Model II: X(6900) only (NLL = -2045.87)**
  - **Model III: X(7100) only (NLL = -2021.63)**

- **Model I vs Model III -> X(6900)**
- **Model I vs Model II -> X(7100)**

- The floating parameters differ by two
  - **Degrees of freedom = 2**

- Significance of **X(6900) =  $8.1\sigma$**
- Significance of **X(7100) =  $4.3\sigma$**

## Summary

**CMS observed X(6900) and found evidence of X(7100) in  $J/\psi\psi(2S)$  using 315 fb<sup>-1</sup> data.**

- They **are consistent with** those observed in  $J/\psi J/\psi$  channel [1,2]
- A family of structures which are candidates for **all-charm tetra-quarks**

- Provide critical insights into non-perturbative QCD dynamics, particularly within heavy-quark systems
- Challenge traditional quark models and refine predictions from lattice QCD and effective theories
- Further searches in other decay modes will deepen our understanding of exotic hadrons

**CMS has good sensitivity to all-muon final states in this mass region**

## Bibliography

- [1] CMS collaboration, "Observation of a family of all-charm tetraquark candidates at the LHC", CMS-PAS-BPH-24-003 (2024).
- [2] CMS Collaboration, "New Structures in the  $J/\psi J/\psi$  Mass Spectrum in Proton-Proton Collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13\text{TeV}$ ", Phys. Rev. Lett. 132 (2024), no. 11, 111901, doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.132.111901, arXiv:2306.07164.
- [3] LHCb Collaboration, "Observation of structure in the  $J/\psi$ -pair mass spectrum", Sci. Bull. 65 (2020) 1983, doi:10.1016/j.scib.2020.08.032, arXiv:2006.16957.
- [4] ATLAS Collaboration, "Observation of an Excess of Dicharmonium Events in the Four-Muon Final State with the ATLAS Detector", Phys. Rev. Lett. 131 (2023), no. 15, 151902, doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.131.151902, arXiv:2304.08962.