Physics Potential at Super Tau Charm Facility

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For Super Tau-Charm Facility working group

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- Introduction
- Physics Potential in STCF
- Accelerator, Detector, Software
- Summary

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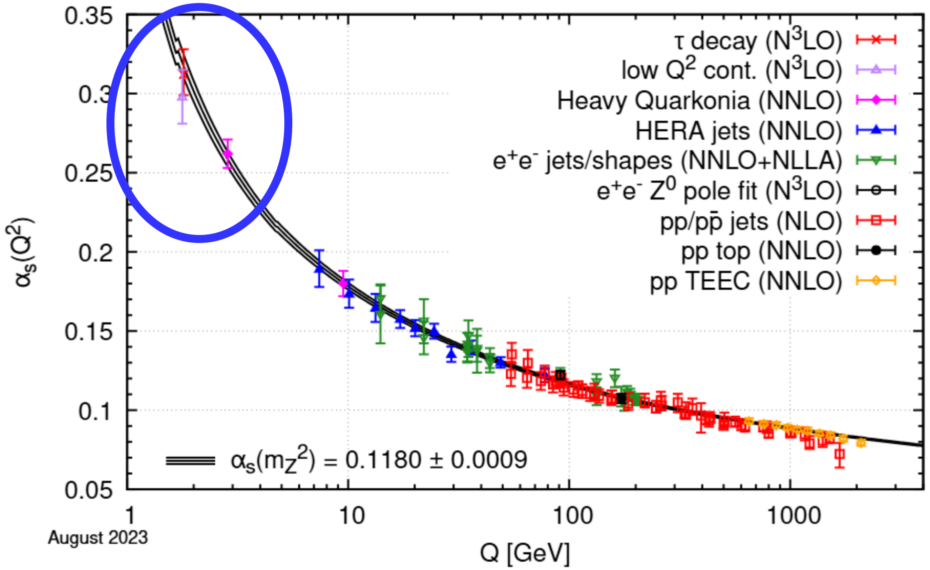
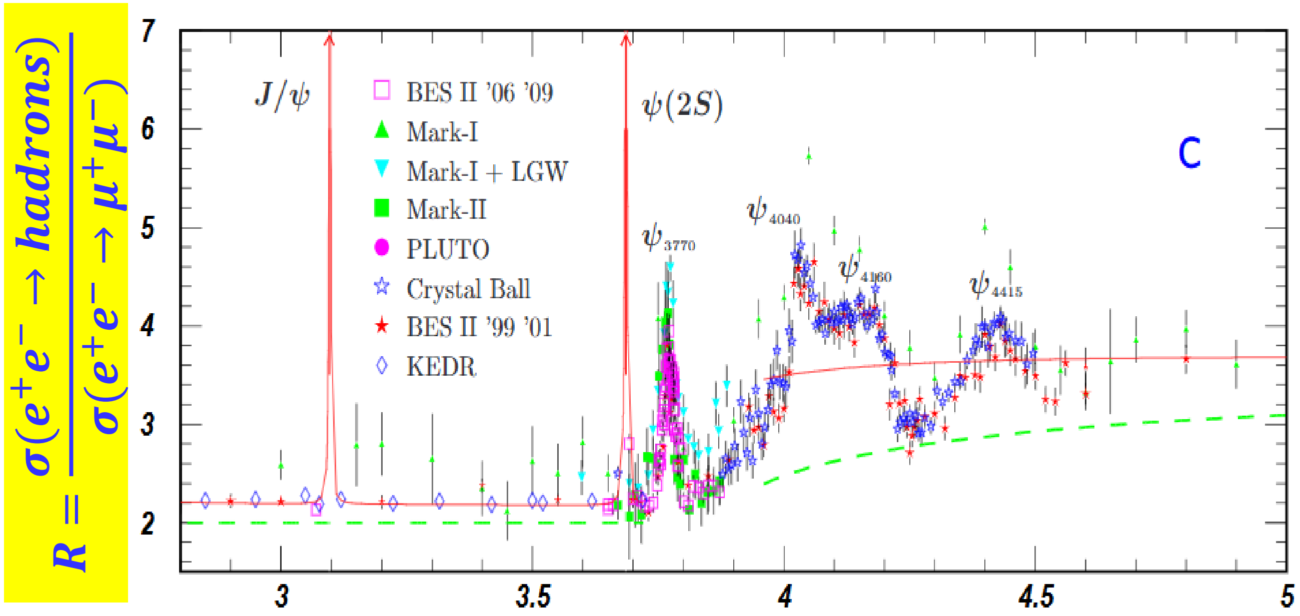
Unique Physics in τ-Charm Region

Unique Energy Region:
transition region between Perturbative and Non-perturbative QCD





Rich hadron spectra: **glueballs, multi-quark states, hybrid …**

Ultra high cross-section: **rich resonances, charmonia …**

Threshold effect: **hadron/lepton pairs, quantum correlation**

Scientific and Project Objectives

Asymmetry:
Discover the CPV in hyperons

QCD confinement:
Explore matter formation

SM Parameters:
Study SM and Search for NP

A revolutionary new-generation facility, providing unprecedented data size and measurement precision

CMS Energy : 2-7 GeV
Peaking Luminosity: 5×10^{34} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$
Upgrade Potential : Higher energy, Higher luminosity, Polarization

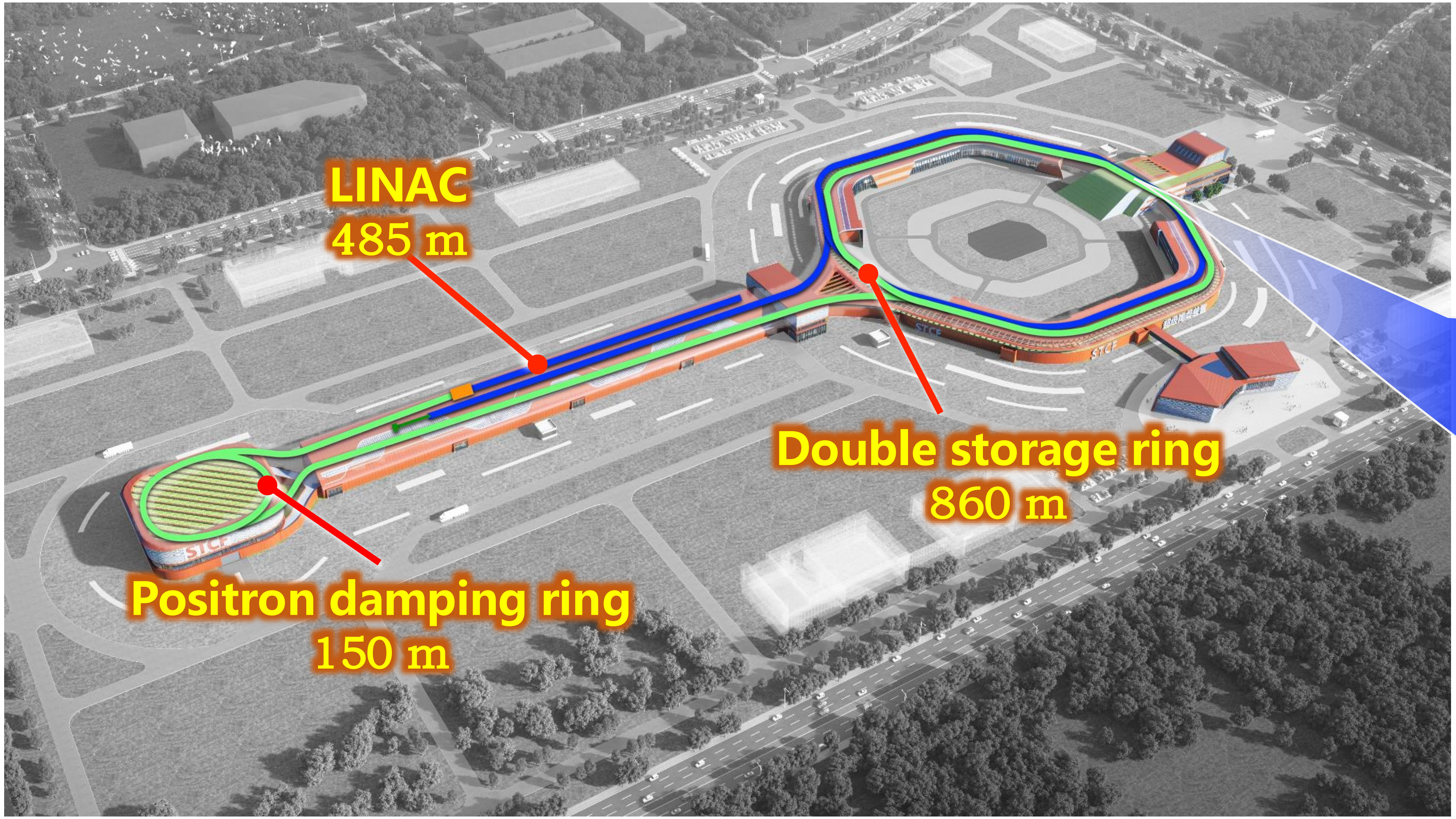
Momentum Res. : 0.5%@1GeV
Energy Res. : 2.5%@1GeV
Particle ID : K/π 4σ@2 GeV
Event Rate : 400 kHz

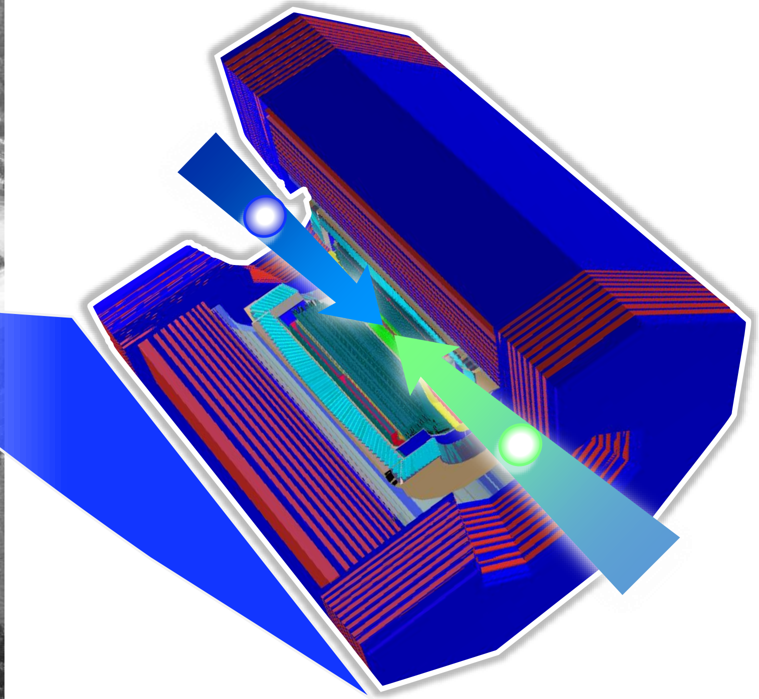
long-term stable operation within high luminosity and wide energy range

high-precision measurements within high irradiation and event rate

New Project: Super Tau-Charm Facility

- New generation GeV-region electron-positron collider
- Unique platform for exploring hadron structures and fundamental symmetries





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- **Physics Potential in STCF**
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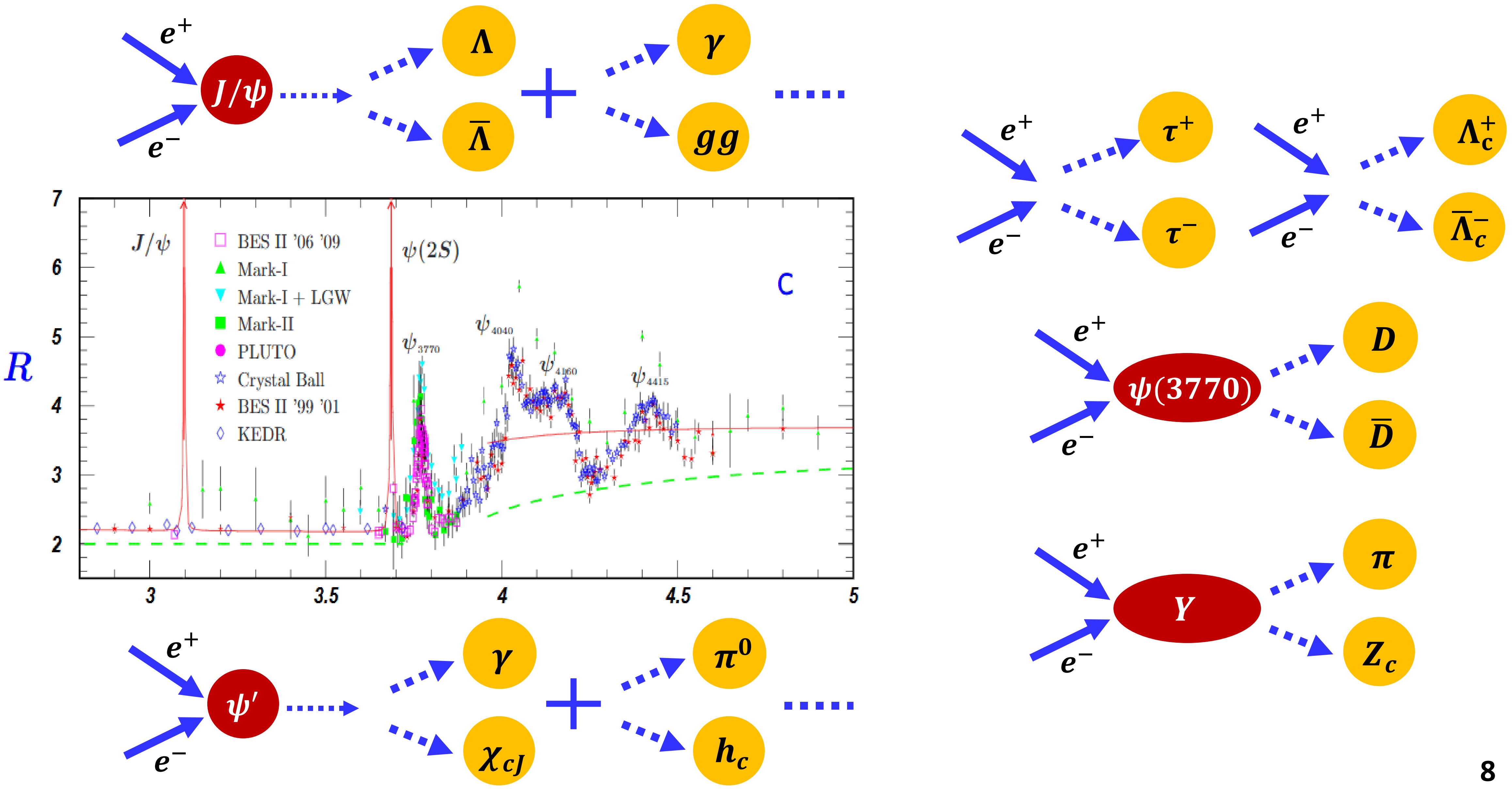
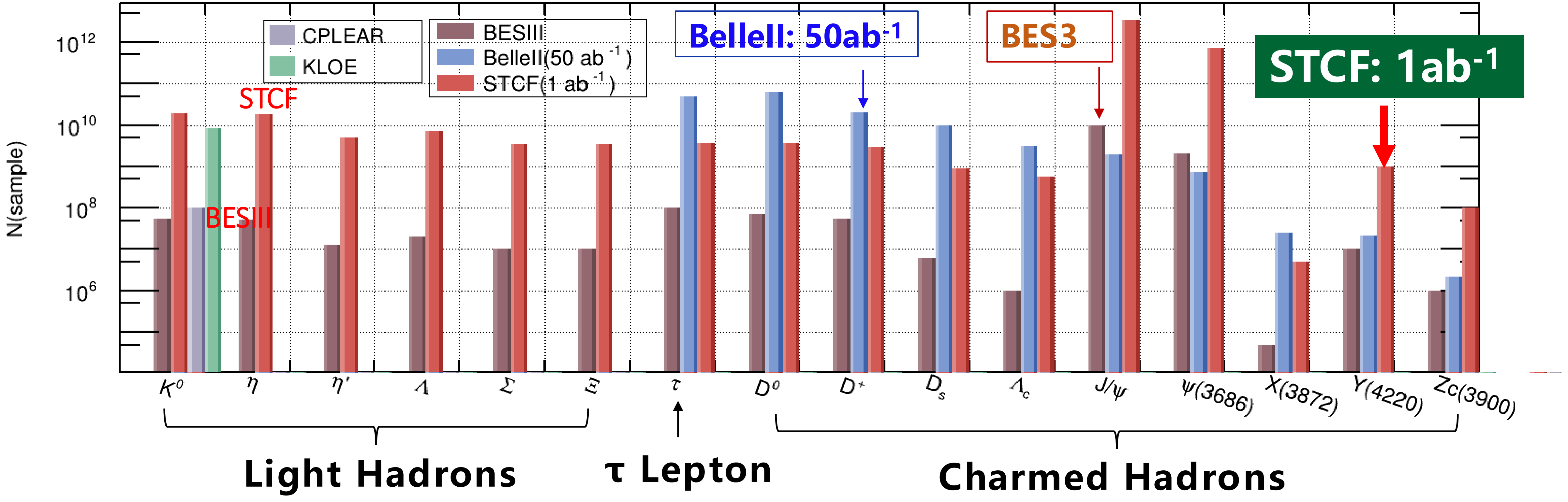
Abundant Particles in τ-Charm Region



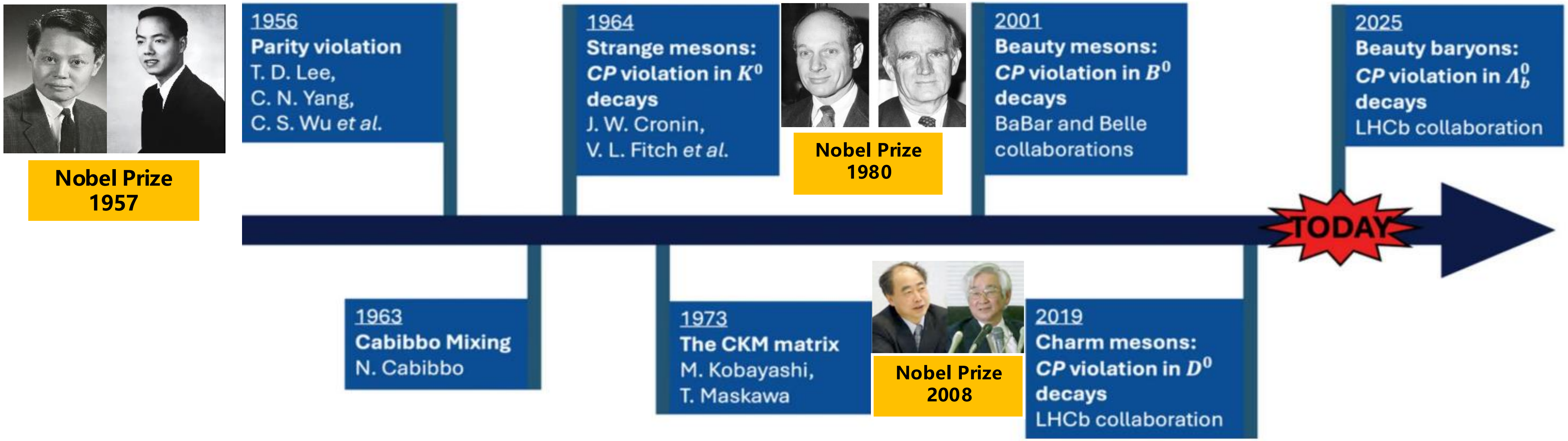
Super Large Data Samples

Factory: not only for τ-charm, but also XYZ, hyperons, light hadrons



Super Lage Data + High Res. + Low Bkg → High Precision

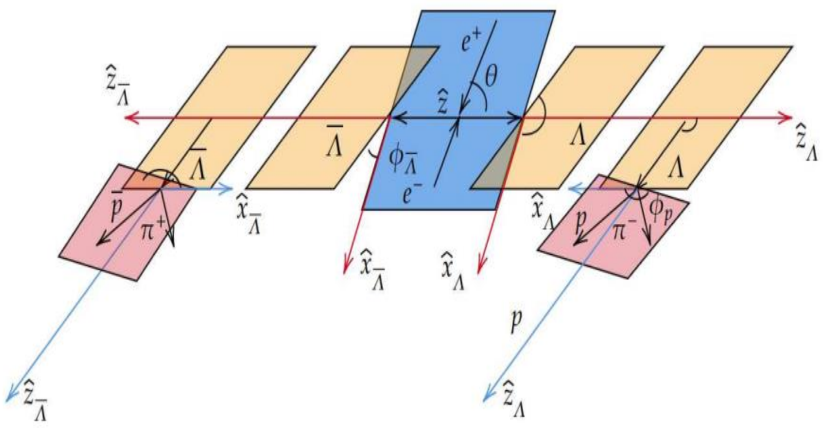
Physics I: Asymmetry



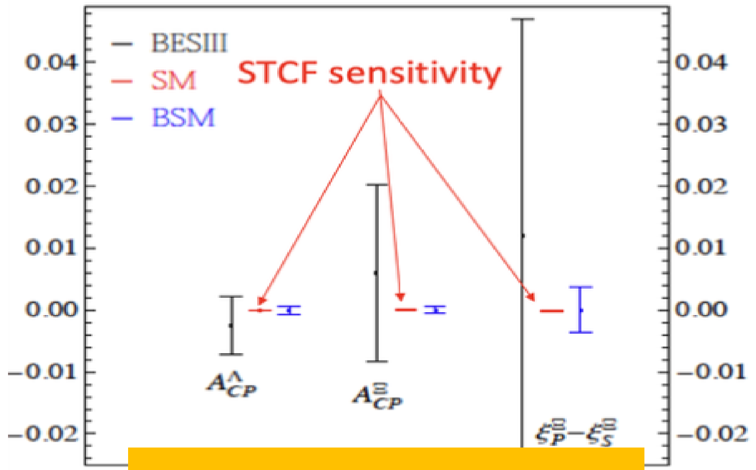
- The CP violation observed in current experiments is far from sufficient to explain the mystery of antimatter disappearance.
- Only the CP violation of hyperons and charmed baryons has not been discovered, which is one of the last unexplored frontiers in hadron physics

CP violation in Hyperons

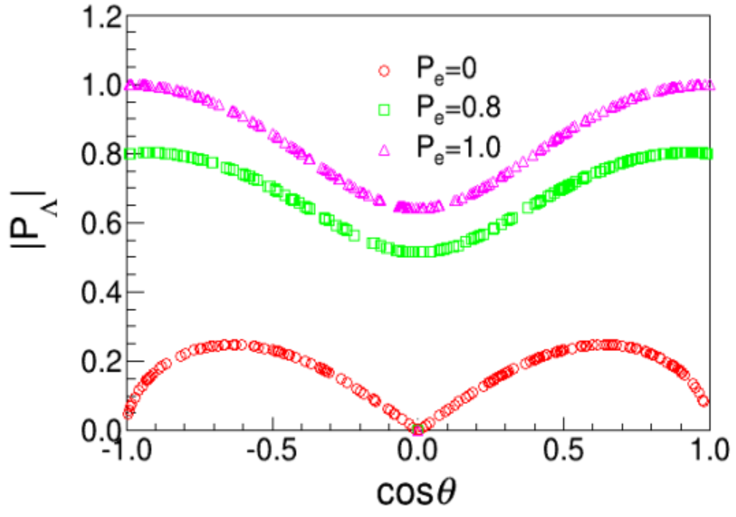
Quantum Correlation



X.G. He et al. Sci.Bull. 67 (2022) 1840-1843:



SM: 10^{-4}~10^{-5}



$$\sigma_{A_{CP}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\alpha_1 \sqrt{N_{sig}} \sqrt{\langle P_B^2 \rangle}}.$$

- $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi \rightarrow Y\bar{Y}$: abundant hyperon pairs
- Sensitivity of CPV observable: 10^{-4}
- Polarization increases the sensitivity

$$\xrightarrow{1\times10^9\ \Lambda\bar{\Lambda},\ \langle P_B^2\rangle=0.1} \sigma_{A_{CP}} \sim 1.4\times10^{-4}$$

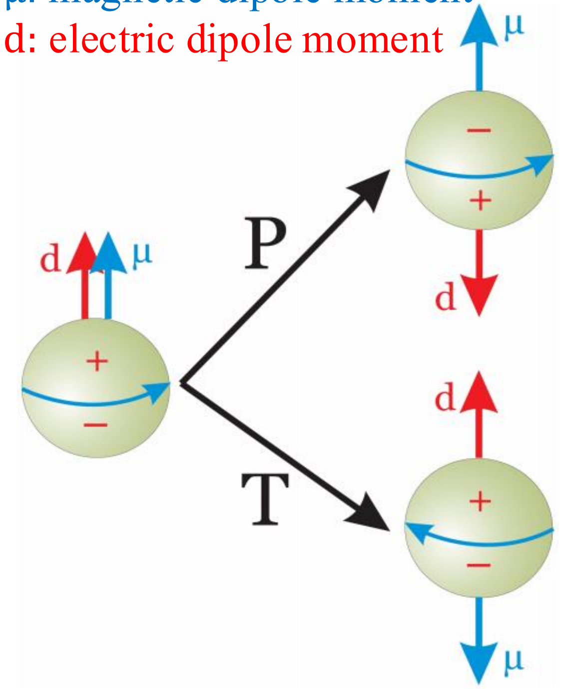
$$\xrightarrow{1\times10^9\ \Lambda\bar{\Lambda},\ \langle P_B^2\rangle=0.8} \sigma_{A_{CP}} \sim 5\times10^{-5}$$

Reach sensitivity of SM prediction with 1-year data at STCF

EDM Measurement of Hyperon

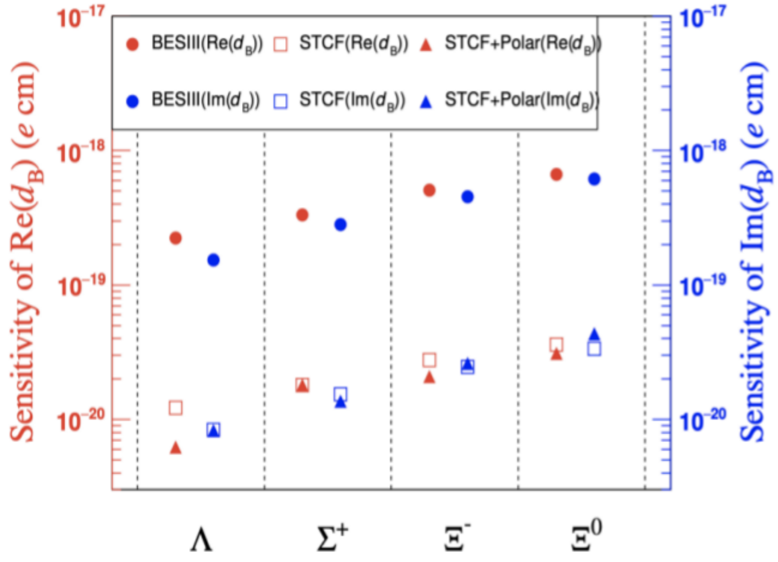
CPV: Non-zero Electric dipole moment of hyperon

μ: magnetic dipole moment
d: electric dipole moment



Detailed dynamics have been studied:

$$\mathcal{A} = \epsilon_{\mu}(\lambda)\bar{u}(\lambda_1)\left(F_V\gamma^{\mu} + \frac{i}{2M_\Lambda}\sigma^{\mu\nu}q_\nu H_\sigma + \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^5 F_A + \sigma^{\mu\nu}\gamma^5 q_\nu H_T\right)\nu(\lambda_2)$$



(a)Sensitivity of $Re(d_B)$ and $Im(d_B)$

SM: $\sim 10^{-26}$ *e* cm

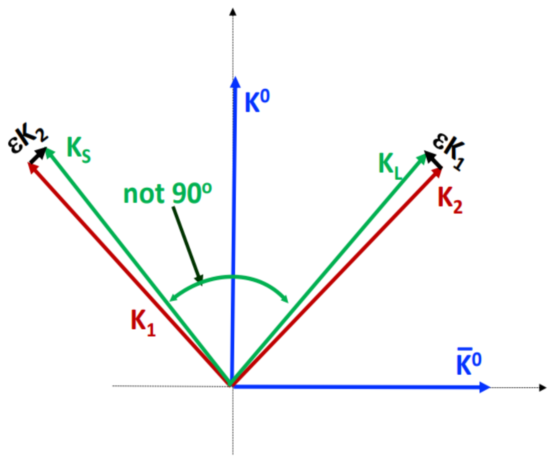
BESIII: milestone for hyperon EDM measurement
Λ 10^{-19}*e* cm (FermiLab 10^{-16} *e* cm)
first achievement for Σ^+,Ξ^- and Ξ^0 at level of 10^{-19}*e* cm
a litmus test for new physics

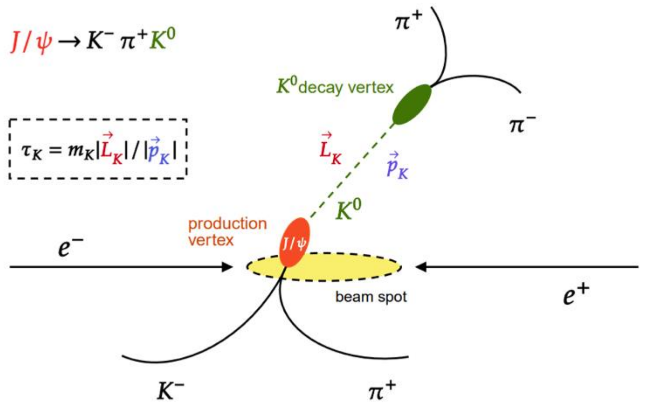
STCF: improved by 2 order of magnitude

STCF: hyperon EDM will be most precise

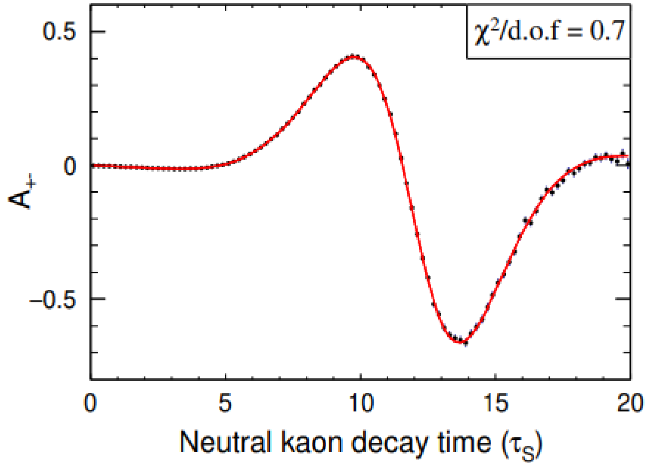
Asymmetry in $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$

CPT test to probe the new physics beyond SM





arXiv : 2209.12551



- $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ **flavor tagging** via $J/\psi \to K^0 K^- \pi^+ / \bar{K}^0 K^+ \pi^-$
- $K_1 - K_2$ **CP tagging** by reconstructing $\pi^+\pi^-$ or $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$
- Precise determination of K^0 decay vertex ⇒ essential for time-distribution

- The phase in CP parameter ϕ_{+-} used to set limits on CPT violation
- sensitivity of ϕ_{+-} is $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$ at STCF ⇒ **one magnitude better than PDG average**

CP Subject in STCF

CP violation studies at Super tau-charm facility

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Abstract

Charge-parity (CP) violation in the tau-charm energy region is one of the promising areas to search for. The future tau-charm facility of next generation is designed to operate in a center-of-mass energy from 2.0 to 7.0 GeV with a peak luminosity of 0.5×10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1}. Huge amount of hadrons and tau (τ) leptons will be collected with good kinematic constraint and low-background environment. In this report, possibilities of CP violation studies in tau-charm energy region and at the future tau-charm facility are discussed from various aspects, *i.e.* in the production and decay of hyperons and τ lepton; in the decay of charmed hadrons. The CPT invariance test in $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ mixing is also presented.

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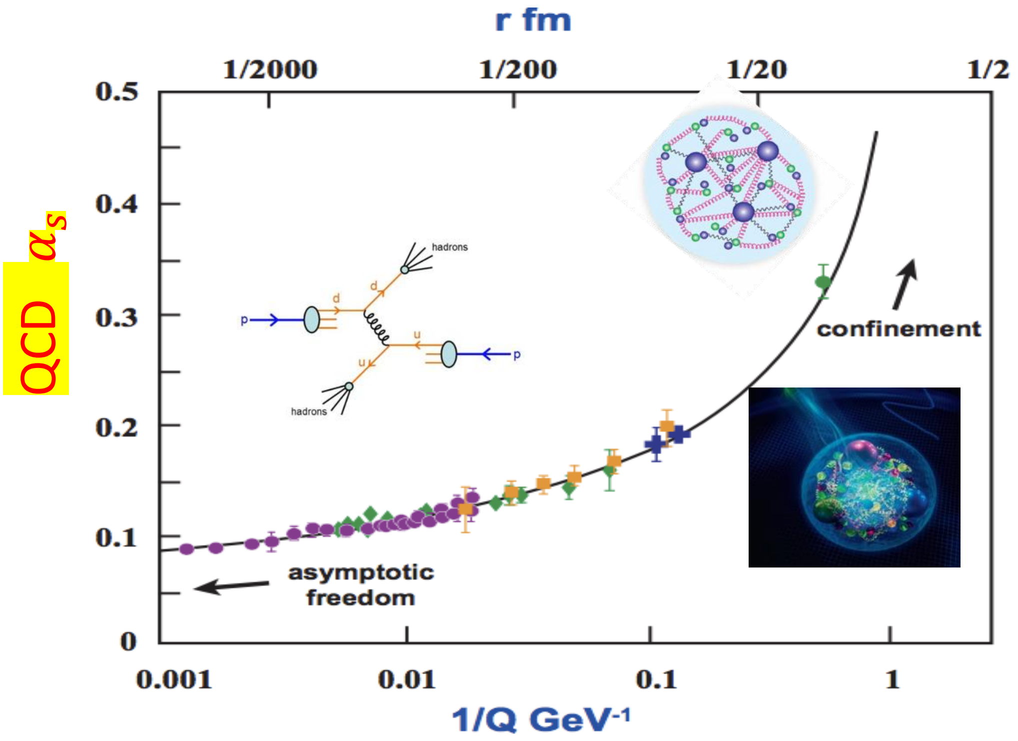
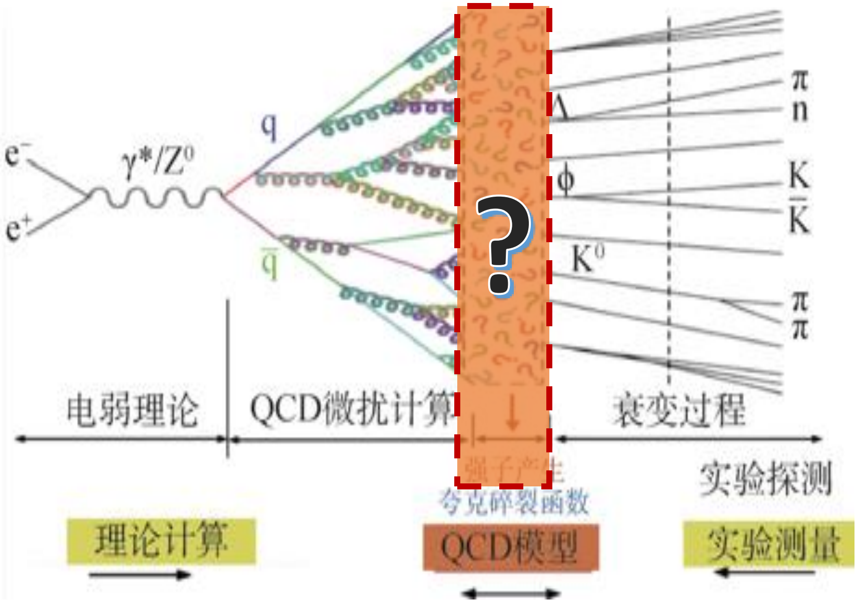
arXiv:2502.08907

Physics II: Confinement

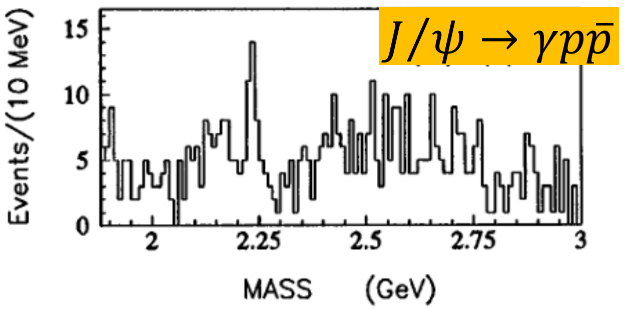
- **Non-perturbative effect is the major bottleneck for precision measurements**
- **Hadrons and nucleons are essential probes: hadron spectra, nuclear structures, fragmentation functions**



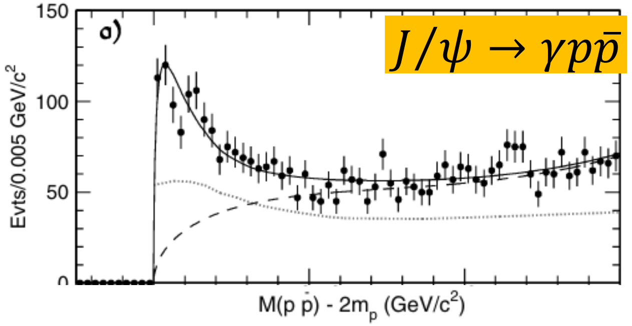


More Data, Finer Structures

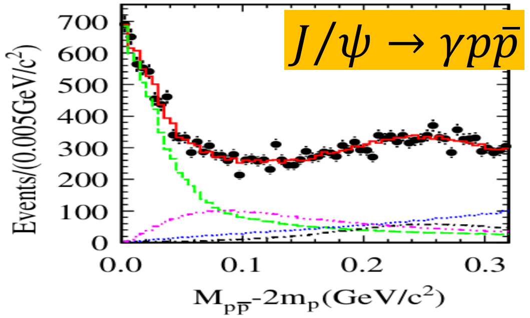
1996, 8 M J/ψ's
PRL 76, 3602



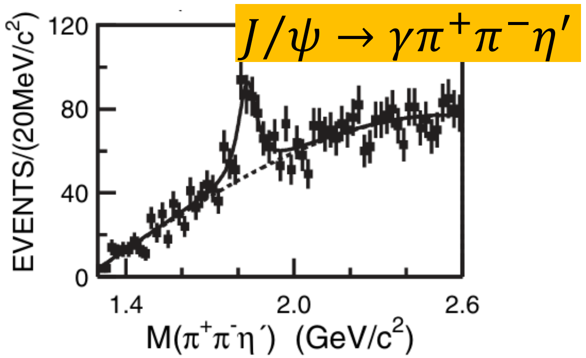
2003, 58 M J/ψ's
PRL 91, 022001



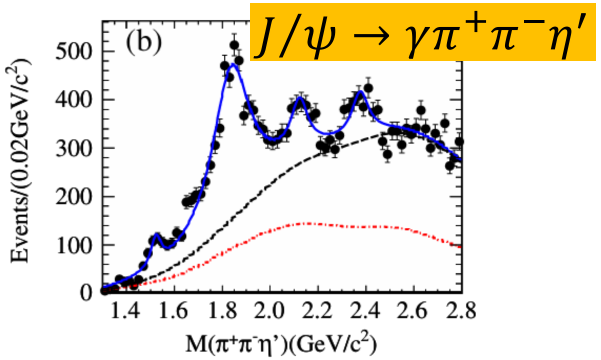
2012, 225 M J/ψ's
PRL 108, 112003



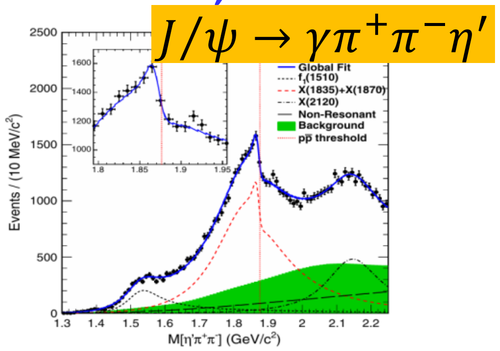
2005, 58 M J/ψ's
PRL 95,262001



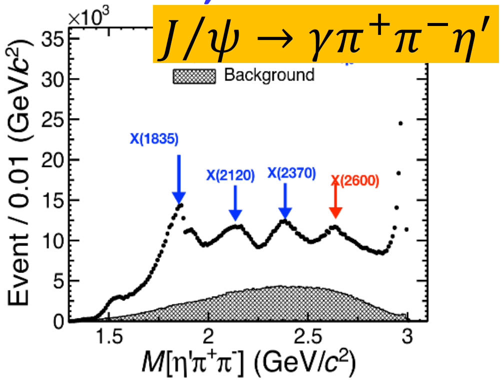
2011, 225 M J/ψ's
PRL 106, 072002



2016, 1.1 B J/ψ's
PRL 117,042002



2022, 10 B J/ψ's
PRL 129, 042001



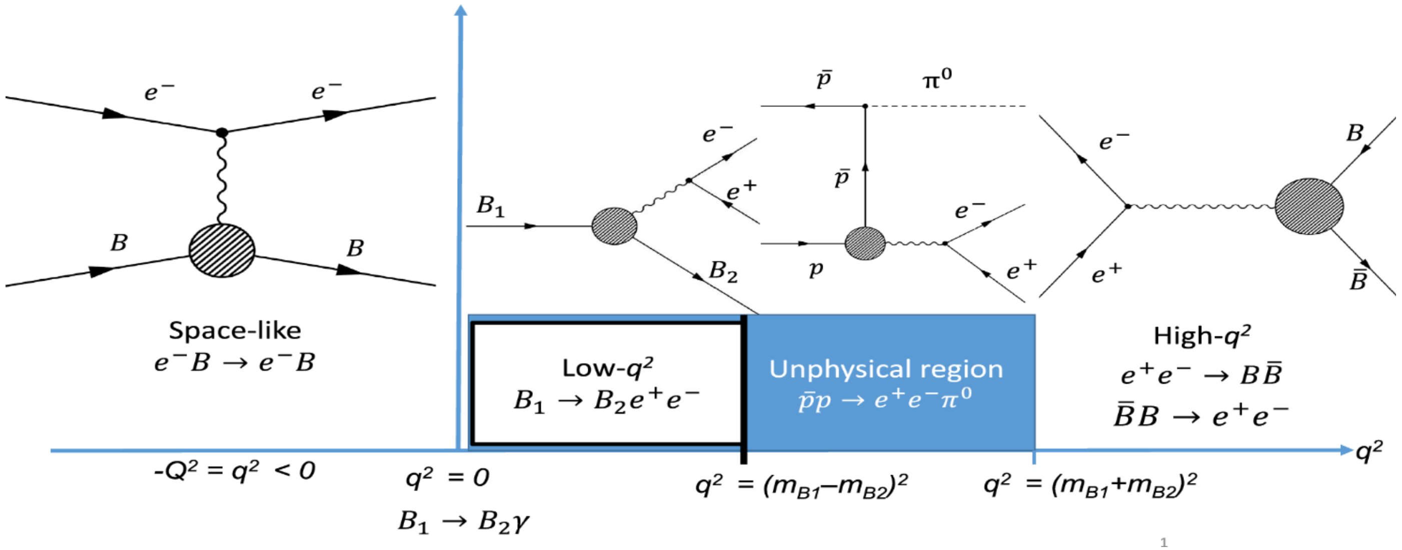
You never have enough J/ψ events!

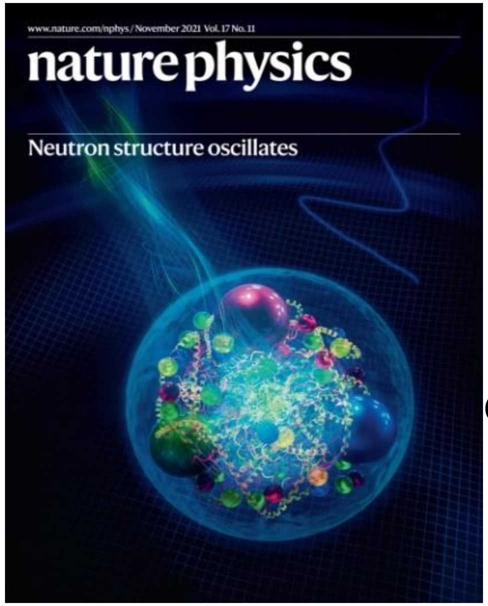
— Stephen Lars Olsen

Talk on " Symposium on 30 years of BES Physics" , (2019)

Prospect of EMFFs in STCF

- ◆ Form Factors: non-perturbative effect, incalculable precisely
- ◆ Essential Input for the PDFs (critical uncertainty in hadron colliders)
- ◆ ee colliders provide the most clean samples





Year 2021
Neutron EMFFs measurements

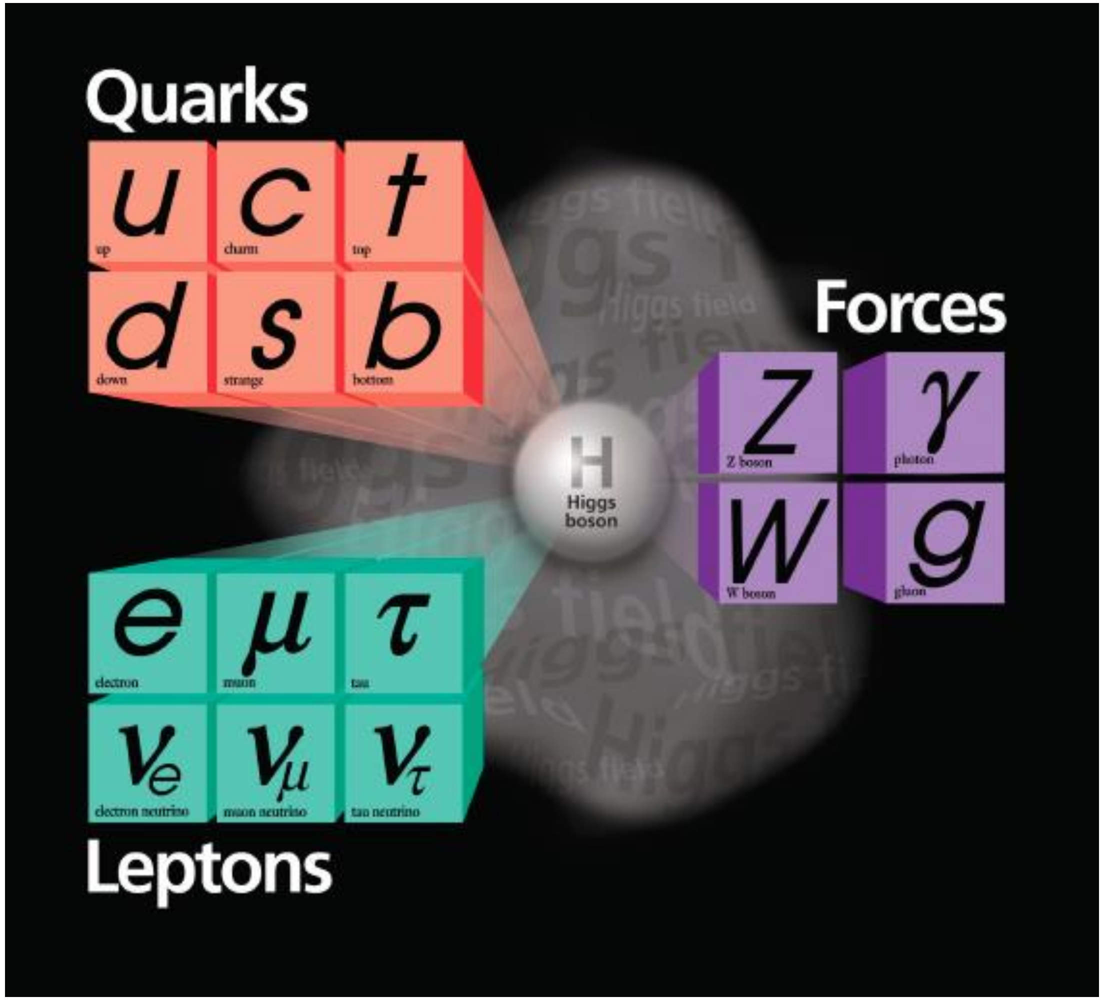
First Cover Article of《Nature-Physics》at BESIII

STCF potential：

- ● Provide the most precise multidimensional FFs distributions for q^2 ~4-50 GeV^2
- ● Polarized beam can further improve measurement accuracy and quality
- ● Critical input for experiments EIC、EicC、Jlab

Physics III: SM Parameters

Precise measurement is the critical approach for new physics investigation



Masses

Parameter	Value	Method
m_u	1.9 MeV	Lattice
m_d	4.4 MeV	Lattice
m_s	87 MeV	Lattice
m_c	1.3 MeV	Collider
m_b	4.24 MeV	Collider
m_t	173 GeV	Collider
m_e	511 keV	Non-collider
m_μ	106 MeV	Non-collider
m_τ	1.78 GeV	Collider
m_z	91.2 GeV	Collider
m_H	125 GeV	Collider

Couplings

Parameter	Value	Method
α	0.0073	non-collider + collider
G_F	1.17x10^{-5}	Non-collider
α_s	0.12	Lattice + collider

Flavour and CP violation

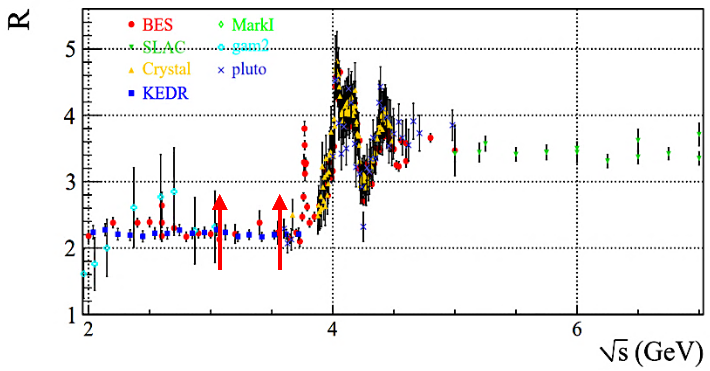
Parameter	Value	Method
θ_{12} (CKM)	13.1°	Collider
θ_{23} (CKM)	2.4°	Collider
θ_{13} (CKM)	0.2°	Collider
δ (CKM-CPV)	0.995	Collider
θ (strong CP)	~0	Non-collider

- **SM contains 19 free parameters: Quark and Lepton masses, CKM matrix, Couplings**
- **Basic physical quantities: R value etc**

R value measurement

One of the most fundamental physical quantities, directly reflecting the quark flavor and color, and providing experimental input for theoretical calculations of fine structure constants and anomalous magnetic moments of muons

$$R = \frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \to hadrons)}{\sigma(e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-)}$$



- Running of fine structure constant $\Delta\alpha_{em}$

$$\Delta\alpha(s) = 1 - \alpha(0)/\alpha(s) = \Delta\alpha_{lepton}(s) + \Delta\alpha^{(5)}_{had}(s) + \Delta\alpha_{top}(s)$$

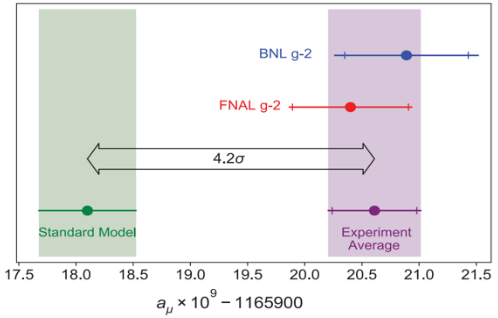
Eur. Phys. J. C 80, 241 (2020)

Source	Contribution($\times 10^{-4}$)
$\Delta\alpha_{lepton}(M_Z^2)$	314.979 ± 0.002
$\Delta\alpha^{(5)}_{had}(M_Z^2)$	276.0 ± 1.0
$\Delta\alpha_{top}(M_Z^2)$	-0.7180 ± 0.0054

- $\Delta\alpha^{(5)}_{had}(s)$ should be calculated with R value:

$$\Delta\alpha^{(5)}_{had}(s) = -\frac{\alpha s}{3\pi} \mathrm{Re}\int_{E_{th}}^{\infty} ds' \frac{R(s')}{s'(s'-s-i\varepsilon)}$$

- Muon anomalous magnetic moment a_μ



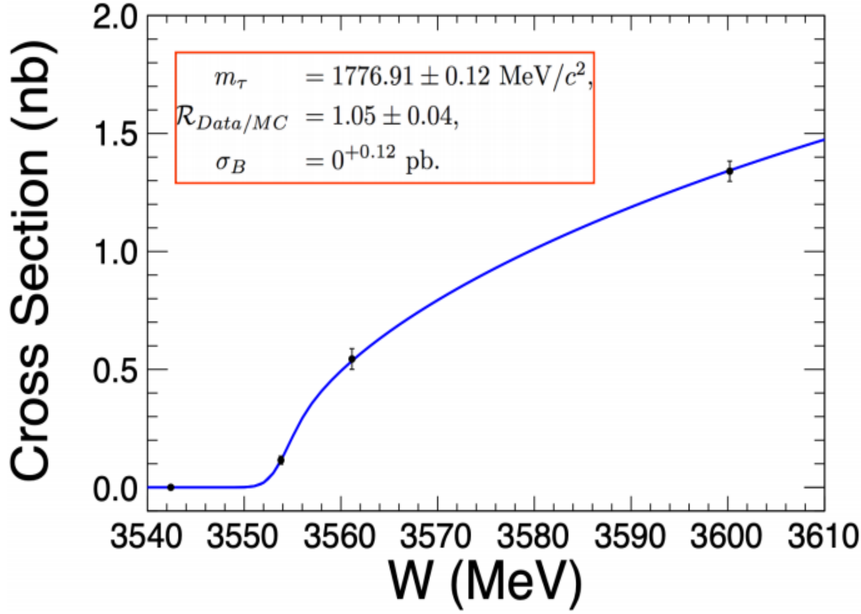
- SM : $a_\mu^{SM} = a_\mu^{QED} + a_\mu^{Weak} + a_\mu^{Had}$
  - Hadronic Vacuum Polarization (HVP) and Light-by-Light (HLbL) in a_μ^{Had} dominate uncertainty
- HVP contribution is calculated with R value with dispersion relation:

$$a_\mu^{\text{LO-HVP}} = \left(\frac{\alpha m_\mu}{3\pi}\right)^2 \int_{4m_\pi^2}^{\infty} ds \frac{R(s)K(s)}{s^2}$$

Tau mass measurement

- The τ-lepton mass is a fundamental parameter of the Standard Model
- Lepton universality test:

$$\left(\frac{g_\tau}{g_\mu}\right)^2 = \frac{\tau_\mu}{\tau_\tau}\left(\frac{m_\mu}{m_\tau}\right)^5 \frac{B(\tau \to e\nu\bar{\nu})}{B(\mu \to e\nu\bar{\nu})}$$



  - Universality is sensitive to: m_τ^5
  - For e, μ, $\Delta m/m \sim 10^{-8}$, for τ, $\Delta m/m \sim 10^{-4}$, need more measurements

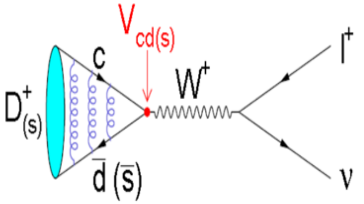
- Methods
  - Pseudo-mass technique: ARGUS, OPAL, BELLE and BABAR
  - Threshold scan method : DELCO, BES (92, 96), KEDR and BESIII
  - Determination of the beam energy and the beam energy spread precisely is extremely important

$$\sigma(E_{\text{c.m.}}, m_\tau, \delta_w^{\text{BEMS}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\delta_w^{\text{BEMS}}} \int_{2m_\tau}^{\infty} dE'_{\text{c.m.}} e^{\frac{-(E_{\text{c.m.}}-E'_{\text{c.m.}})^2}{2(\delta_w^{\text{BEMS}})^2}} \int_0^{1-\frac{4m^2}{E'^2_{\text{c.m.}}}} dx F(x, E'_{\text{c.m.}}) \frac{\sigma_1(E'_{\text{c.m.}}\sqrt{1-x}, m_\tau)}{|1-\prod(E_{\text{c.m.}})|^2}.$$

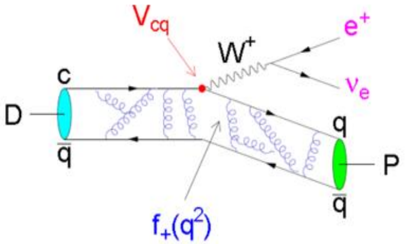
CKM Matrix

Unitarity breaking of the CKM matrix : the new generation quarks !

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\Gamma(D^+_{(s)} \to \ell^+\nu_\ell) = \frac{G_F^2 f^2_{D^+_{(s)}}}{8\pi} \, |V_{cd(s)}|^2 \, m_\ell^2 m_{D^+_{(s)}} \left(1 - \frac{m_\ell^2}{m^2_{D^+_{(s)}}}\right)^2$$



$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2}{24\pi^3} |V_{cs(d)}|^2 p^3_{K(\pi)} |f_+^{K(\pi)}(q^2)|^2$$

	BESIII	STCF	Belle II
Luminosity	$2.93\ \mathrm{fb}^{-1}$ at 3.773 GeV	$1\ \mathrm{ab}^{-1}$ at 3.773 GeV	$50\ \mathrm{ab}^{-1}$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$
$\mathcal{B}(D^+ \to \mu^+\nu_\mu)$	$5.1\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 1.6\%_{\mathrm{syst}}$ [8]	$0.28\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	–
f_{D^+} (MeV)	$2.6\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 0.9\%_{\mathrm{syst}}$ [8]	$0.15\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	–
$\lvert V_{cd}\rvert$	$2.6\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 1.0\%^{*}_{\mathrm{syst}}$ [8]	$0.15\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	–
$\mathcal{B}(D^+ \to \tau^+\nu_\tau)$	$20\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 10\%_{\mathrm{syst}}$ [9]	$0.41\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	–
$\frac{\mathcal{B}(D^+ \to \tau^+\nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(D^+ \to \mu^+\nu_\mu)}$	$21\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 13\%_{\mathrm{syst}}$ [9]	$0.50\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	–
Luminosity	$3.2\ \mathrm{fb}^{-1}$ at 4.178 GeV	$1\ \mathrm{ab}^{-1}$ at 4.009 GeV	$50\ \mathrm{ab}^{-1}$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$
$\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \to \mu^+\nu_\mu)$	$2.8\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 2.7\%_{\mathrm{syst}}$ [10]	$0.30\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	[illegible]
$f_{D_s^+}$ (MeV)	$1.5\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 1.6\%_{\mathrm{syst}}$ [10]	$0.15\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	–
$\lvert V_{cs}\rvert$	$1.5\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 1.6\%_{\mathrm{syst}}$ [10]	$0.15\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	[illegible]
$f_{D_s^+}/f_{D^+}$	$3.0\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 1.5\%_{\mathrm{syst}}$ [10]	$0.21\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	–
$\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \to \tau^+\nu_\tau)$	$1.9\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 2.3\%^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{syst}}$	$0.24\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	$0.6\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 2.7\%_{\mathrm{syst}}$
$f_{D_s^+}$ (MeV)	$0.9\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 1.2\%^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{syst}}$	$0.11\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	[illegible]
$\lvert V_{cs}\rvert$	$0.9\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 1.2\%^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{syst}}$	$0.11\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	–
$\overline{f}^{\mu\&\tau}_{D_s^+}$ (MeV)	$0.9\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 1.0\%^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{syst}}$	$0.09\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	$0.3\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$ [illegible]
$\lvert \overline{V}^{\mu\&\tau}_{cs}\rvert$	$0.9\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 1.0\%_{\mathrm{syst}}{}^{\dagger}$	$0.09\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	–
$\frac{\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \to \tau^+\nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \to \mu^+\nu_\mu)}$	$3.6\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 3.0\%^{\dagger}_{\mathrm{syst}}$	$0.38\%_{\mathrm{stat}}$	$0.9\%_{\mathrm{stat}}\ 3.2\%_{\mathrm{syst}}$

Theory : 0.2%
(0.1% expected)

Theory : 0.2%
(0.1% expected)

Theory : 0.2%
(0.1% expected)

- **The stat. errors in | V_{cs} | and | V_{cd} | measurements will reach the expected theoretical level, and syst. errors will become critical.**
- **The decay of Tau and hyperons will provide opportunities for improving the measurement accuracy of | V_{us} | and | V_{ud} |**

Rich Physics in STCF

CP in charmed baryon

Near-threshold resonance

EMFFs

Triangle singularity

Tau EDM

D_s^* radiative decay

Hyperon-Nucleus Scattering

FCNC

Light-cone distribution amplitudes

Millicharged particles

K0-K0bar

Neutral meson mixing

Spin 3/2 polarization

QCD sum rules

Muon g-2 and $\alpha(M_Z^2)$

$\Lambda - \bar{\Lambda}$ oscillation

Axion-like particle

cLFV

Fully charm tetraquarks

$SU(2)_L$-singlet vector-like fermion partners

$\Delta S = 2$ Nonleptonic hyperon decay

Hyperon EDM

X(4014)

Proton charge radius

Coupled-channel effect

$a_0(1710)$

Invisible decay of J/psi

CONTENTS

- Introduction
- Physics Potential in STCF
- **Accelerator, Detector, Software**
- Summary

CDR : Accelerator and Detector

CDR : Accelerator

arXiv > phys...

Search... Help | Adv...

Physics > Accelerator Physics

[Submitted on 15 Sep 2025 (v1), last revised 16 Sep 2025 (this version, v2)]

Conceptual Design Report of Super Tau-Charm Facility: The Accelerator

Jiancong Bao, Anton Bogomyagkov, Zexin Cao, Mingxuan Chang, Fangzhou Chen, Guanghua Chen, Qi Chen, Qushan Chen, Zhi Chen, Kuanjun Fan, Hailiang Gong, Duan Gu, Hao Guo, Tengjun Guo, Chongchao He, Tianlong He, Kaiwen Hou, Hao Hu, Tongning Hu, Xiaocheng Hu, Dazhang Huang, Pengwei Huang, Ruixuan Huang, Zhicheng Huang, Hangzhou Li, Renkai Li, Sangya Li, Weiwei Li, Xuan Li, Xunfeng Li, Yu Liang, Chao Liu, Tao Liu, Xiaoyu Liu, Xuyang Liu, Yuan Liu, Huihui Lv, Qing Luo, Tao Luo, Mikhail Skamarokha, Shaohang Ma, Wenbin Ma, Masahito Hosaka, Xuece Miao, Yihao Mo, Kazuhito Ohmi, Jian Pang, Guoxi Pei, Zhijun Qi, Fenglei Shang, Lei Shang, Caitu Shi, Kun Sun, Li Sun, Jingyu Tang, Anxin Wang, Chengzhe Wang, Hongjin Wang, Lei Wang, Qian Wang, Shengyuan Wang, Shikang Wang, Ziyu Wang, Shaoqing Wei, Yelong Wei, Jun Wu, Sang Wu, Chunjie Xie, Ziyu Xiong, Xin Xu, Jun Yang, Penghui Yang, Tao Yang, Lixin Yin, Chen Yu, Ze Yu, Youjin Yuan, Yifeng Zeng, Ailin Zhang, Haiyan Zhang, Jialian Zhang, Linhao Zhang, Ning Zhang, Ruiyang Zhang, Xiaoyang Zhang, Yihao Zhang, Yangcheng Zhao, Jingxin Zheng, Demin Zhou, Hao Zhou, Yimei Zhou, Zeran Zhou, Bing Zhu, Xinghao Zhu, Zi'an Zhu, Ye Zou

Electron-positron colliders operating in the GeV region of center-of-mass energies or the Tau-Charm energy region, have been proven to enable competitive frontier research, due to its several unique features. With the progress of high energy physics in the last two decades, a new-generation Tau-Charm factory, Super Tau Charm Facility (STCF) has been actively promoting by the particle physics community in China. STCF holds great potential to address fundamental questions such as the essence of color confinement and the matter-antimatter asymmetry in the universe in the next decades. The main design goals of STCF are with a center-of-mass energy ranging from 2 to 7 GeV and a peak luminosity surpassing 5*10^34 cm^-2s^-1 that is optimized at a center-of-mass energy of 4 GeV, which is about 50 times that of the currently operating Tau-...

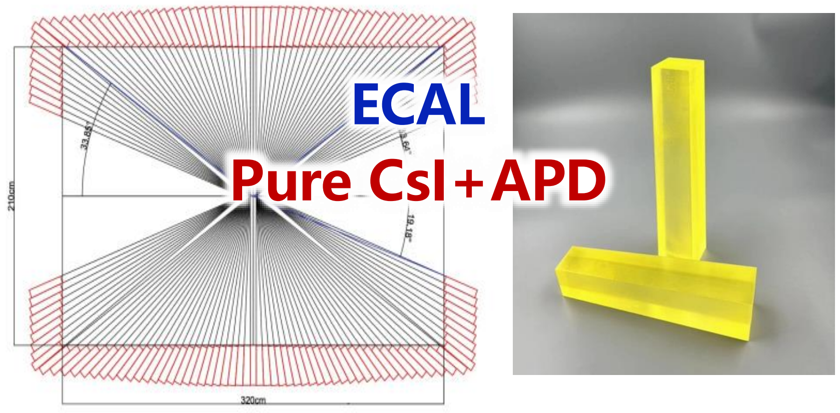
project aims to secure support from the Chinese central government for its construction during the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026-203... ...ina.

released in 15/09/2025
arXiv: 2509.11522

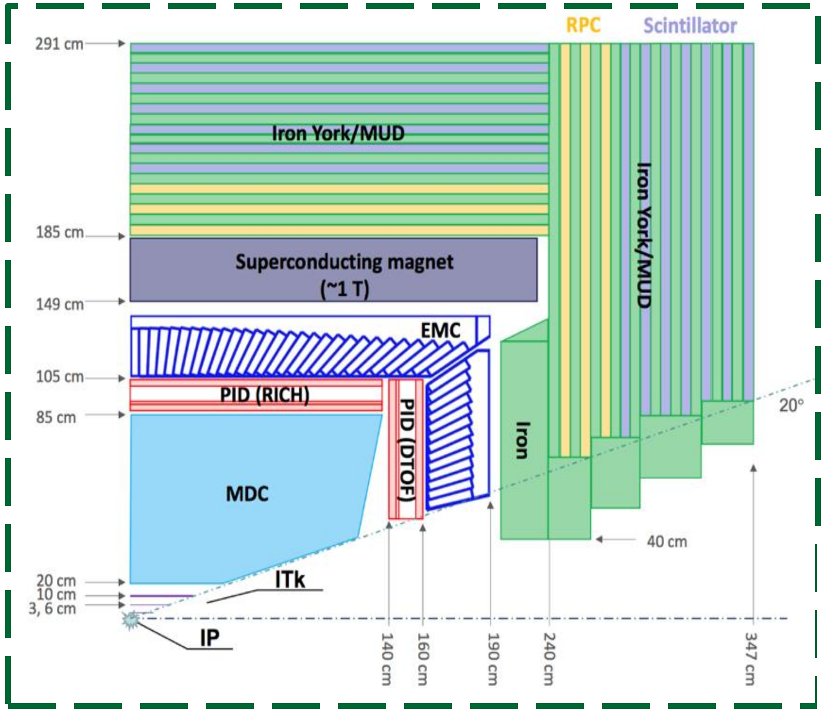
NEW!

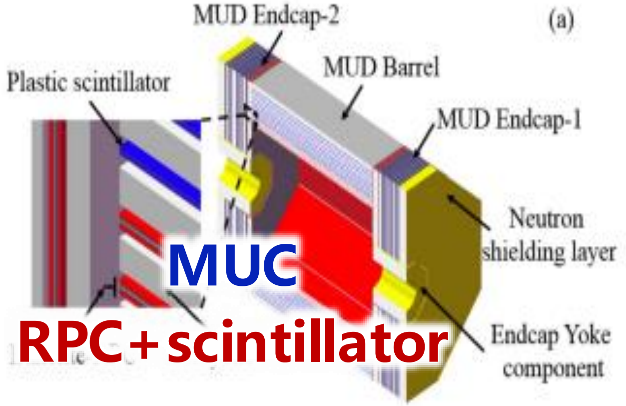
CDR : Detector

Detector Layout

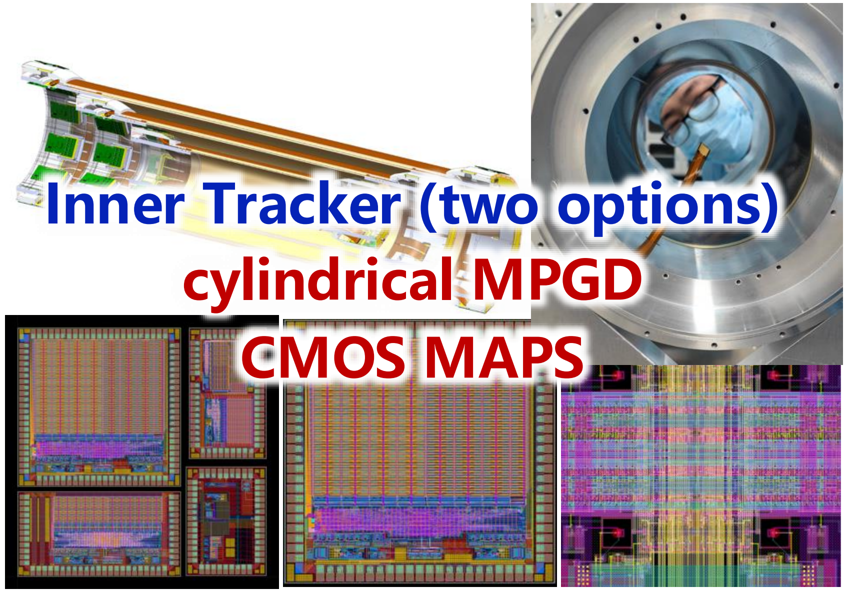


ECAL
Pure CsI+APD

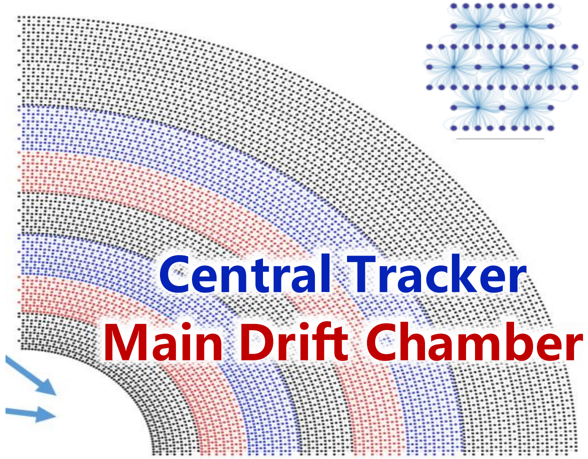




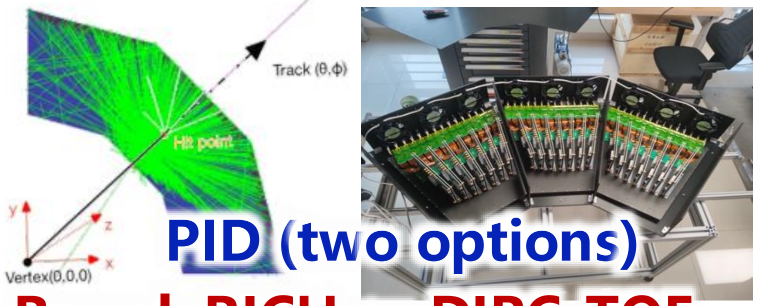
MUC
RPC+scintillator



Inner Tracker (two options)
cylindrical MPGD
CMOS MAPS



Central Tracker
Main Drift Chamber



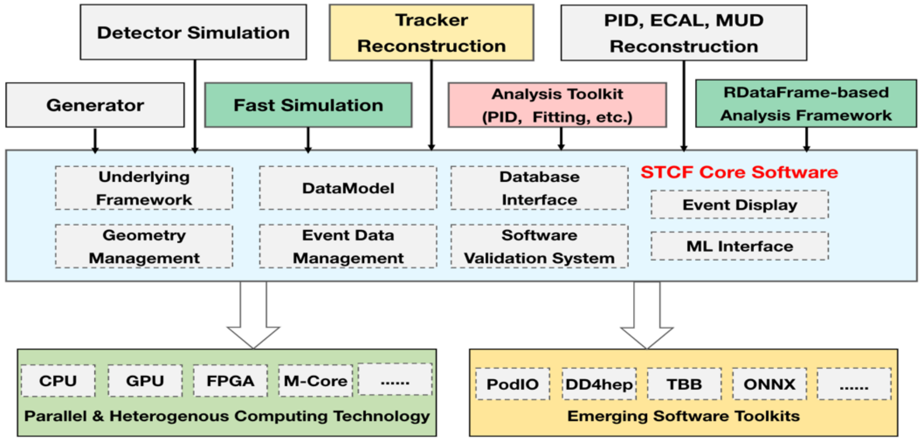
PID (two options)
Barrel: RICH or DIRC-TOF
Endcap: DIRC-TOF

Software Progress and Achievements

◆ Offline software system OSCAR (Offline Software of Super Tau Charm Facility) : performance and scheme optimization of detectors, and physics feasibility study

International advanced technology:

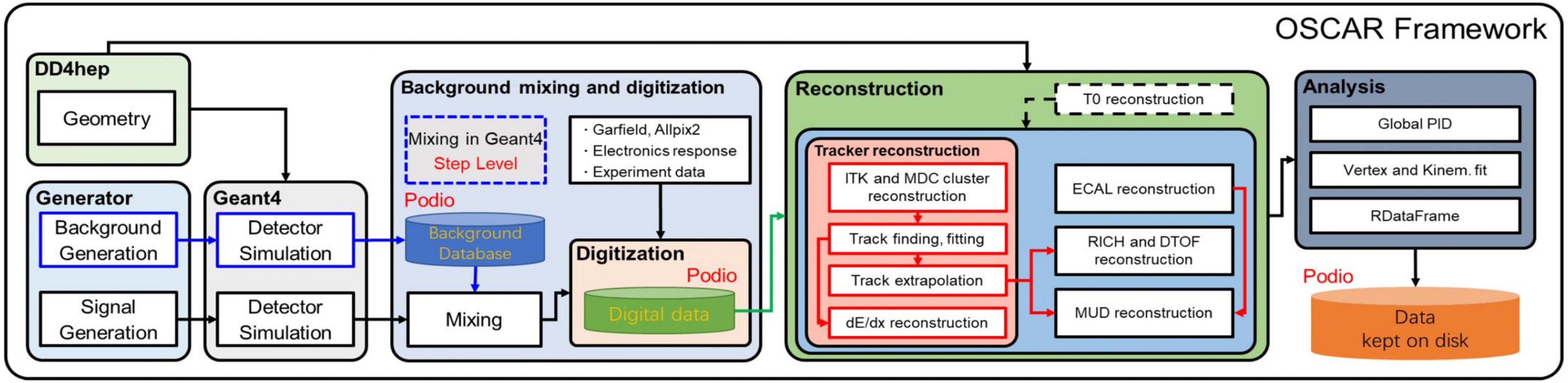
- PODIO: Efficient and Rapid Event Model Definition Tool
- DD4hep: Efficient and flexible geometric definition Tool for detectors
- TBB: Intel Multi Threading Building Module
- OneAPI: Intel's Cross Architecture Programming Model
- ONNX: Open source for deep learning model
- SNiPER: China's independently developed new software framework
- ACTS: track reconstruction software tool at ATLAS



◆ Developed OSCAR important component, built a complete offline data processing and analysis process; released more than 20 versions

Core components:

- Core software
- Event generation
- Detector simulation
- Background mixing
- Event reconstruction
- Physics analysis
- Event display
- Performance test



Physics Tasks with Full Simulation

Symmetry

Topics	Processes	Students
Baryon CPV and EDM	$J/\psi \to \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}, \Xi^+\bar{\Xi}^-$	Mingyu Yu (SDU), Jianyu Zhang (UCAS),Xiao Chu (FDU),Yue Xu (FDU)
τ physics (QE, CPV and LFV)	$\tau \to \pi(\pi\pi^0)\nu$, $\tau \to 3\mu$, $\tau \to K_S\pi\nu$, Radiative decays	Mingyi Liu/Chentao Bao (USTC), Hailin Li (ZZU) , Ruixiang Li (USTC)
Charm mixing and CPV	C-even correlated $D\bar{D}$	Yinghao Wang (LZU), Qiang Lan (USC)
CPV in Λ_c^+ decays	$\Lambda_c^+ \to \Lambda K^+, \Sigma^0 K^+, \Sigma^+ K_S$	Hongjian Wang (LZU)
CP and CPT in $K_s \to \pi^+\pi^-$	$J/\psi \to K_s K\pi$	Huibin Zhang (UCAS)

Confinement

Topics	Processes	Students
Di-Charmonium	$e^+e^- \to J/\psi\eta_c, J/\psi J/\psi$	Zhuojuan Dong (SYSU), Xiaoshen Kang (LNU)
Exotic States	Zc(3900) , $J/\psi p\bar{p}$	Hang Zhou (USTC), $\pi\pi$ Zikang Chen (SYSU)
Hyperon Decays	$\Sigma^+ \to \gamma p$, $\Lambda \to pe\nu$, $\Xi^- \to \Lambda e\nu$	Junxian Zhou (FDU), Xu Han (USTC), Yong Song (USTC),
Form Factorrs and Fragmentation Functions	$e^+e^- \to p\bar{p}, KK, \pi\pi, K\pi$	Yuncong Zhai (SDU), Wenhui Tian (SYSU), Dejie Wei (JNU)

SM parameters

Topics	Processes	Students
R-value related	Two photon physics	Jie Wang/Chunhui Chen (CUG)
τ mass	$e^+e^- \to \tau\tau$	Hailin Song (USTC)
CKM elements	$D \to \pi\mu\nu, D_s \to \mu\nu, \tau\nu$; $D \to$ inclusive	Qingyuan Huang (UCAS), Jiahui Qiao (USC), Hongrui Liu (CCNU)
Strong Phase	$D_0 \to K\pi\pi^0$	Chen Wang (LZU)
Strong Coupling α_s	$\tau \to \ell\nu\nu, \pi\pi^0\nu$	Shanshan Li (HNU)

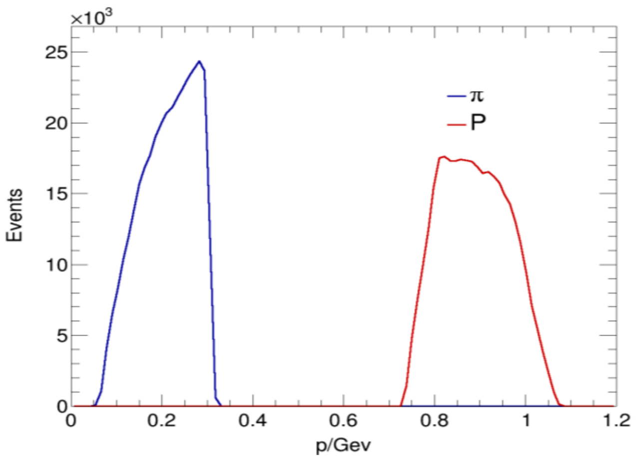
15 institutions
35 graduate students, 23 faculties

Software -- Core Software Meeting	4 个事件
Software -- General Weekly Meeting	251 个事件
Software -- Digitization Meeting	48 个事件
Software -- Tracking Weekly Meeting	71 个事件
Software -- PID Biweekly Meeting	22 个事件
Physics -- Physics/Simulation Meeting	43 个事件
Physics -- Symmetry	43 个事件
Physics -- Confinement	8 个事件
Physics -- SM parameters	7 个事件

Regular meetings

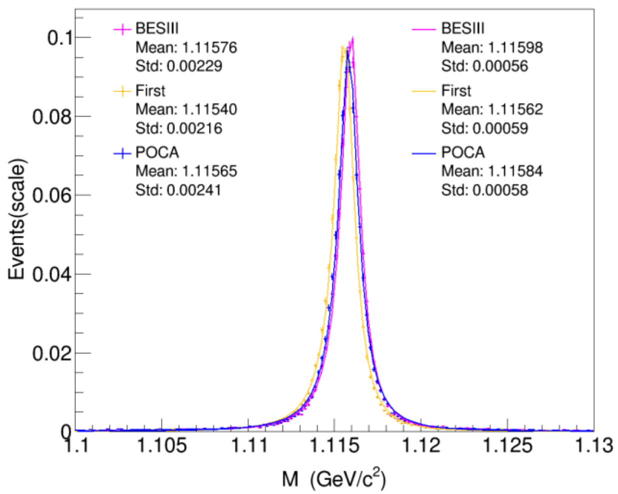
Full Simulation for $J/\psi \to \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$

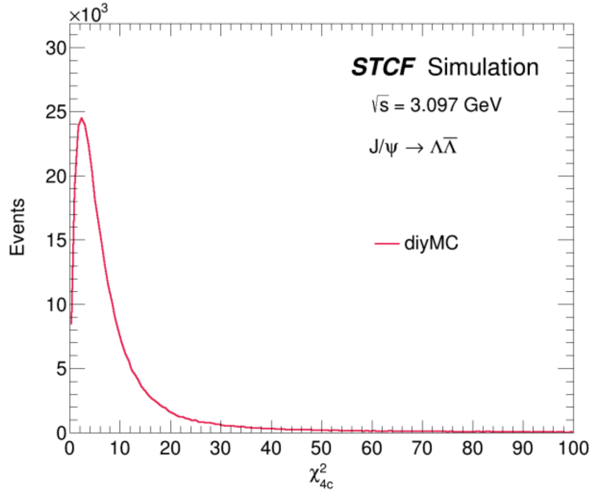
- **Oscar: 2.6.2**
- **Signal MC:**
  - 1M mdiyMC of $J/\psi \to \Lambda\bar{\Lambda} \to (p\pi^-)(\bar{p}\pi^+)$ @ $\sqrt{s}$ = 3.097 GeV
  - 1M PHSPMC of $J/\psi \to \Lambda\bar{\Lambda} \to (p\pi^-)(\bar{p}\pi^+)$ @ $\sqrt{s}$ = 3.097 GeV



- **Selection Efficiency:**

	ε (BESIII)	ε (STCF)
Tracking	52.79%	58.93%
PID	51.55%	57.20%
$\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$	37.15%	38.28%
Decay L	32.38%	34.63%
Kine. Fit	31.71%	33.82%





$J/\psi \to \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$: A_{cp} and EDM

◆ Based on 1M simulated events

- STCF: 3.4x10^{12} J/ψ events: 2.62 x10^{9} $J/\psi \to \Lambda(p\pi^-)\bar{\Lambda}(\bar{p}\pi^+)$
- scale = $\sqrt{1M/2.62\times10^9} \approx 0.0195$

- $J/\psi \to \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ helicity Amplitude: $\epsilon_\mu(\lambda)\bar{u}(\lambda_1)\left(F_V\gamma^\mu + \frac{i}{2M_\Lambda}\sigma^{\mu\nu}q_\nu H_\sigma + \gamma^\mu\gamma^5 F_A + \sigma^{\mu\nu}\gamma^5 q_\nu H_T\right)v(\lambda_2)$

◆ Parameters of interests

- $\alpha_{J/\psi}$: decay parameter
- $\Delta\phi$: relative phase between amps
- A_{cp} : CPV observable $A_{cp} = \frac{\alpha_\Lambda+\alpha_{\bar{\Lambda}}}{\alpha_\Lambda-\alpha_{\bar{\Lambda}}}$
- $\sin W^2$: weak-mixing angle
- Redm and Iedm: EDM parameters

Parameter	FinalValue +/-	Error（1M）	Statistical Error
$\alpha_{J/\psi}$	0.461	6.56e-03	1.28e-04
$\Delta\Phi$	0.749	1.23e-02	2.41e-04
A_{cp}	**0.00494**	**1.38e-02**	**2.71e-04**
$\sin W^2$	0.844	2.39e-01	4.67e-04
Redm	**-1.795e-19**	**9.80e-19**	**1.91e-20**
Iedm	**1.521e-18**	**7.73e-9**	**1.51e-20**

More than one order of improvement w.r.t. BESIII results

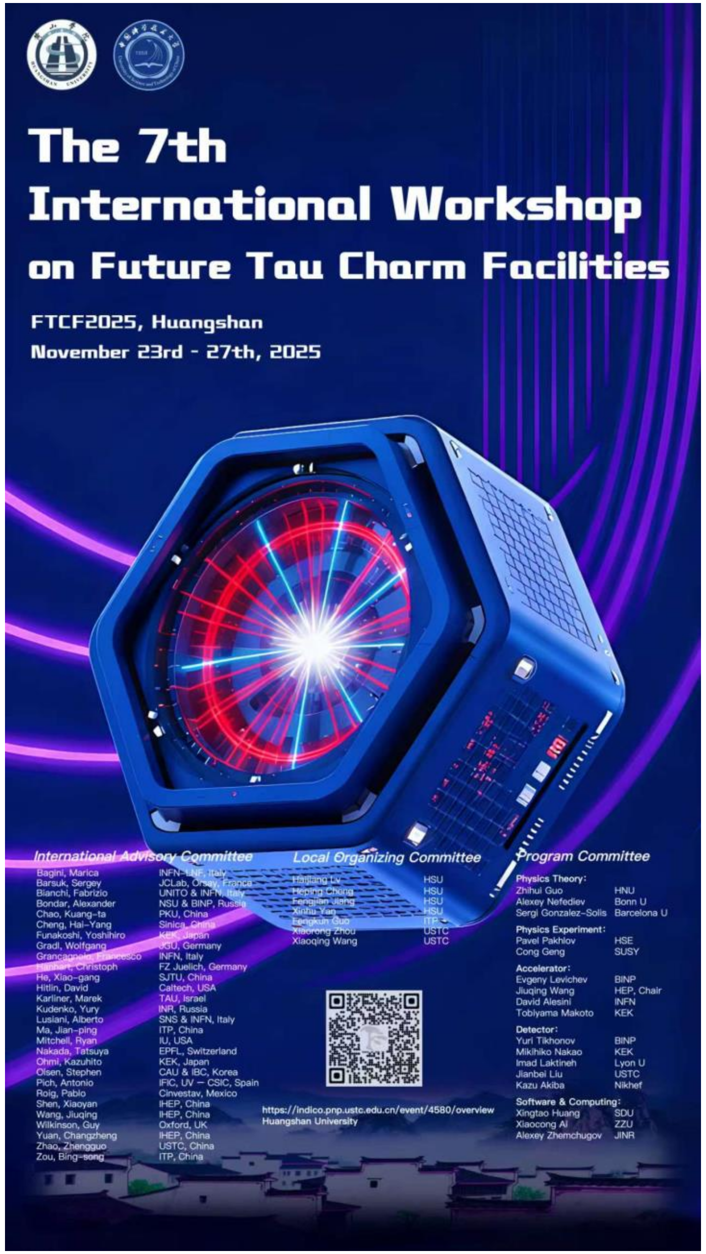
CONTENTS

- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Physics Potential in STCF
- ◆ Accelerator, Detector, Software
- ◆ **Summary**

Summary

- **STCF has a rich physics program with breakthrough potential in the studies of how quarks form matter and symmetry of fundamental interactions (CPV), and beyond. It is, therefore, an important project in the precision frontier of HEP and of great interest to the international HEP community.**
- **With the strong backing from the local governments, the key technology R&D project is progressing as expected in the past a few years, and significant progress has been made. The project organization has been further strengthened, and the flagship physics objectives have been refined.**
- **Aiming for construction approval from central government during the 15th Five-Year Plan (2026-2030).**
- **Expanding international collaboration and exploring synergies with other projects are crucial. All forms of collaboration are welcome.**

FTCF 2025， Huangshan， China



The 7th international workshop on Future Tau-Charm Facilities (FTCF-2025) will be held in Huangshan (黄山)

November 23-25, 2025

https://indico.pnp.ustc.edu.cn/event/4580/

Thanks！

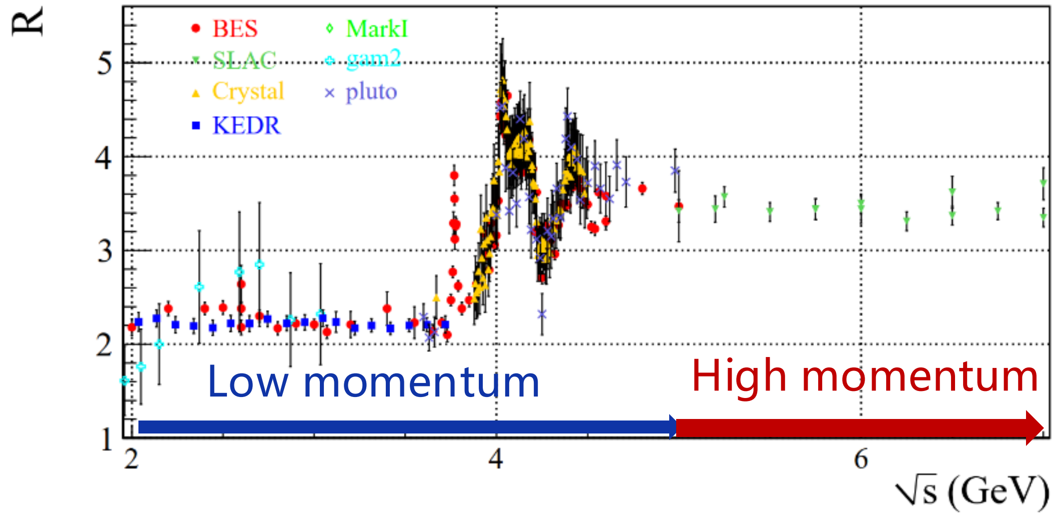
谢谢！

Thanks for the invitation！

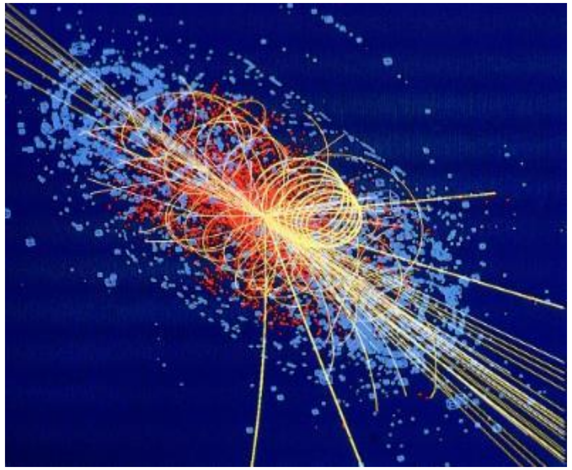
感谢组委会的邀请！

Challenges for Detector Design

Wide Energy region E_{cm} : 2-7 GeV



Peak Luminosity ~5 × 10^{34} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$

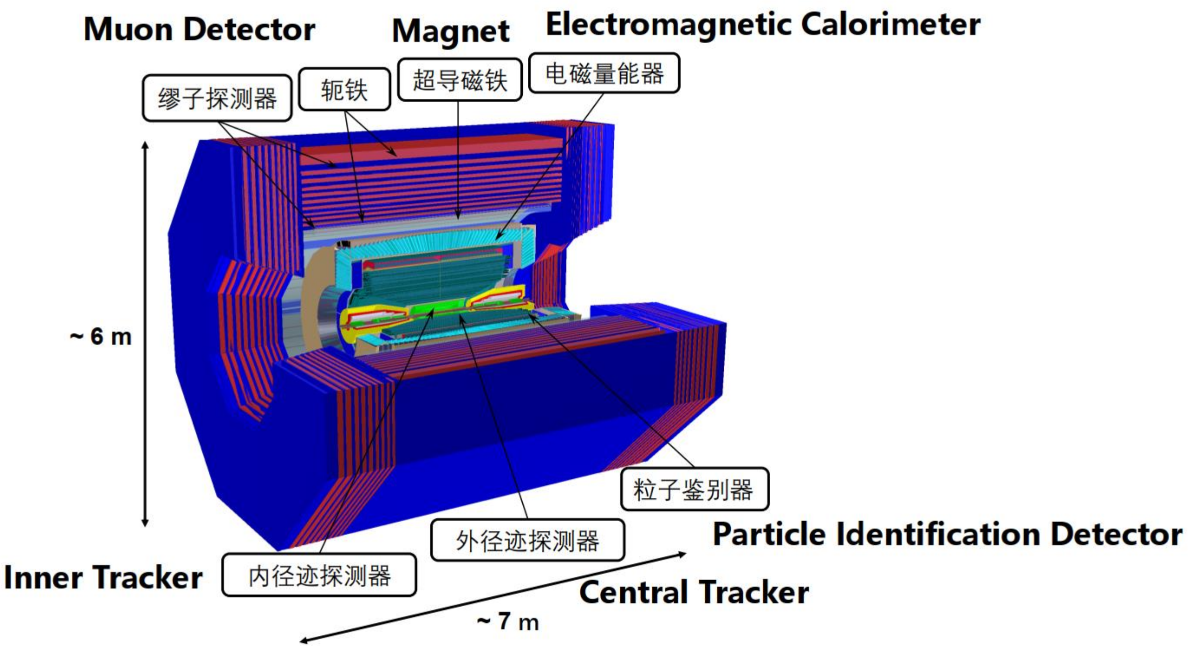


Physical signal rate ~400 kHz

High counting rate ~1 MHz/cm^2

High data rate ~10 GB/s

High radiation background ~4 kGy/y,~$2\times10^{11} n_{eq}/cm^2/y$



Main performance

Geometric coverage : 94%×4π

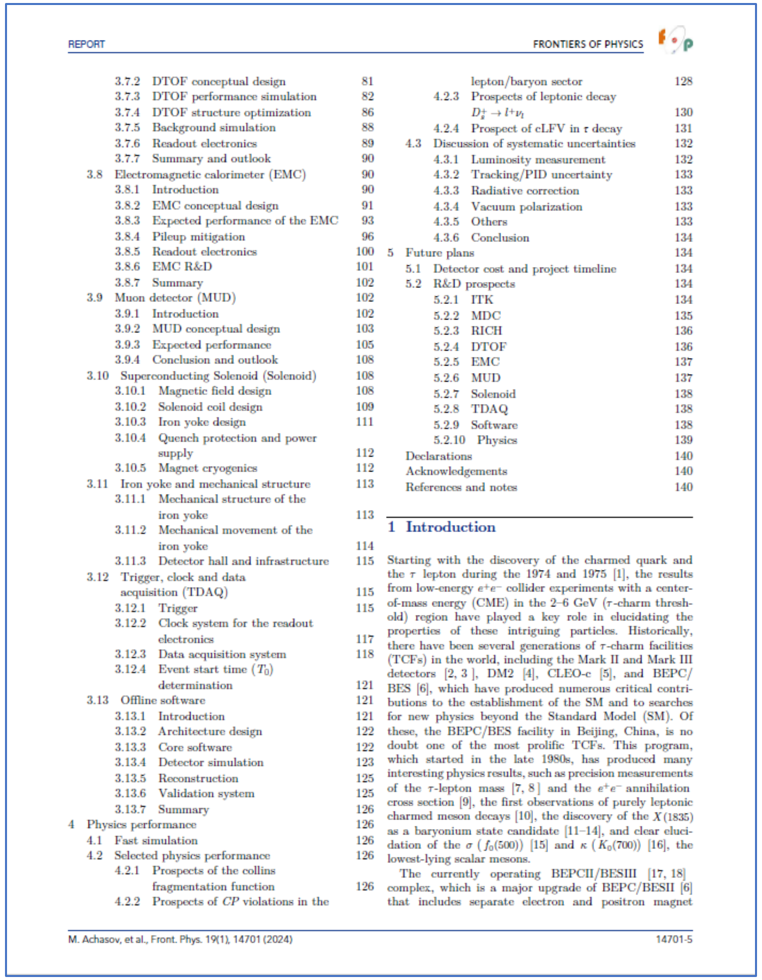
Momentum res. : σ_p/p ~ 0.5% @ 1GeV

Energy res. : σ_E/E ~ 2.5% @ 1GeV

Hadron PID: π/K separation ~4σ @ 2GeV

Muon ID: ε_μ>95%, $\varepsilon_{miss-ID}$<3% @ 1GeV

Conceptual Design Report



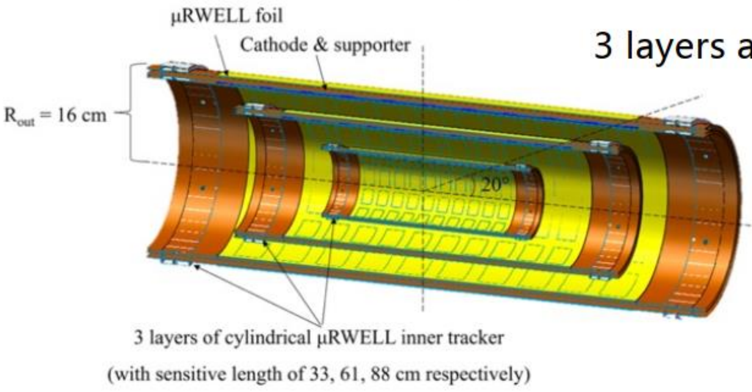
82 institutions, 453 authors

arXiv:2303.15790

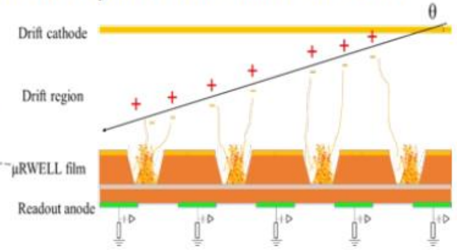
Tracking System: ITK + MDC

σ<130μm，Trk Eff>90%@0.1GeV/c and >99%@0.3GeV/c，
σ_p ~0.5%@1GeV/c

ITK Gaseous option : MPGD

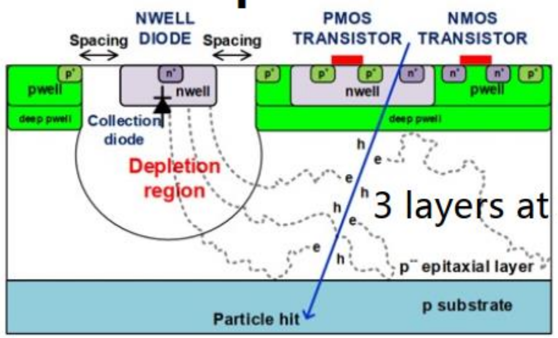


3 layers at 6cm, 11cm and 16 cm



Material budget ~ 0.3%X_0/layer

ITK Silicon option: CMOS MAPS

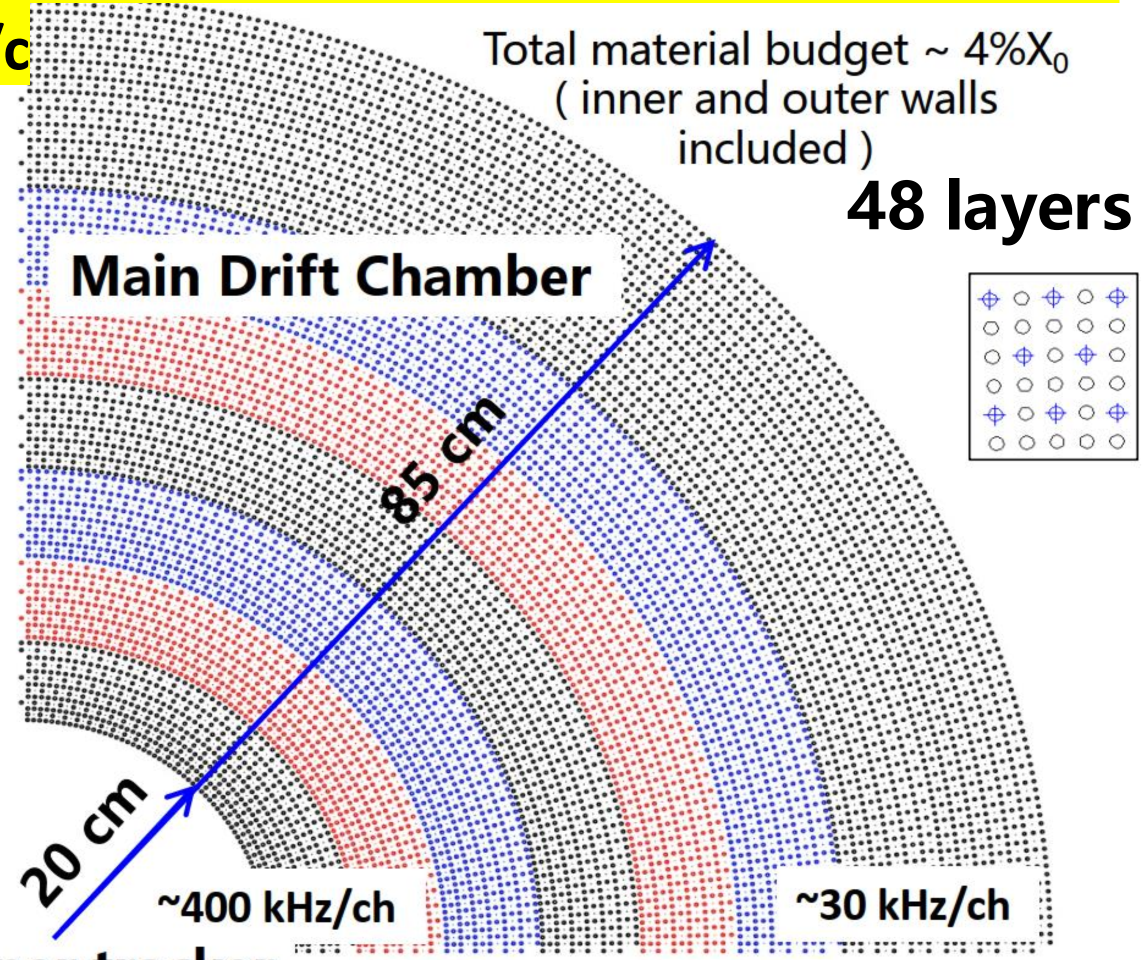


单片有源像素探测器

3 layers at 3.6cm, 9.8cm and 16 cm

Total material budget ~ 4%X_0
(inner and outer walls included)

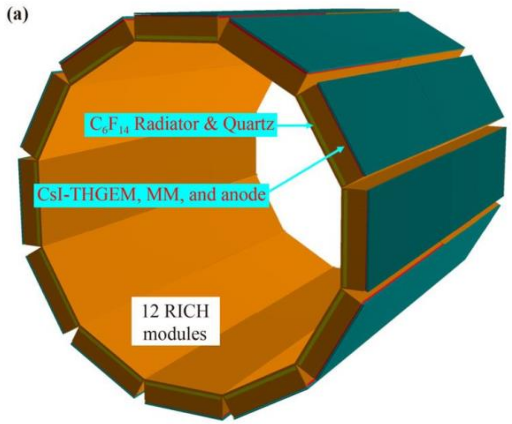
48 layers

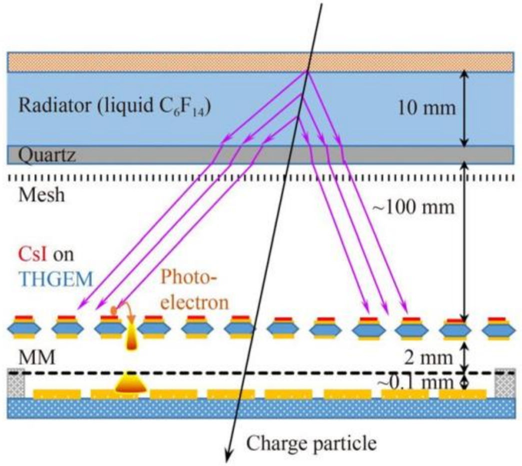


Inner-outer separate designs to accommodate different levels of radiation background

PID System

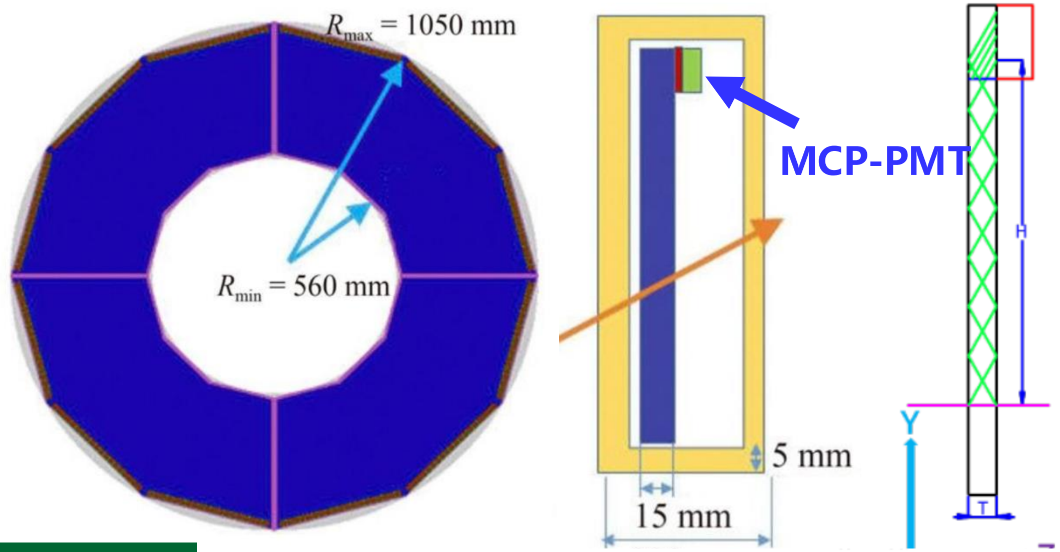
Barrel PID: A RICH detector using MPGD (THGEM with CsI + MM) for photon detection





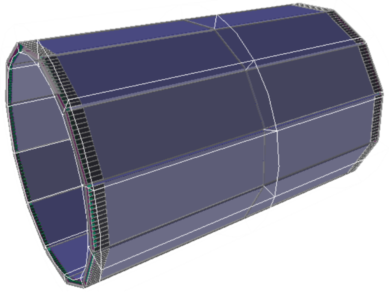
Material Bugdet < $0.3X_0$

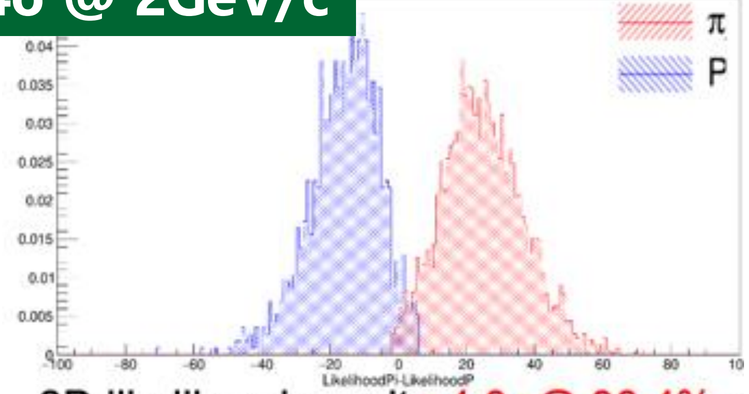
Endcap PID: A DIRC-like high-resolution TOF (~ 30 ps), quartz plate + MCP-PMT



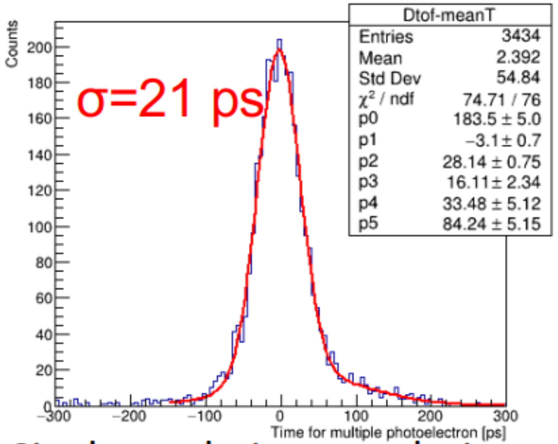
π/K separation 4σ @ 2GeV/c

Alternative option, BTOF: the same technology as the endcap PID





2D likelihood result ~4.0σ@ 98.4% ε

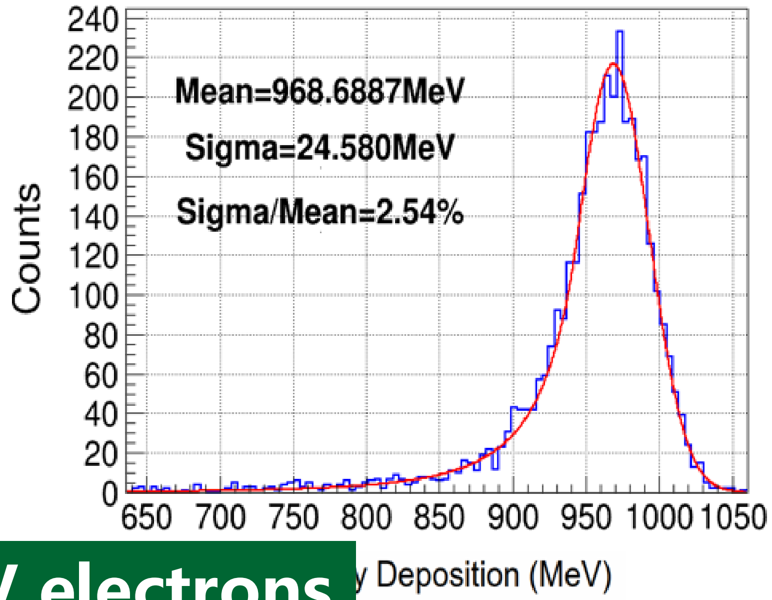


Single track time resolution

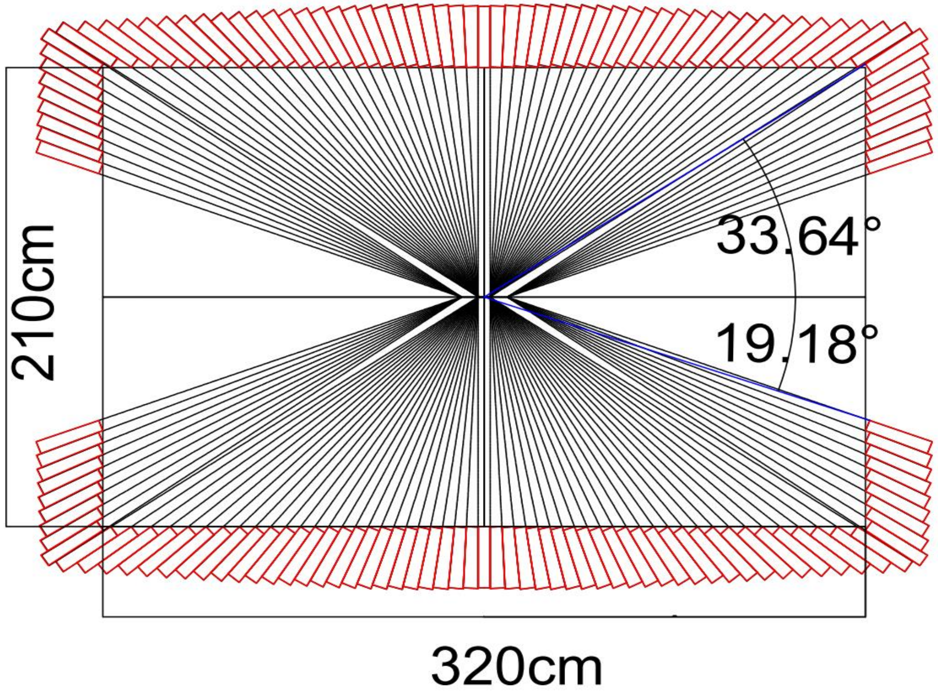
Electromagnetic Calorimeter

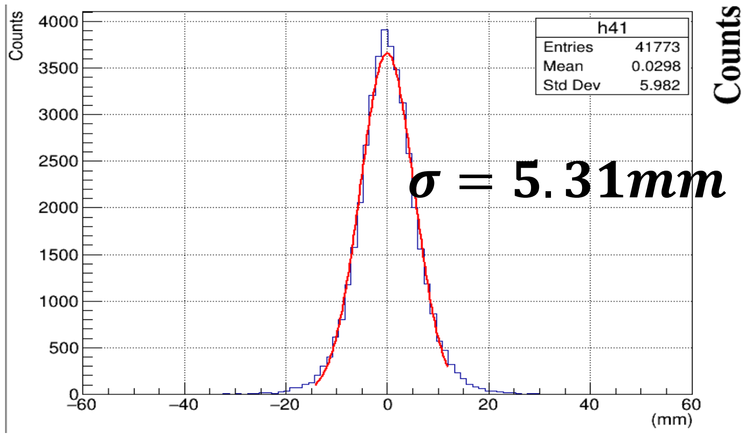
EMC: A pure-CsI crystal calorimeter to tackle a high level of background (~1MHz/ch)

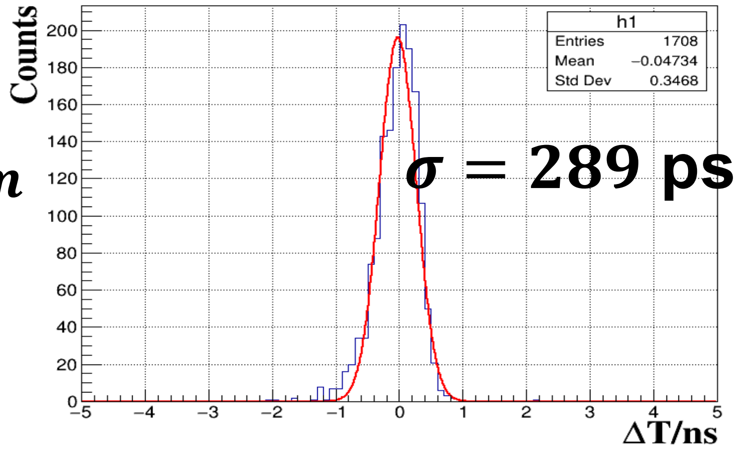
- **Crystal size : 28cm ($15X_0$) 5×5 cm^2**
- **~ 8670 crystals**
- **4 large area APDs, (1×1 cm^2) to enhance light yield**



1 GeV electrons

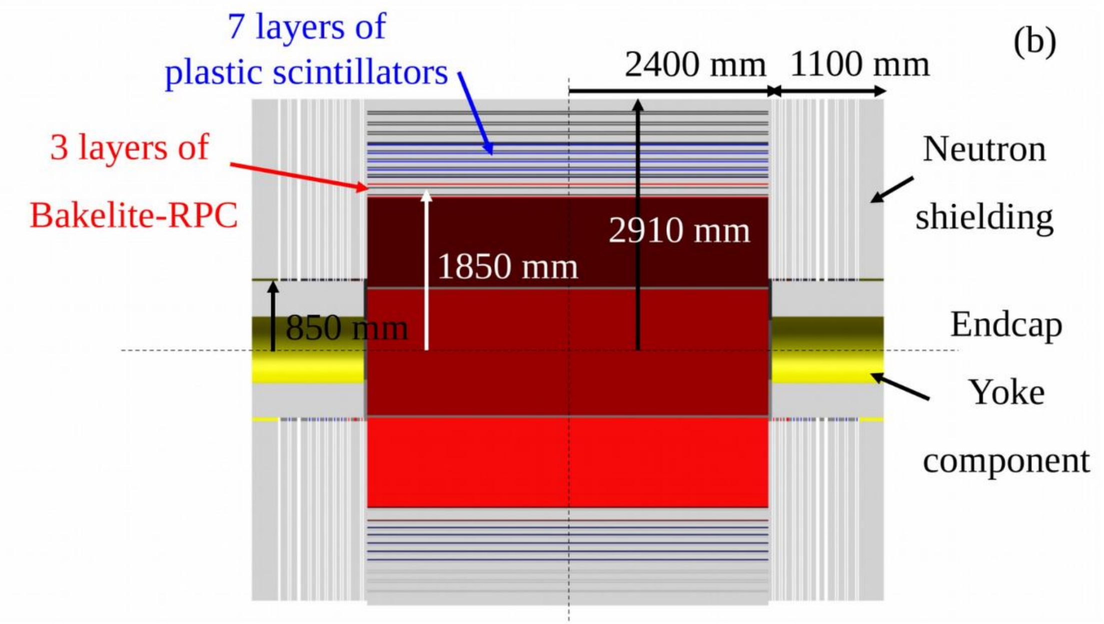






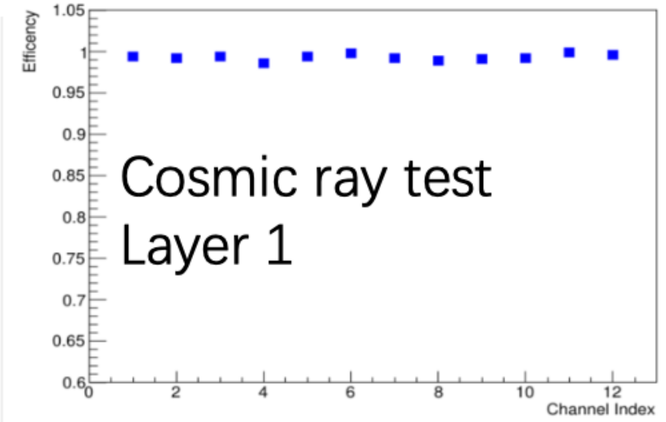
Muon Detector

MUD: A RPC-scintillator hybrid detector to optimize muon and neutral hadron ID

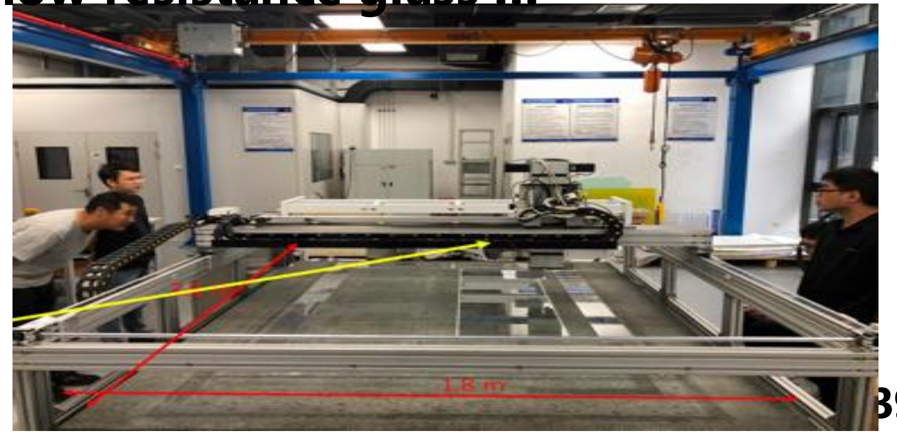


Parameter	Baseline design
R_{in} [cm]	185
R_{out} [cm]	291
R_e [cm]	85
L_{Barrel} [cm]	480
T_{Endcap} [cm]	107
Segmentation in ϕ	8
Number of detector layers	10
Iron yoke thickness [cm]	4/4/4.5/4.5/6/6/6/8/8 cm
(λ=16.77 cm)	Total: 51 cm, 3.04λ
Solid angle	79.2% $\times$ 4π in barrel
	14.8% $\times$ 4π in endcap
	94% $\times$ 4π in total
Total area [m^2]	Barrel ~717
	Endcap ~520
	Total ~1237

Scintillator prototype



RPC prototype： different air gaps, low resistance glass ...



Combined Beam Test

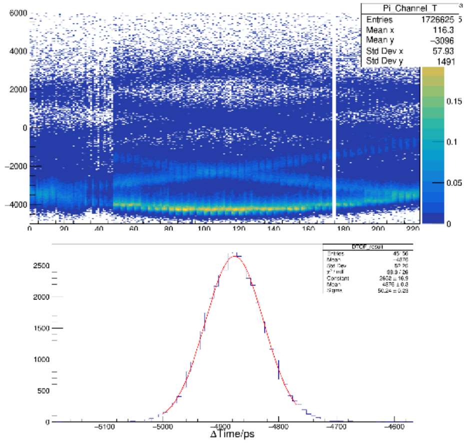
Test Beam campaign for a combined system
(ITK, PID, ECAL, Trigger, DAQ, Clock)

NEW!

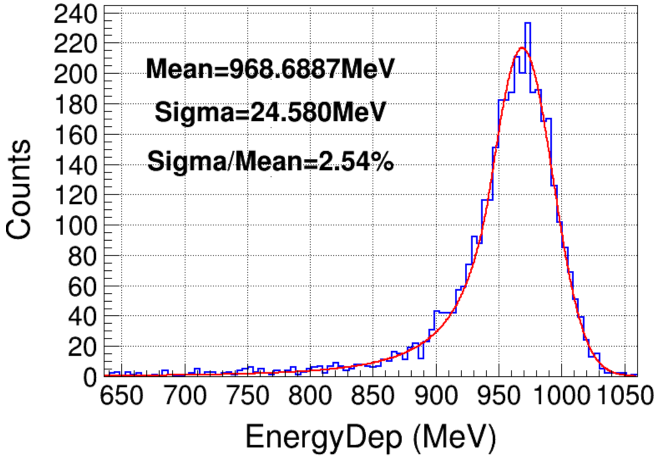
CERN PS T9 beam line (July 31 – August 14，2024)

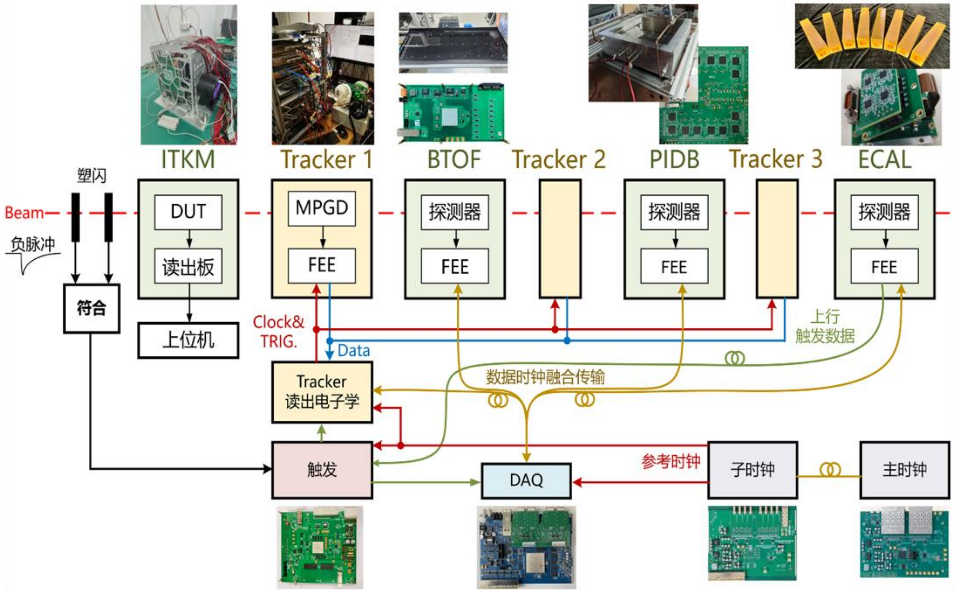
CERN PS T9 beam line (Oct 15 – 29，2025)

DTOF: σ_t~25 ps



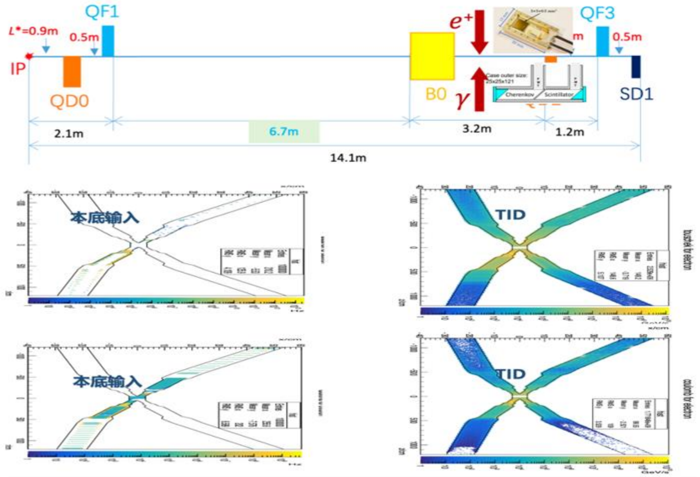
EMC: σ_E/E ~2.5%



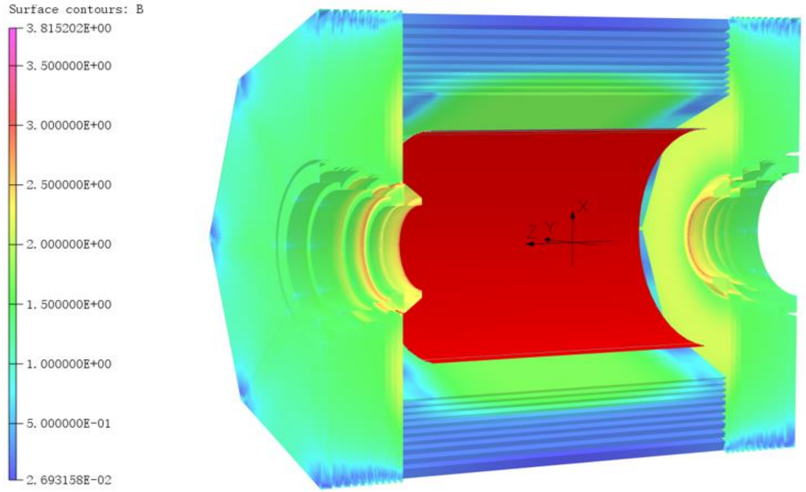


Other Systems

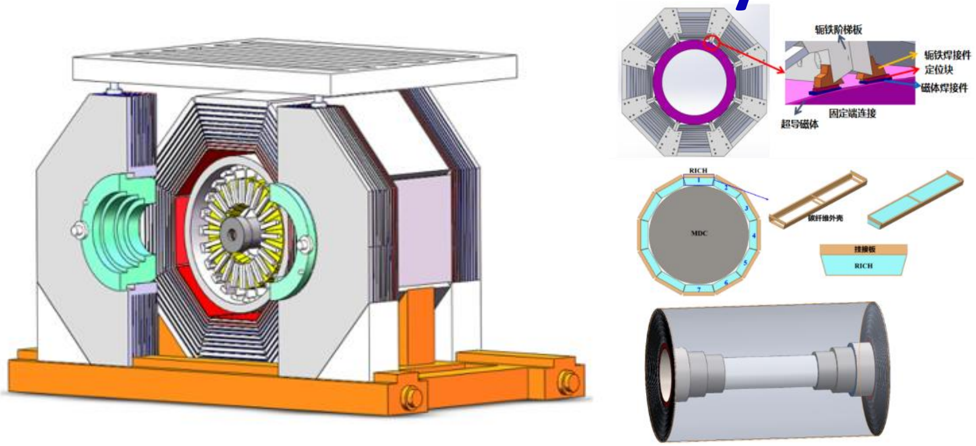
Forward System



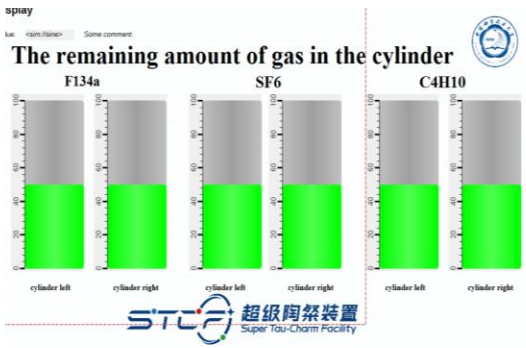
Superconducting magnet

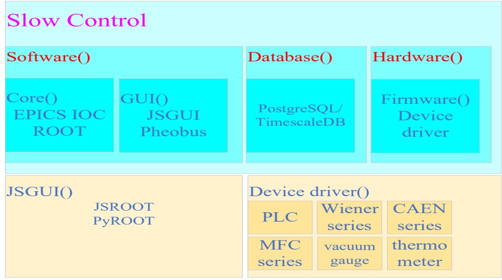


Detector mechanical system



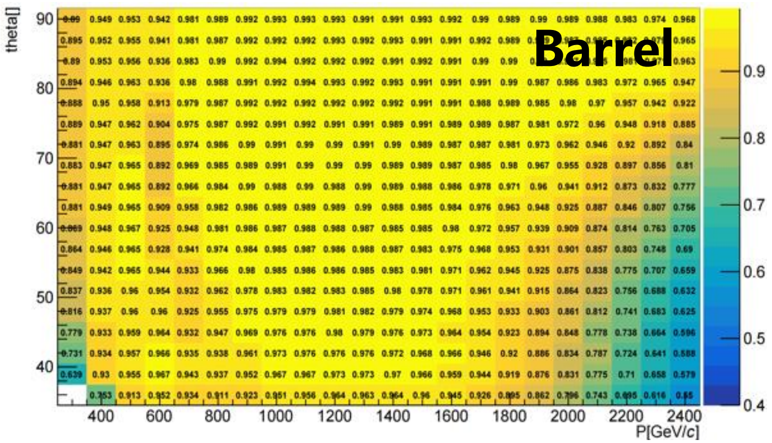
Detector control system

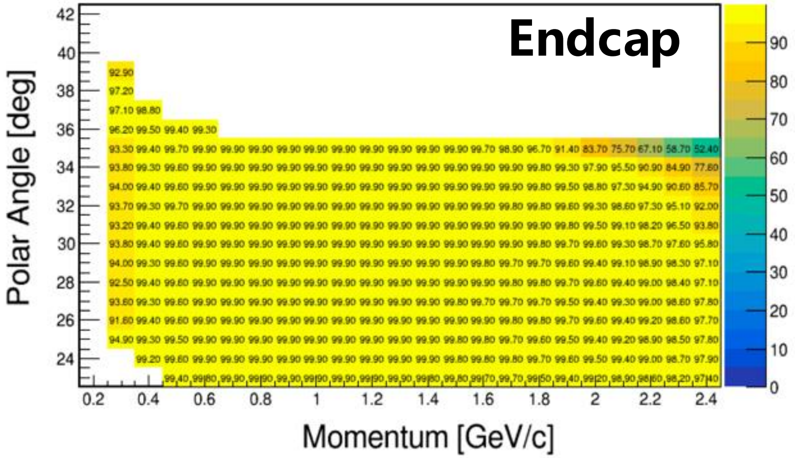




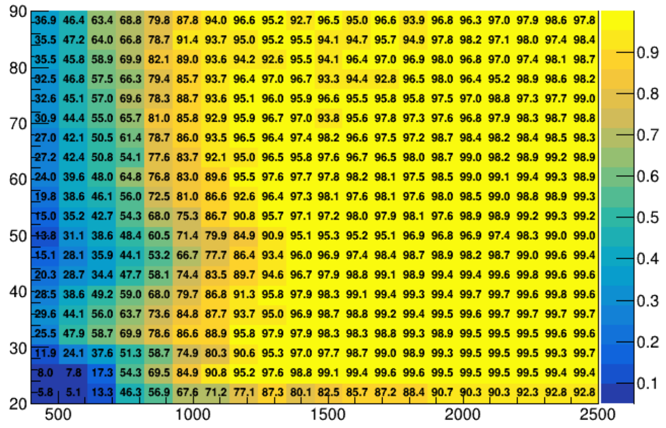
Performances with Full Simulation

PID: Pion ID eff. >97% @ mis-ID (K->pi)=2%



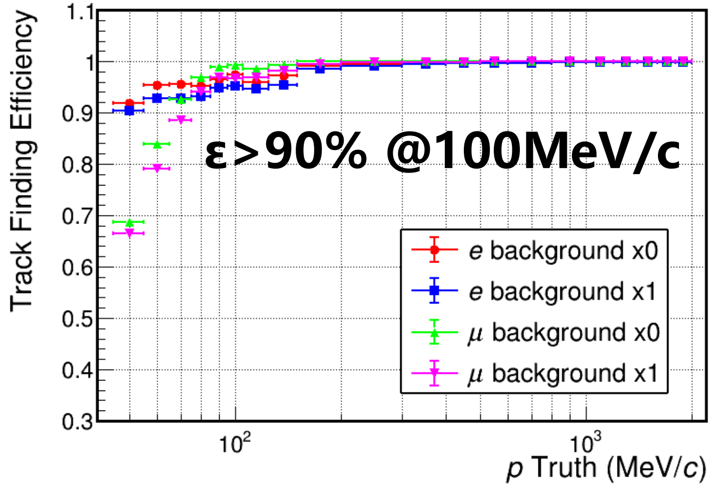


Muon ID eff. @ pi suppression=30

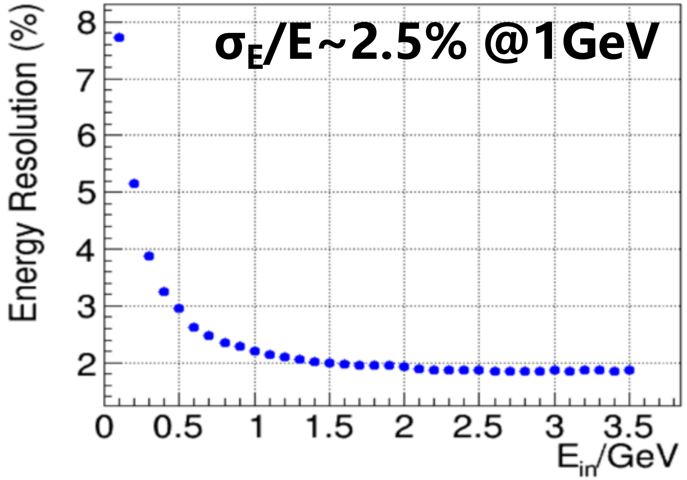


eff. ~> 90% when p ~>1GeV/c

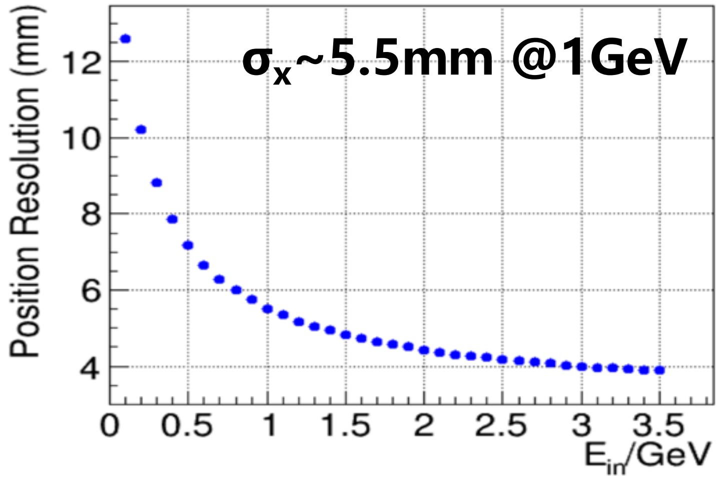
Tracking efficiency



EMC energy resolution

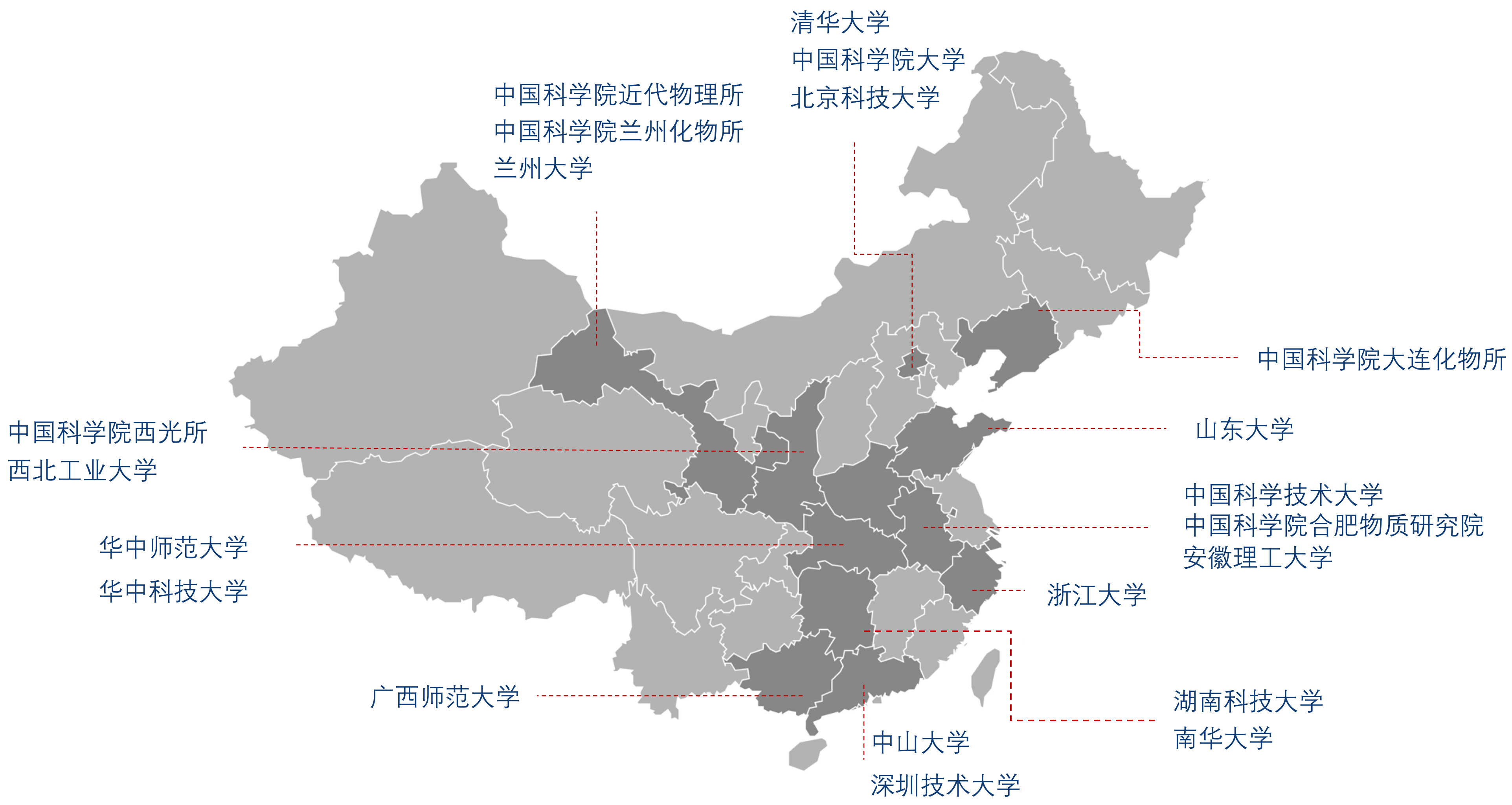


EMC position resolution



Domestic Institutions in R&D

Key technology R&D : 25 Institutions, more than 170 researchers and 140 graduate students



其他参与物理研究单位：

北京大学
中科院高能所
中科院理论所
上海交通大学
北京师范大学
武汉大学
中国地质大学
辽宁大学
南京师范大学
南京大学
河北师范大学
南开大学
华南师范大学

International Cooperation

Collaboration with CERN, BINP/JINR (Russia), KEK (Japan), IJCLab (France), and other organizations. Extensive and in-depth technical exchanges and substantive cooperation

Collaboration with LHCb-TORCH group

Collaboration with CERN Thin Film Deposition Laboratory

Collaboration with CERN gas detector

Collaboration with BINP accelerator experts

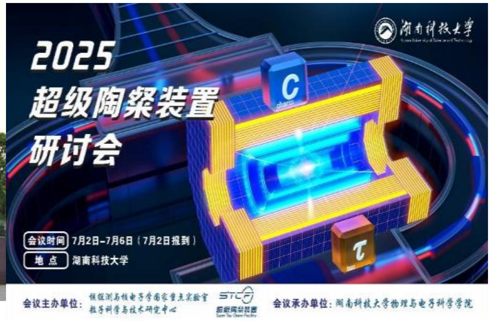
Communication with the JINR team

Collaboration with KEK accelerator experts

Meetings and Conferences

Time	Place	Content
2018.10	Hengyang (USC)	STCF
2019.03	Beijing (UCAS)	STCF: Physics
2019.07	Hefei (USTC)	STCF: Accelerator
2019.08	Hefei (USTC)	STCF: Phys. & simulations
2019.11	Beijing (UCAS)	STCF: CDR
2020.08	Hefei (USTC)	STCF: From CDR to TDR
2022.12	Guangzhou (SYSU)	STCF: R&D kick-off
2023.07	Zhengzhou (ZZU)	STCF: Collaboration
2024.07	Lanzhou (LZU)	STCF: R&D progress
2025.07	Xiantan (HUST)	STCF: R&D progress

Hunan University of Science and Technology

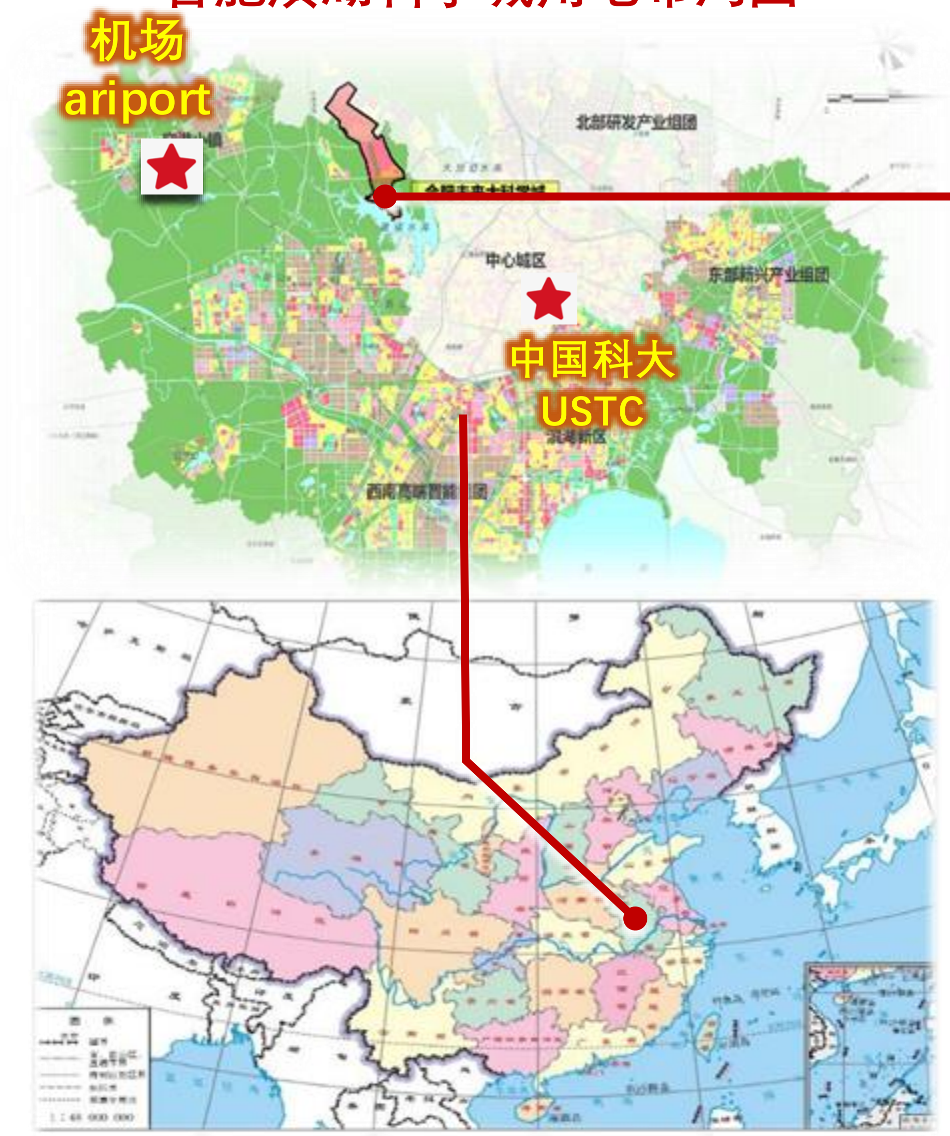


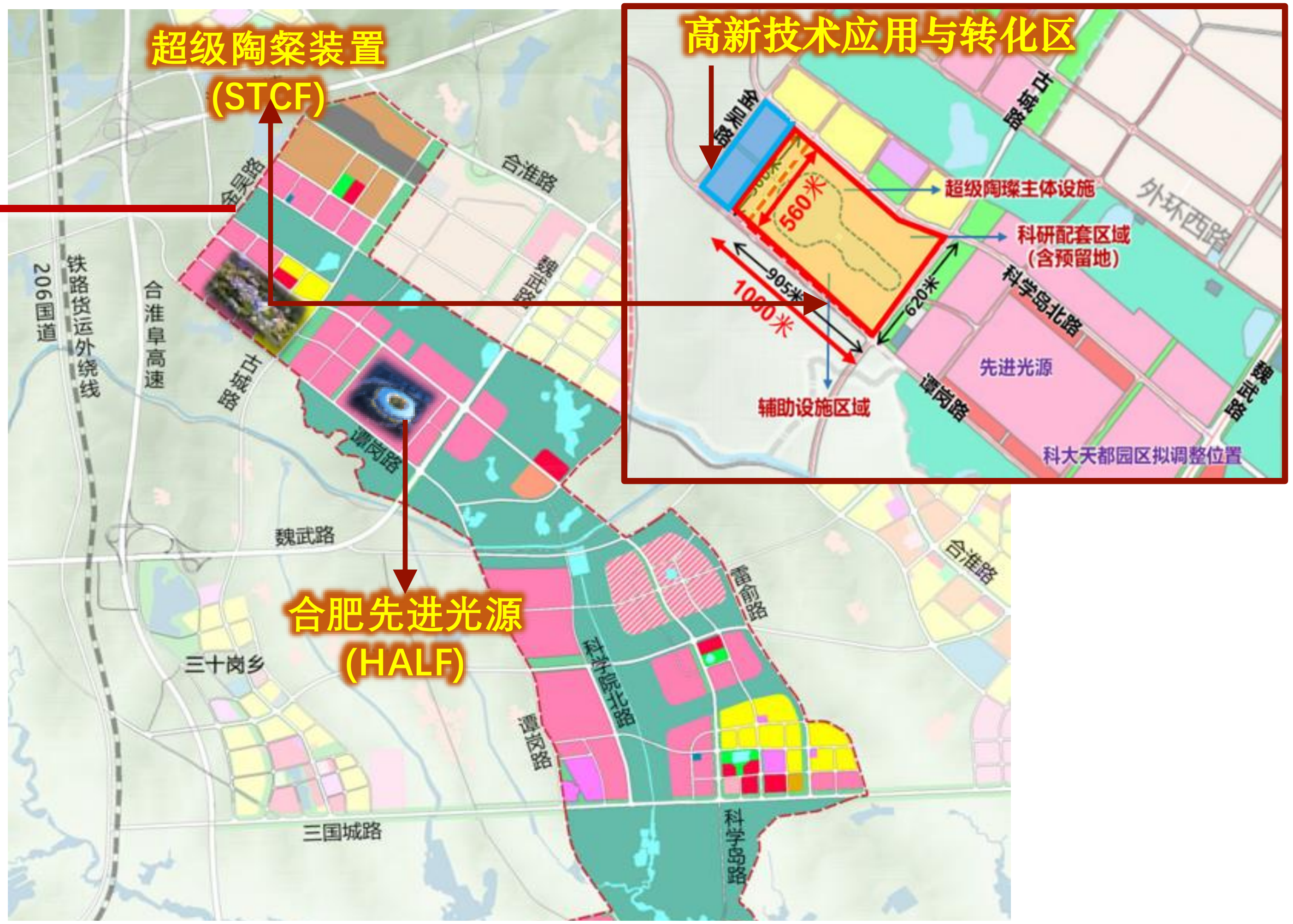
- 200+ attendees from 20+ countries
- 125 talks: 20 plenary, 105 parallel
- Several other experiments

Intensively, fruitfully and impressively

Time	Place	Content
2015.01	Hefei, China	Workshop on Super tau-Charm Facility in China
2018.03	Beijing, China	Workshop on Super tau-Charm Facility in China
2018.05	Novosibirsk, Russia	Workshop on Super tau-Charm Facility in Russia
2018.12	Paris, France	1st FTCF (Joint International Workshop)
2019.08	Moscow, Russia	2nd FTCF
2020.11	Online, China	3rd FTCF
2021.11	Online, Russia	4th FTCF
2024.01	Hefei, China	5th FTCF
2024.11	Guangzhou, China	6th FTCF
2025.11	Huangshan, China	7th FTCF

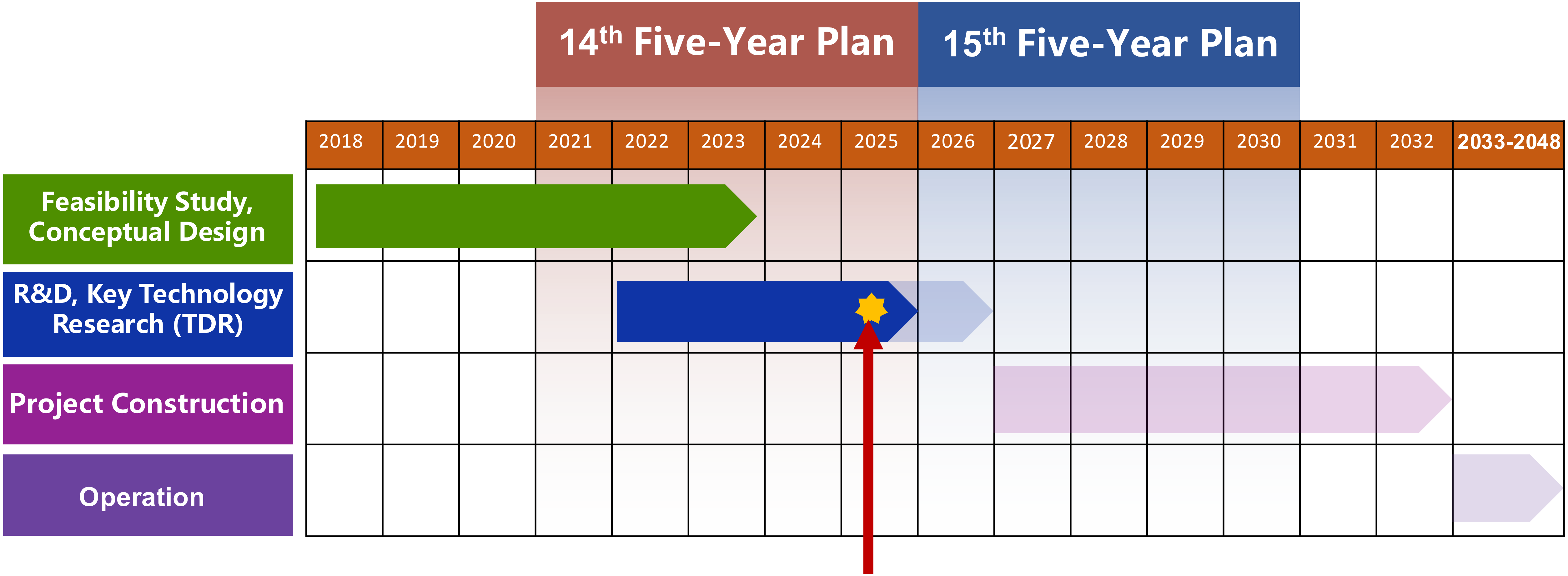
Site : Hefei Future Big Science City





8 big scientific projects under construction or planned in the "city".

Time-Table



Submit project proposal to central government:

Science, budget, feasibility and contribution to society