The Super Tau-Charm Facility

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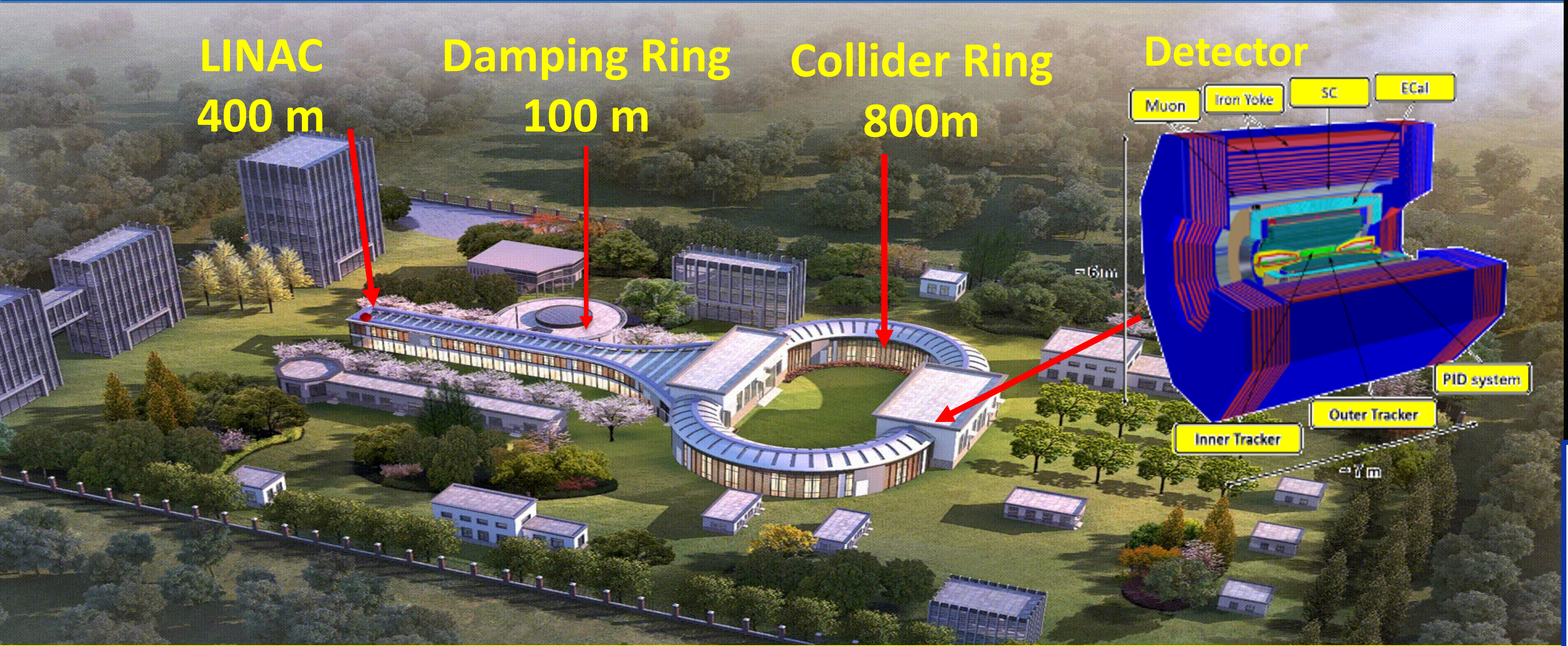
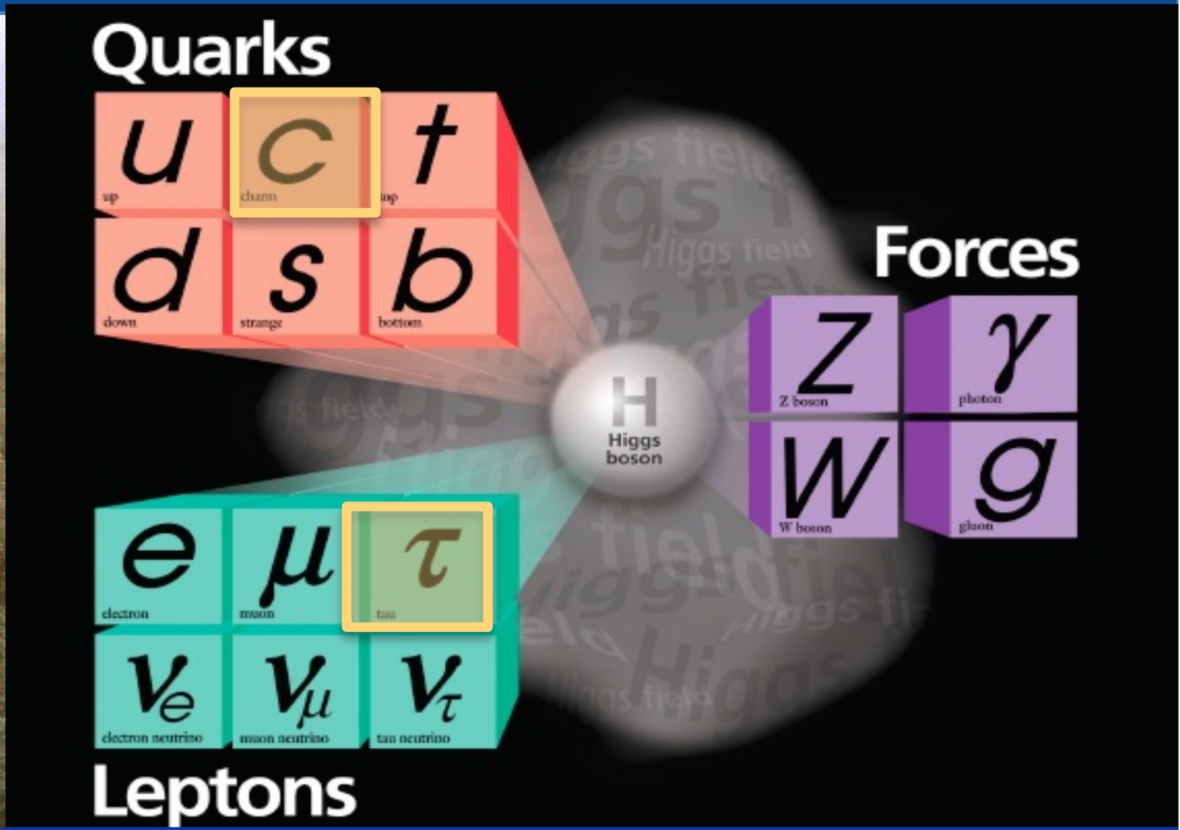
Super Tau Charm Facility (STCF)



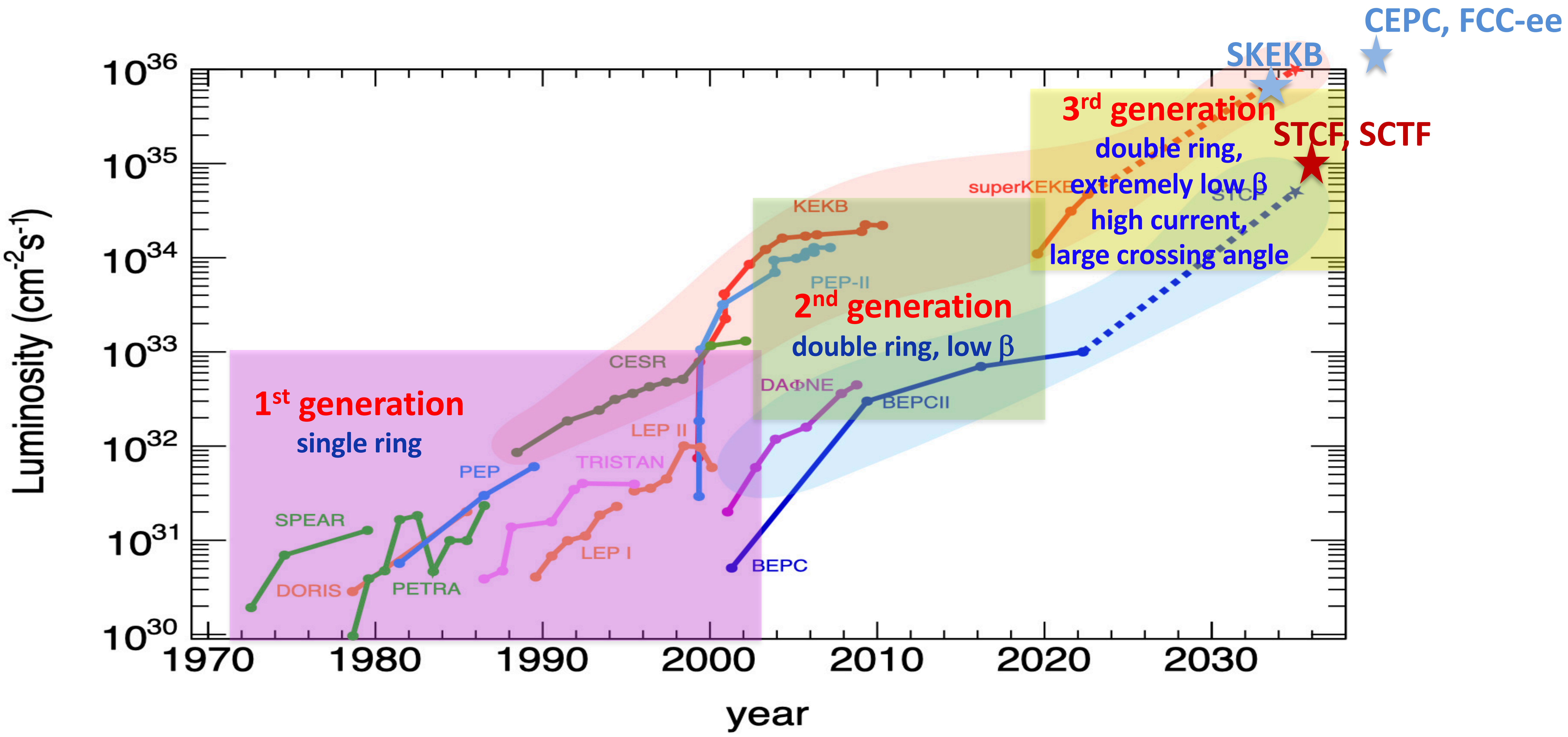


STCF can produce an enormous amount of "clean" tau leptons and charm hadrons, allowing a full exploration of the unique and great physics potential in the tau-charm energy region: QCD, exotic hadrons, flavor physics and CPV, new physics…

- E_{cm}= 2-7 GeV , $\mathcal{L} > 0.5\times10^{35}$ cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$
- Potential for luminosity upgrade and a polarized electron beam
- Site: Suburban "Future Big Science City" in Hefei

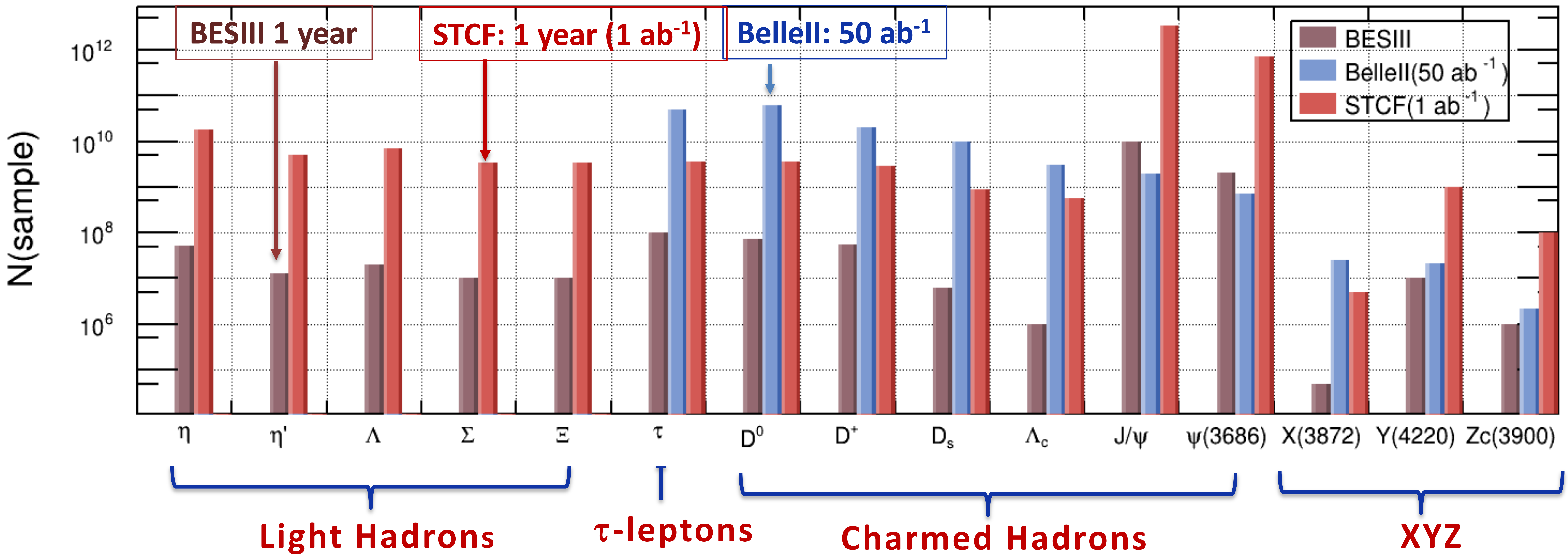
- 14th five-year plan (2021-2025): Design studies and R&D on key technologies, ~0.4 B CNY
- 15th five-year plan (2026-2030): Construction starting, ~6 years, ~4.5 B CNY
- Operating for 15 years followed by major upgrades

STCF in the Context of e+e- Colliders



STCF: A 3rd generation e^+e^- machine with super-high luminosity in τ-c region

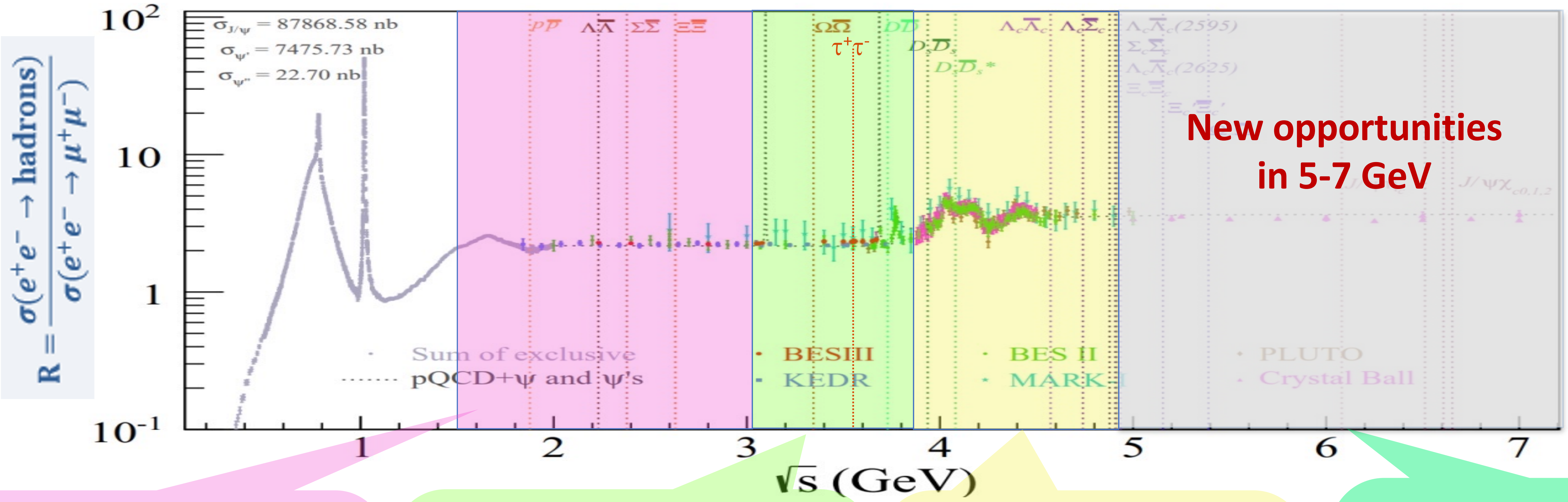
A Super Factory of Various Particles



- Not only a τ-charm factory, but also a factory of XYZ, hyperons and light hadrons

Unique Features and a Broad Physics Spectrum

- **Transition region** between perturbative and non-perturbative QCD
- **Rich** resonant structures, **large production cross-sections** for charmonium states
- **Pair production** of hadrons and tau leptons **at threshold**
- Copious production of **exotic hadrons** (multi-quark, gluonic and hybrid states)



- Nucleon/Hadron form factors
- Y(2175) resonance
- Mutltiquark states with s quark
- MLLA/LPHD and QCD sum rule predictions

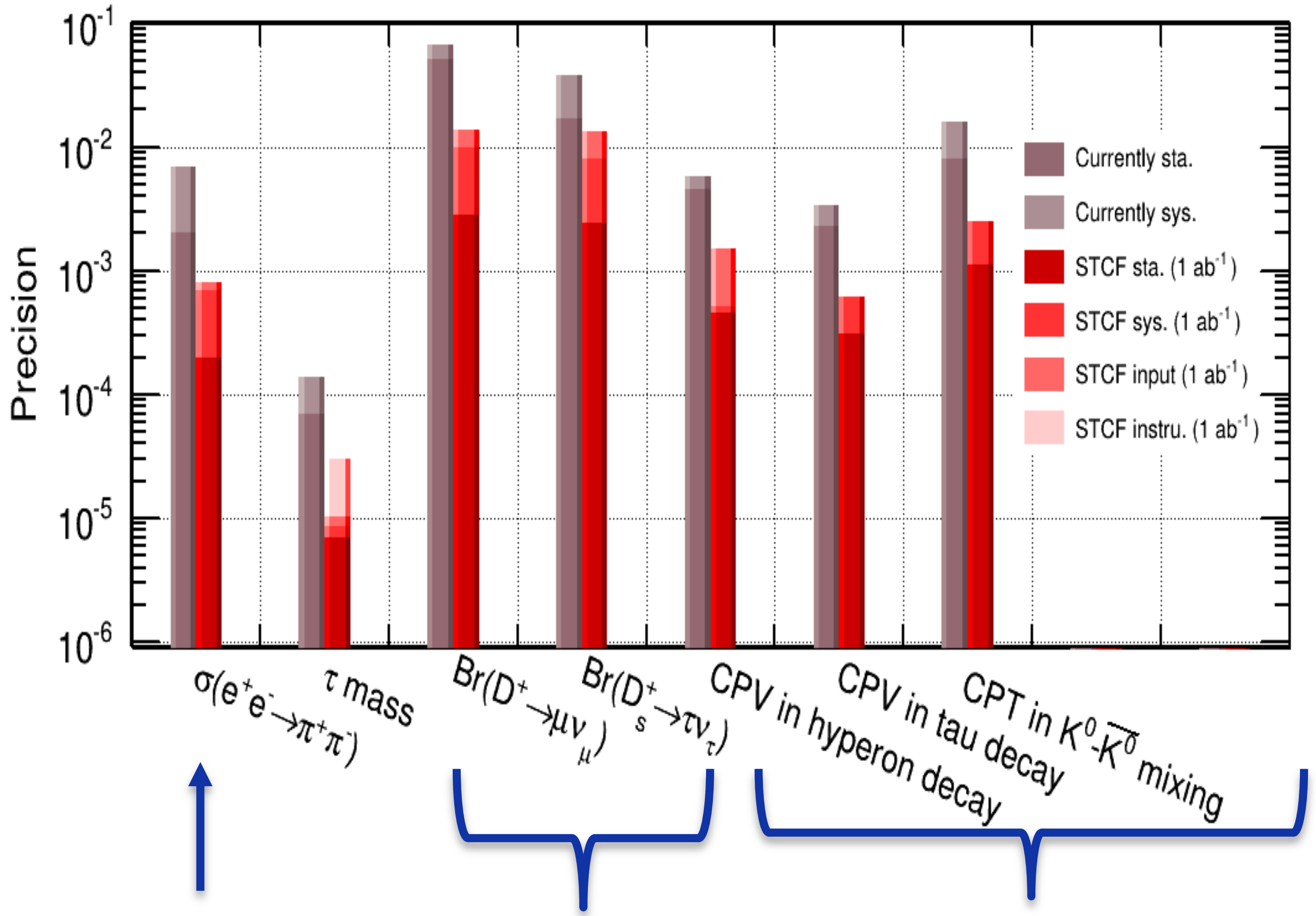
- Light hadron spectroscopy
- Gluonic and exotic
- LFV and CPV
- Rare and forbidden decays
- Physics with τ lepton

- XYZ particles
- Physics with D mesons
- f_D and f_{Ds}
- D_0-$\bar{D}_0$ mixing
- Charm baryons

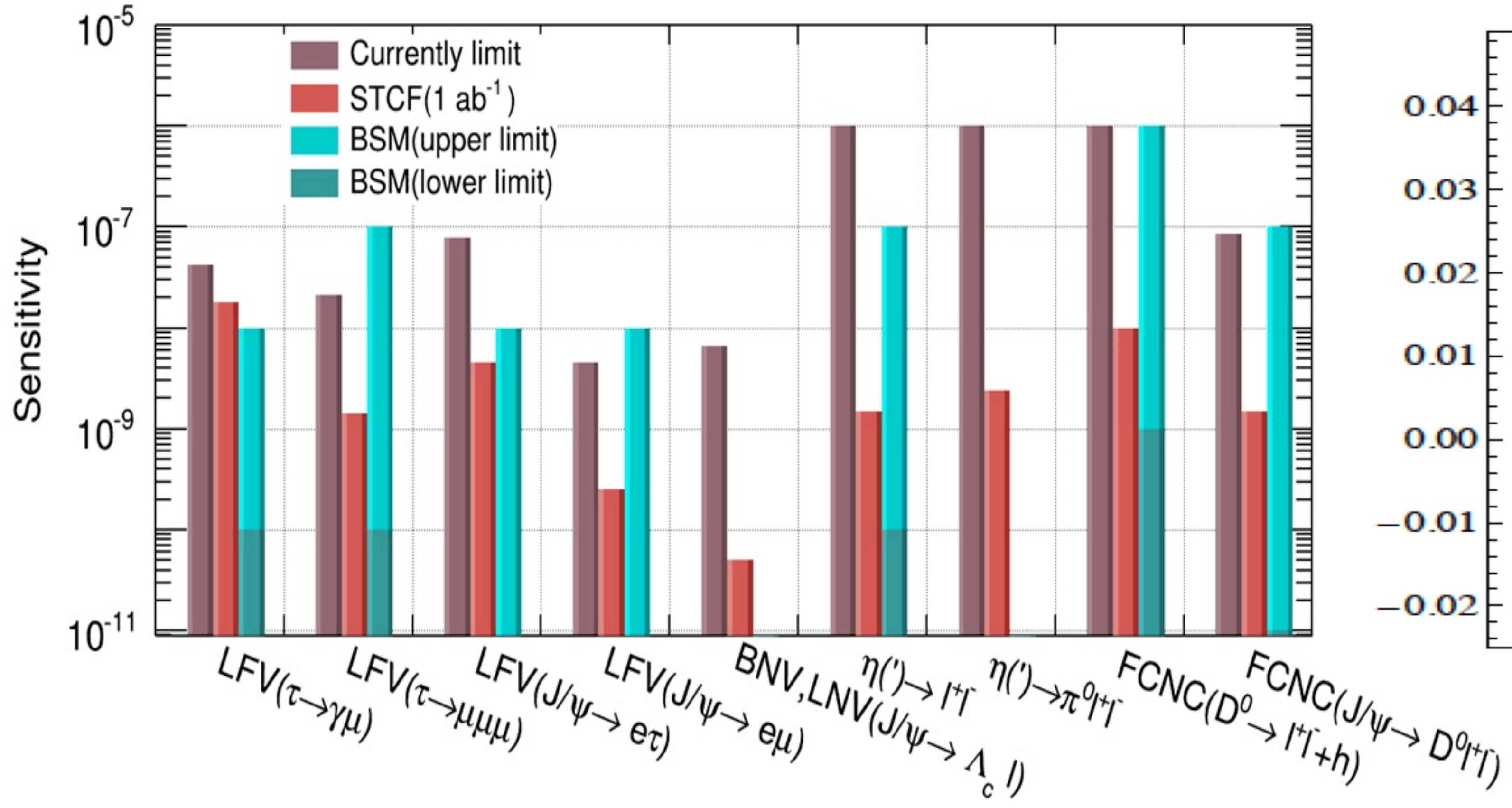
- New XYZ particle
- Hidden-charm pentaquark
- Di-charmonium state
- Charm baryons
- Hadron fragmentation

Precisions and Sensitivities at STCF

- **STCF is expected to improve the current precisions of many important measurements by ~1 order of magnitude and sensitivities to various rare or forbidden decays by ~2 orders of magnitude.**

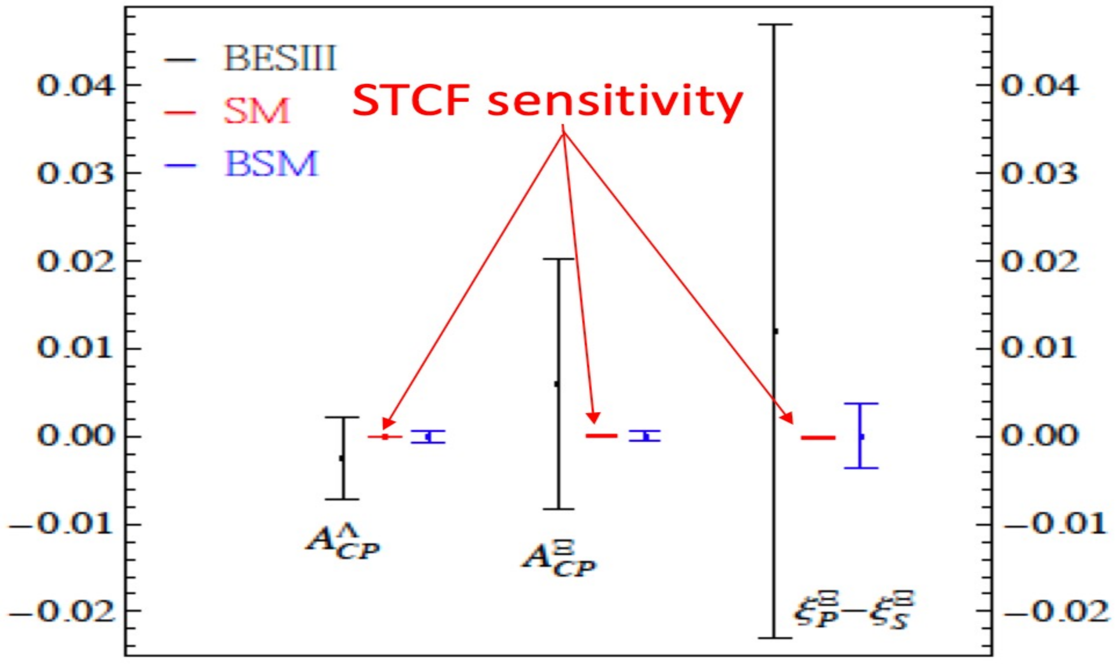


R value g-2 **lepton universality** **CPV, CPTV**



LFV, BNV, FCNC to probe BSM

X.G. He et al. Sci.Bull. 67 (2022)

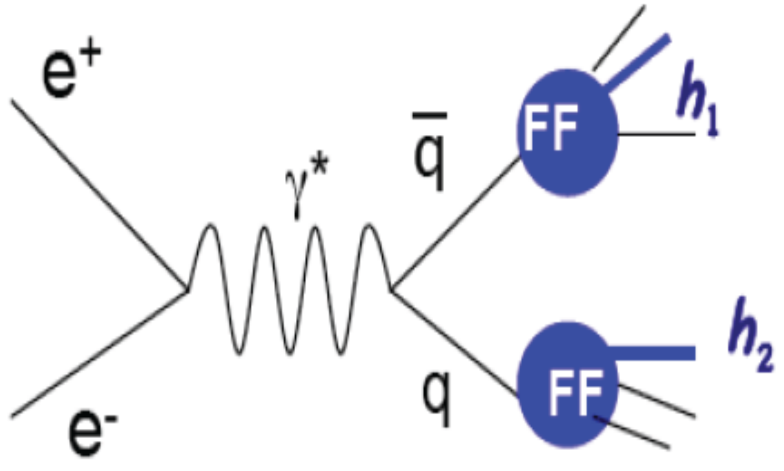


Direct observation of CPV in hyperons

Collins Fragmentation Function

e+ e-

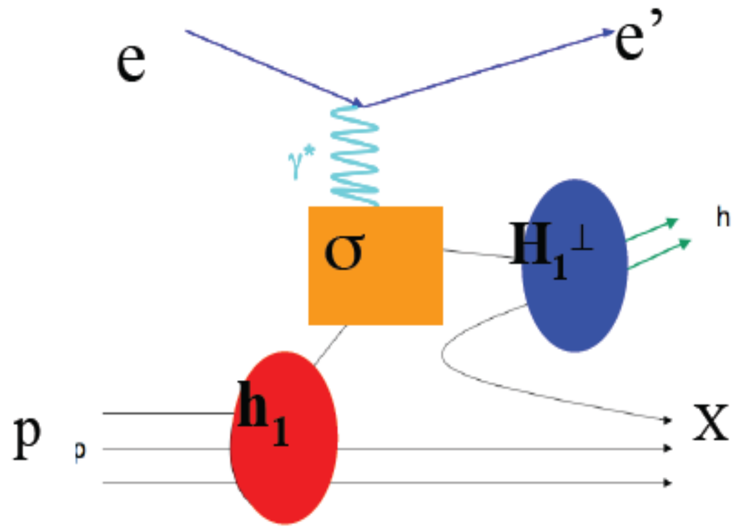
Collins FF ⊗ Collins FF

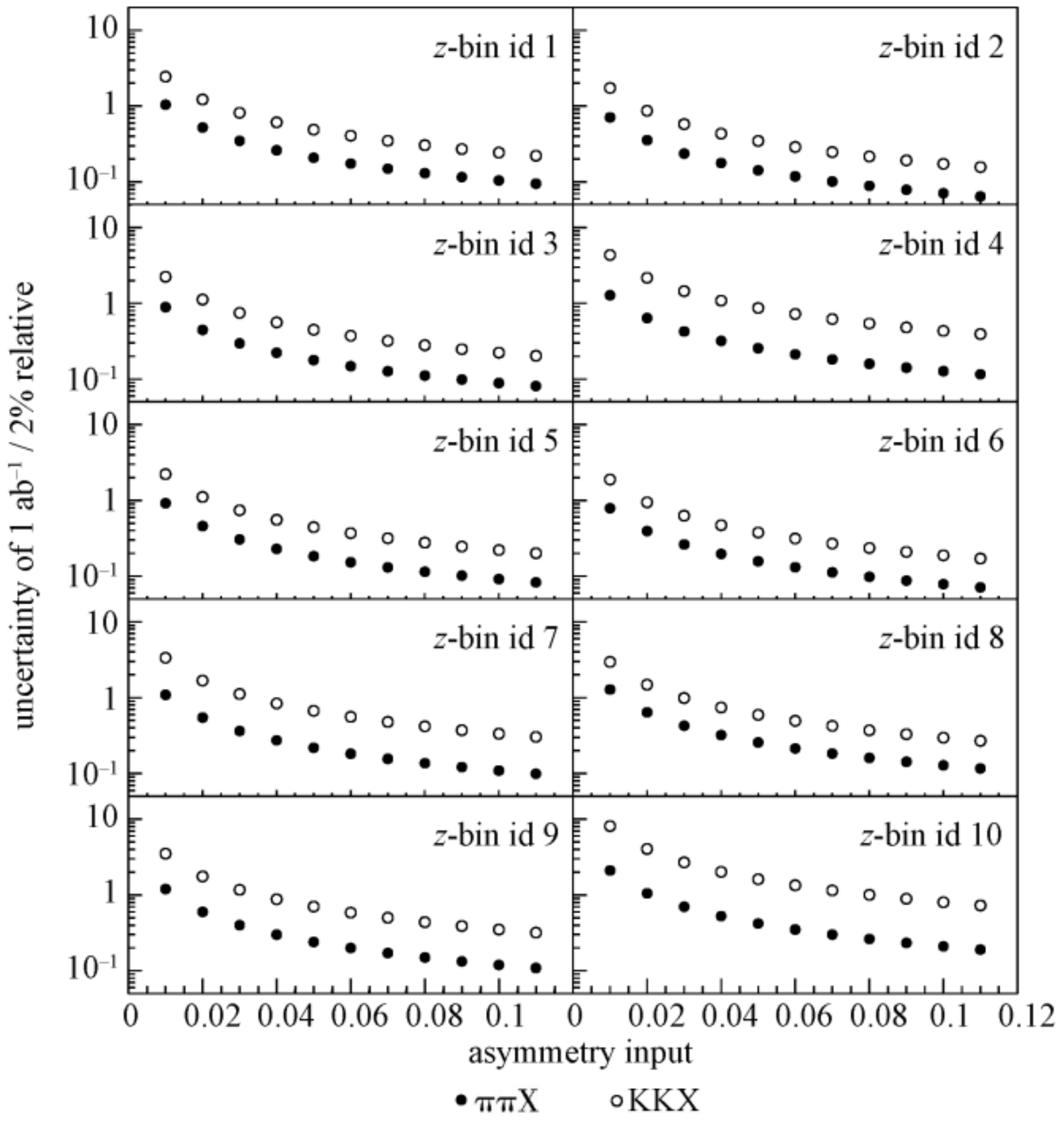


Crucial input to TMD extraction in SIDIS

SIDIS

Transversity ⊗ Collins FF





The statistical uncertainty on asymmetry A^{UL} with $1\mathrm{ab}^{-1}$ at 7 GeV:

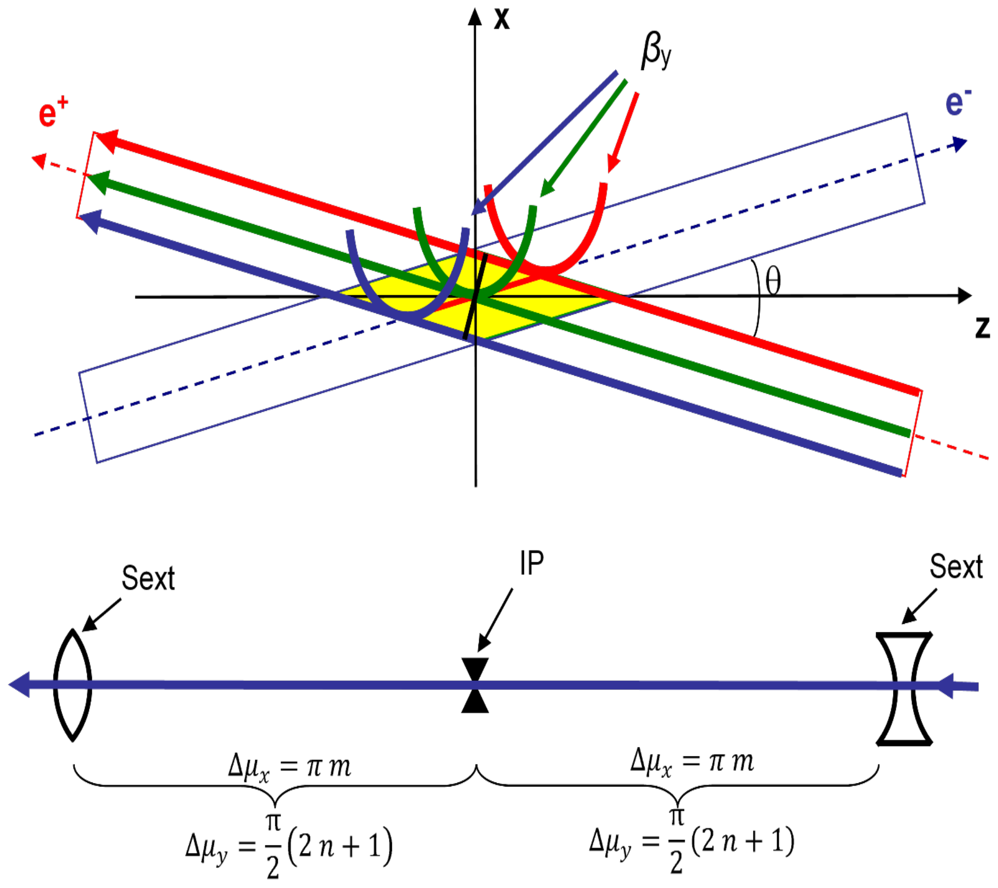
$(1.4$~$4.2)\times10^{-4}$ for $\pi\pi X$

$(3.5$~$20)\times10^{-3}$ for KKX

STCF will provide precise Collins FF input for TMD extraction at EIC/EicC (*Journal of UCAS 38 (2021) 433*).

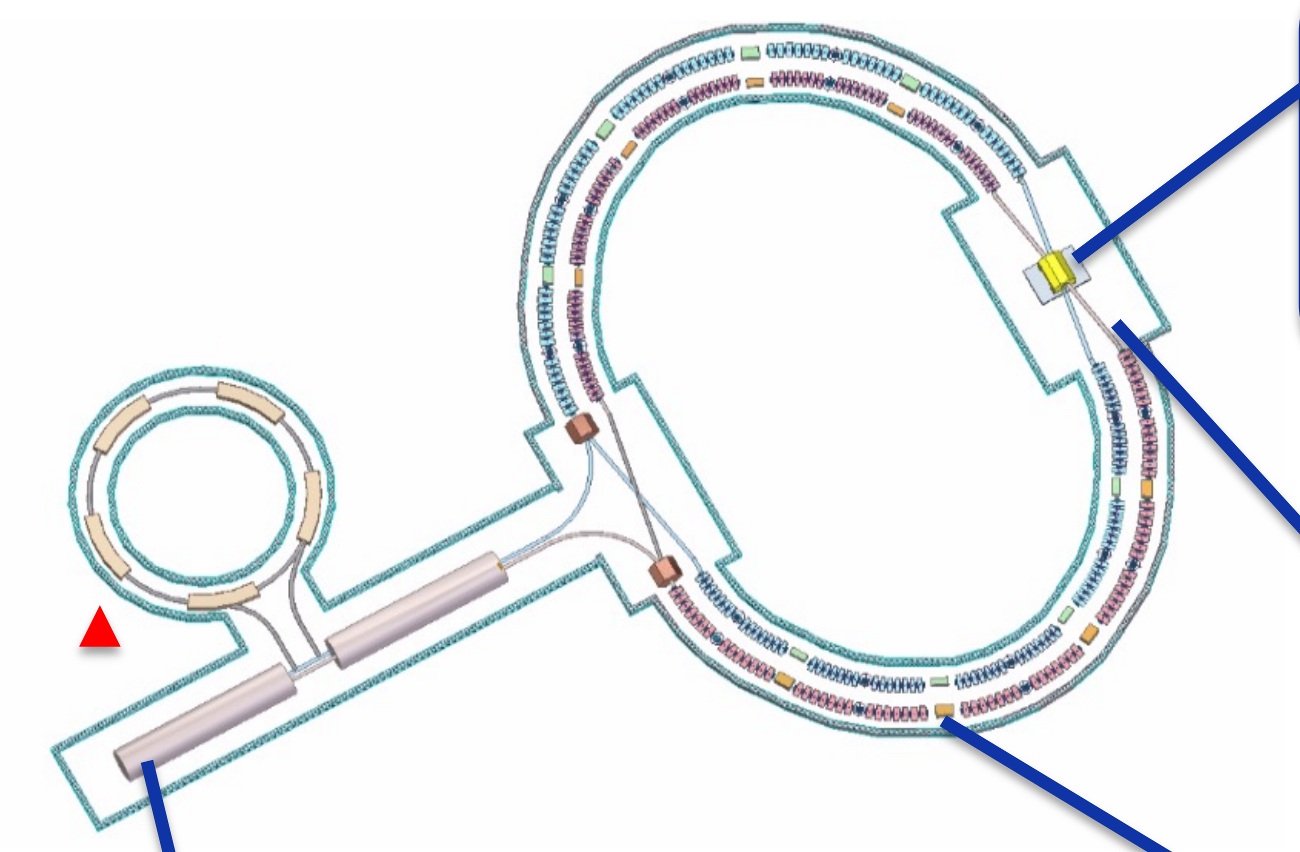
Challenges of STCF Accelerator

- **Ultra-high luminosity in the tau charm energy region, high-quality beam, stable operation**
- **Characterized by extremely small bunch size, high beam current, strong nonlinearity and collective effects**



$$L = \frac{\gamma n_b I_b}{2 e r_e \beta_y^*} \xi_y H$$

Large Piwinski angle + Crab Waist



Collider Ring and IR Physics Design
IP beam size (Y) nm scale, Crab-Waist, nonlinear compensation extremely difficult

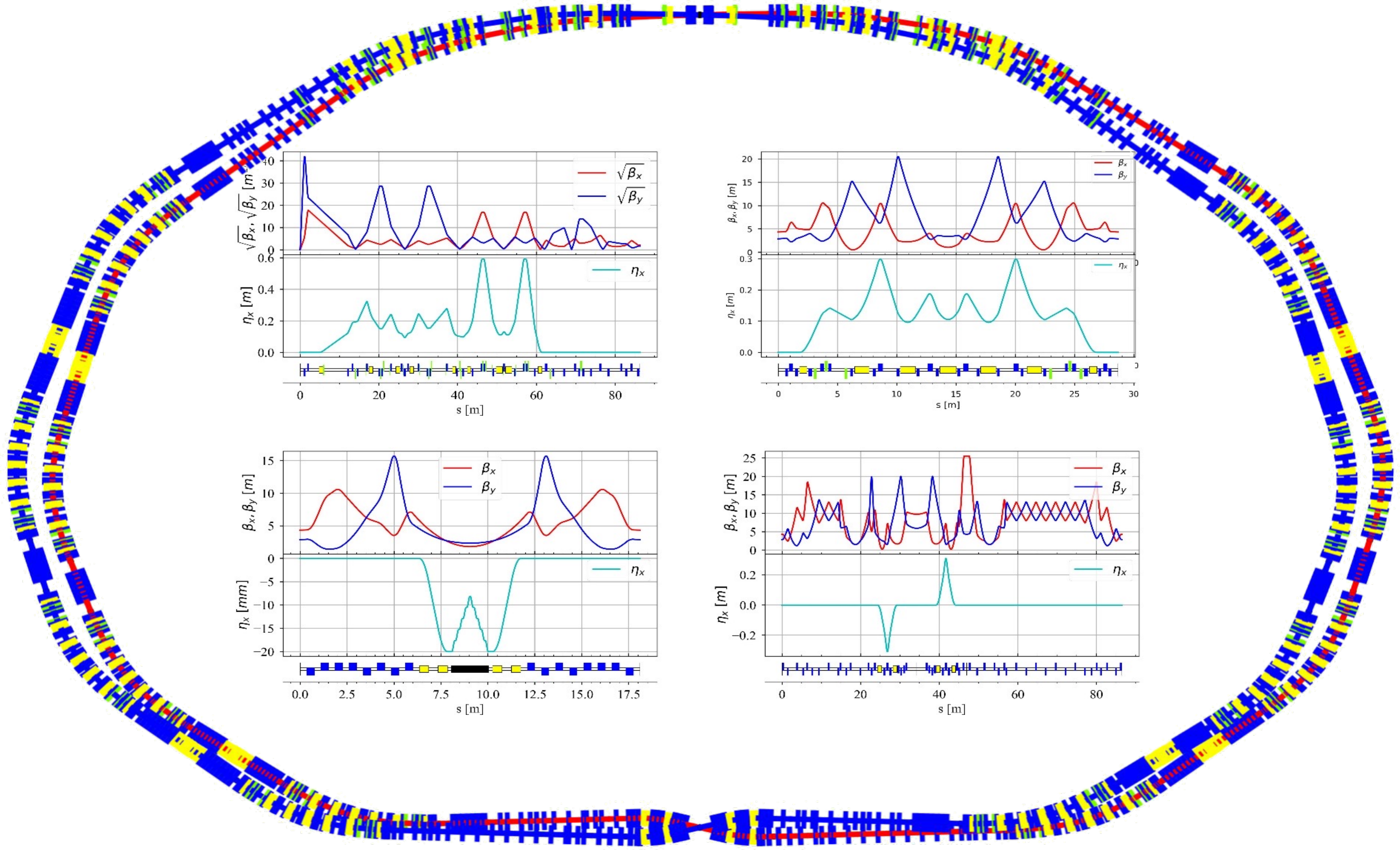
IR Technologies
SC magnets, MDI

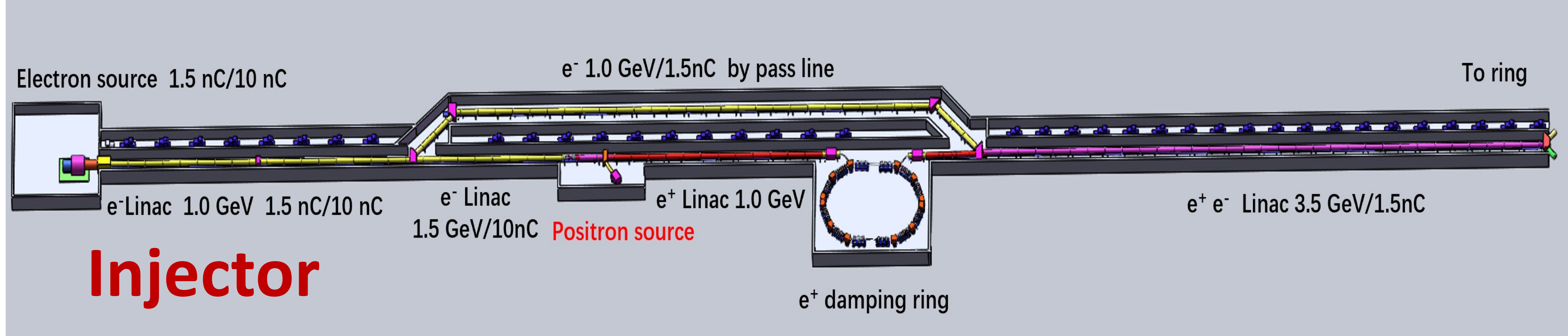
Injection into CR (small DA)
high I_b and low ε e+/e- sources

Other key technologies
Ring RF, beam instrumentation and control, beam injection…

STCF Accelerator Pre-Conceptual Design

Collider ring lattice



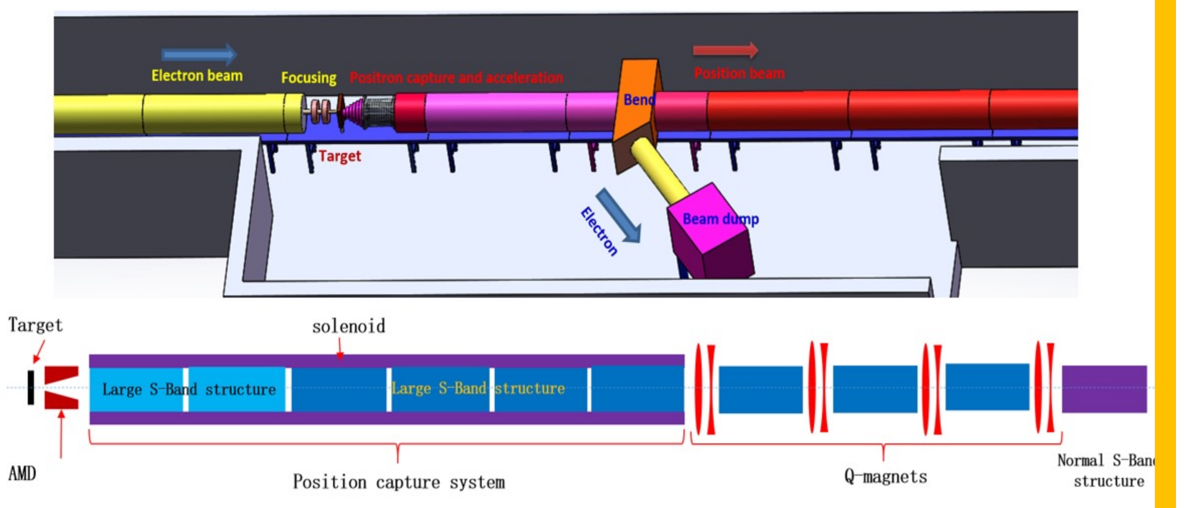


Working on a design with a larger collider ring (800-900 m)

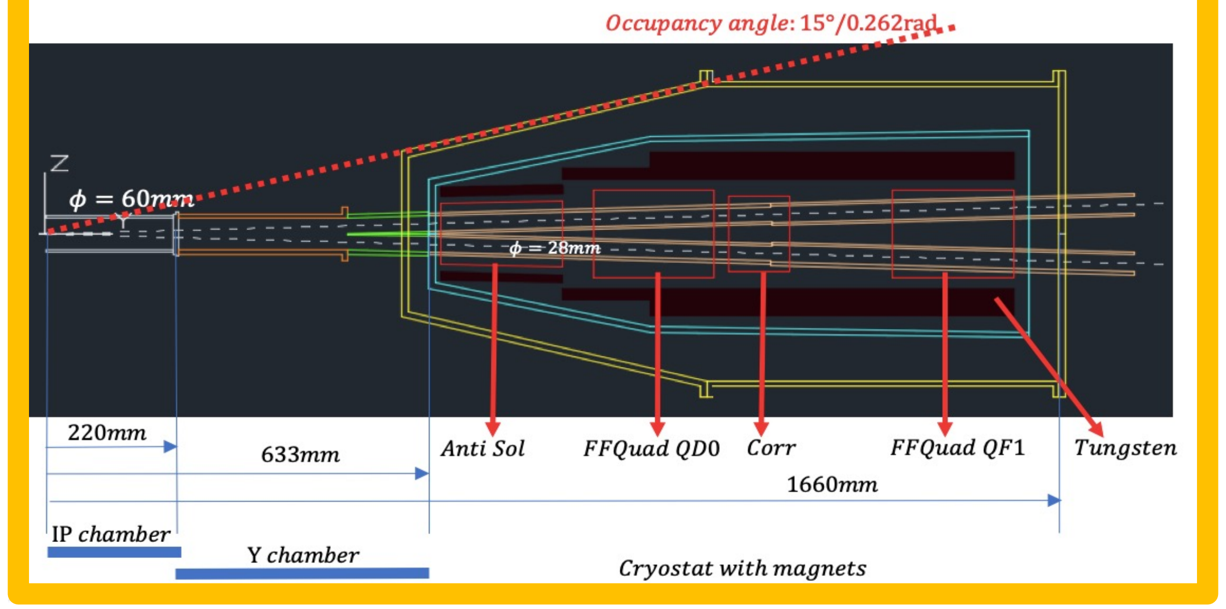
Parameters	Units	STCF
Optimal beam energy, E	GeV	2
Circumference, C	m	616.76
Crossing angle, 2θ	mrad	60
Revolution period, T_0	μs	2.057
Horizontal emittance, ε_x	nm	5.77
Vertical emittance, ε_y	pm	28.85
Beta function at IP, β_x/β_y	mm	40/0.6
Beam size at IP, σ_x/σ_y	μm	15.19 /0.132
Betatron tune, ν_x/ν_y		31.552/24.572
Momentum compaction factor, α_p	10^{-4}	9.71
Energy spread, σ_ε	10^{-4}	8.26
Beam current, I	A	2
Number of bunches, n_b		512
Single-bunch charge	nC	8.04
Energy loss per turn, U_0	keV	286
SR power per beam, P_{SR}	MW	0.572
Transvers damping time, $\tau_{x/y}$	ms	28.59
RF frequency, f_{RF}	MHz	499.7
RF voltage, V_{RF}	MV	1.2
Bunch length, σ_z	mm	8.2
Piwinski angle, ϕ_{Piw}	rad	16.19
Ver. beam-beam parameter, ξ_y		0.107
Luminosity, L	$cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	1.37E+35

STCF Accelerator Technology R&D

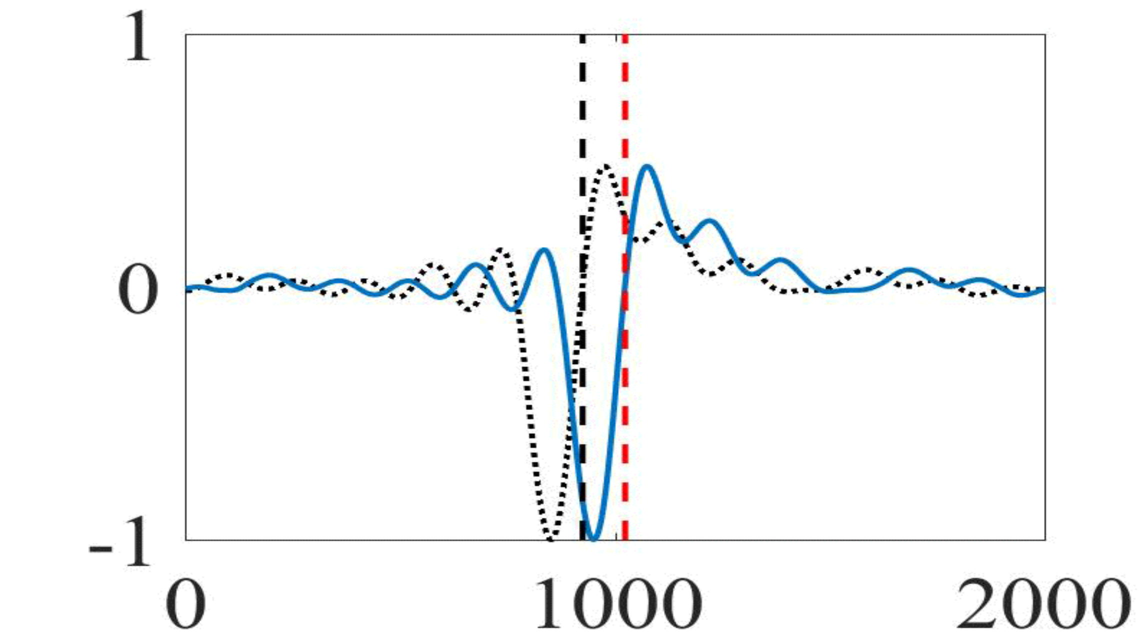
Positron Source

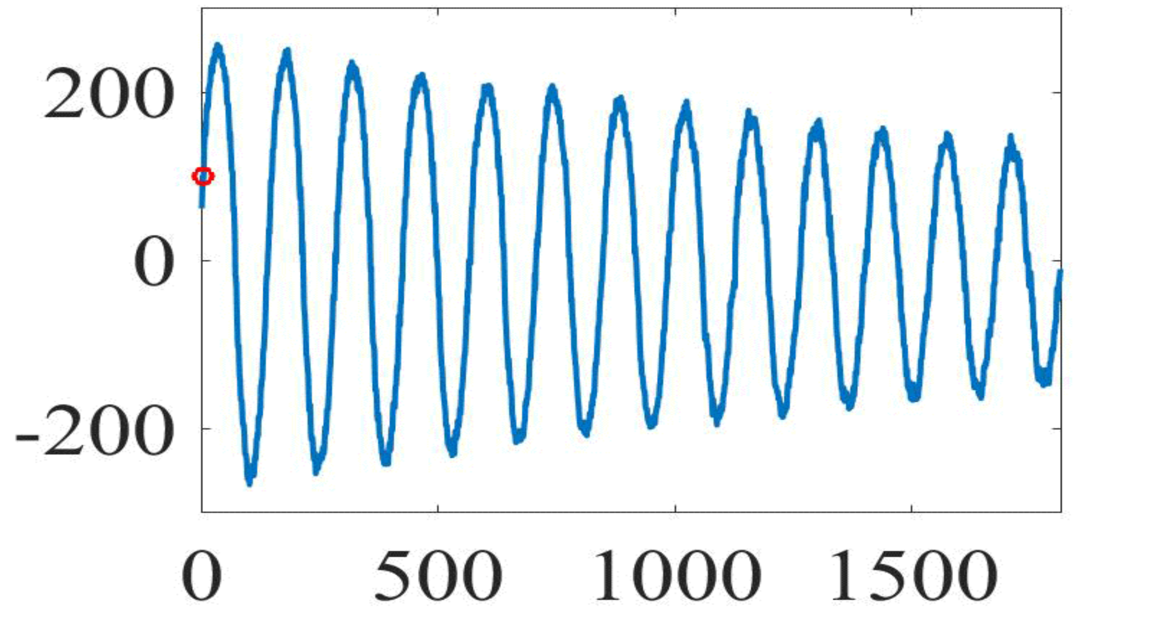


MDI



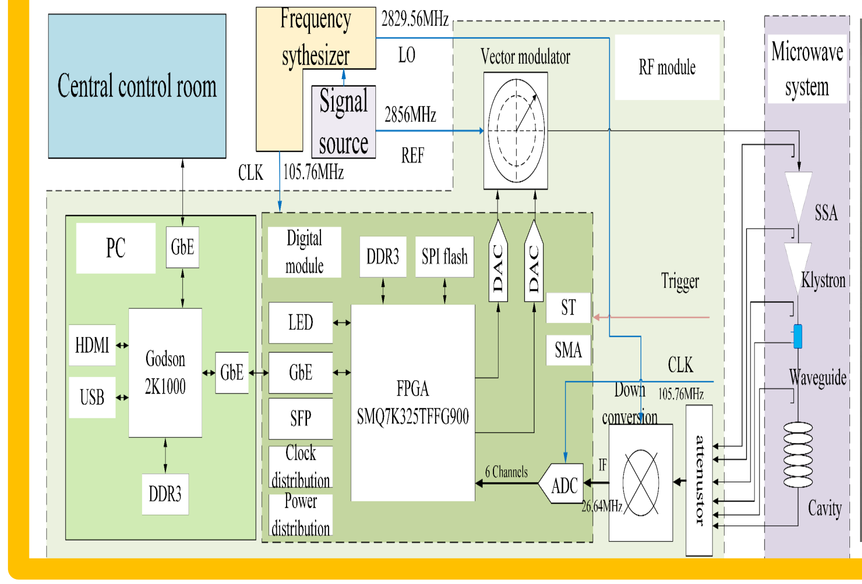
Bunch-by-Bunch 3D position measurement



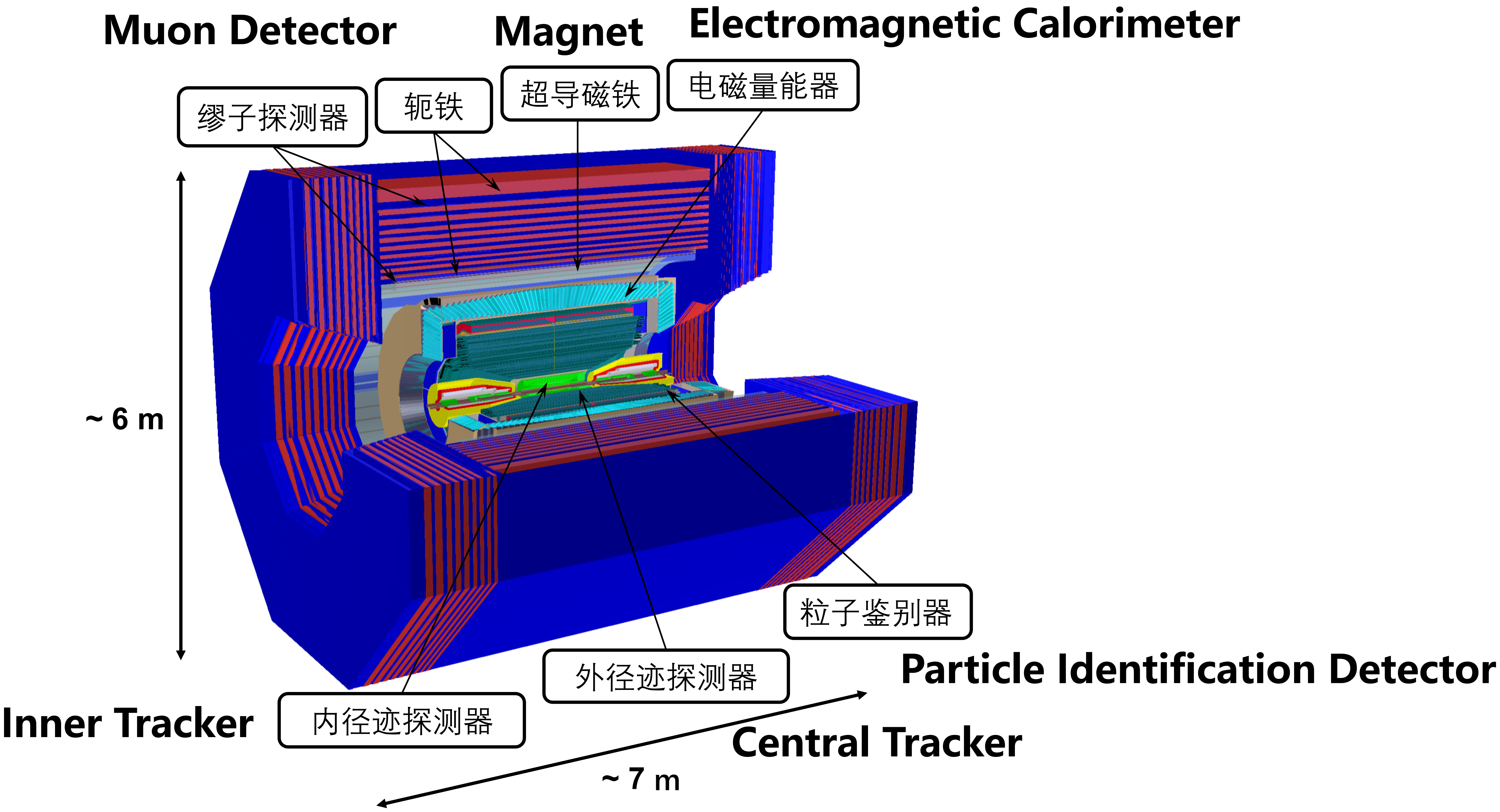


Photocathode e-gun

Low level RF system



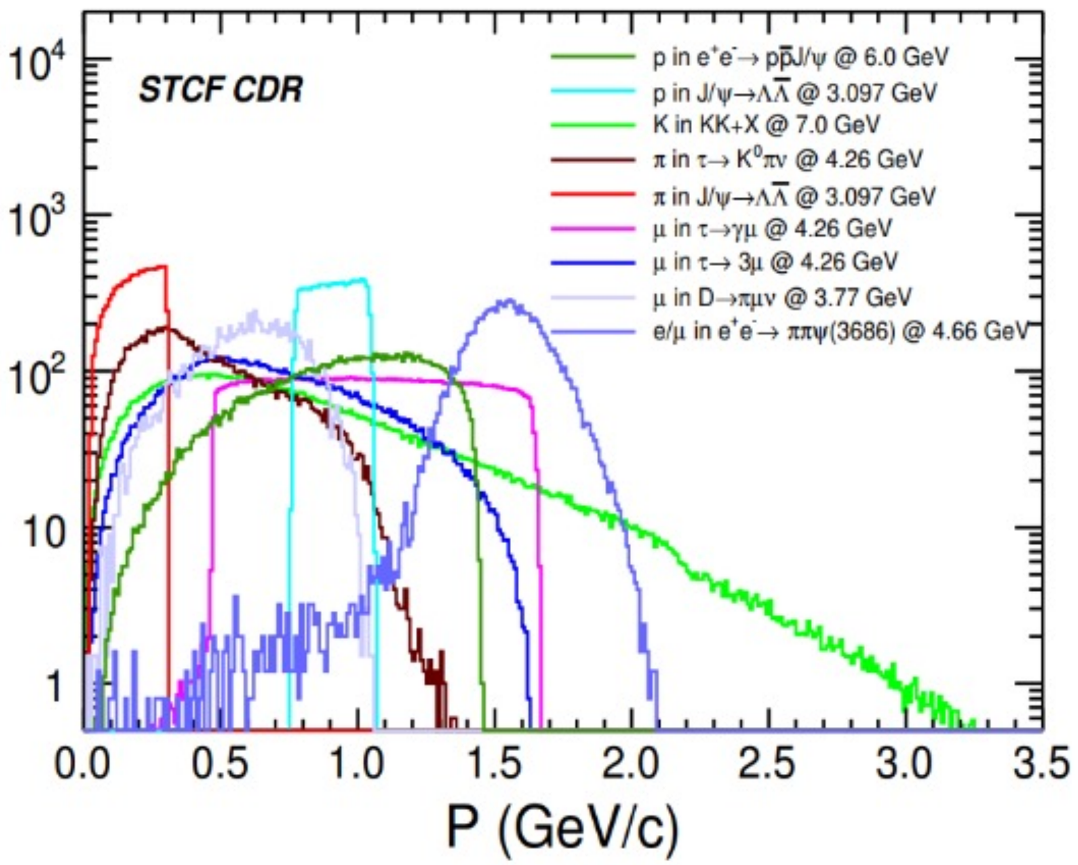
STCF Detector Layout

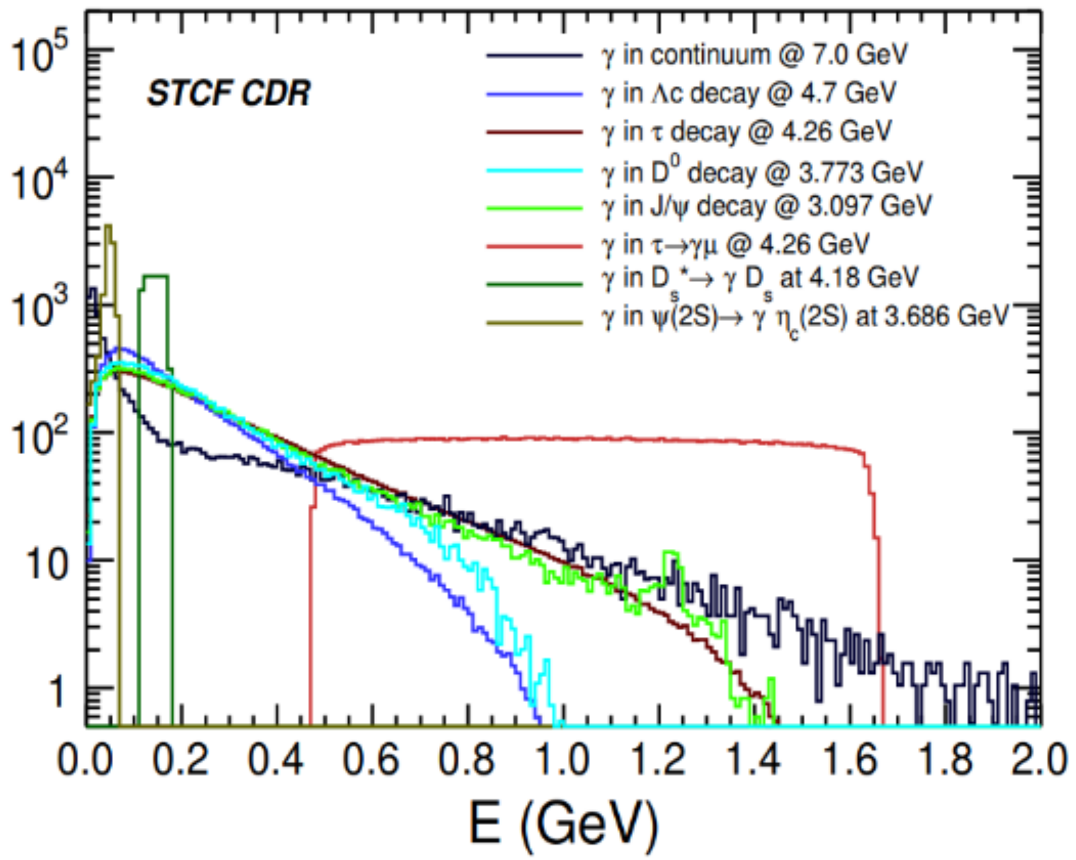


Detector Requirements from Physics

- **Highly efficient and precise reconstruction of exclusive final states produced in 2-7 GeV e+e- collisions**
  - Precise measurement of low-p particles (<1GeV/c) → **low mass**
  - **Excellent PID**: π/K and μ/π separation up to 2 GeV

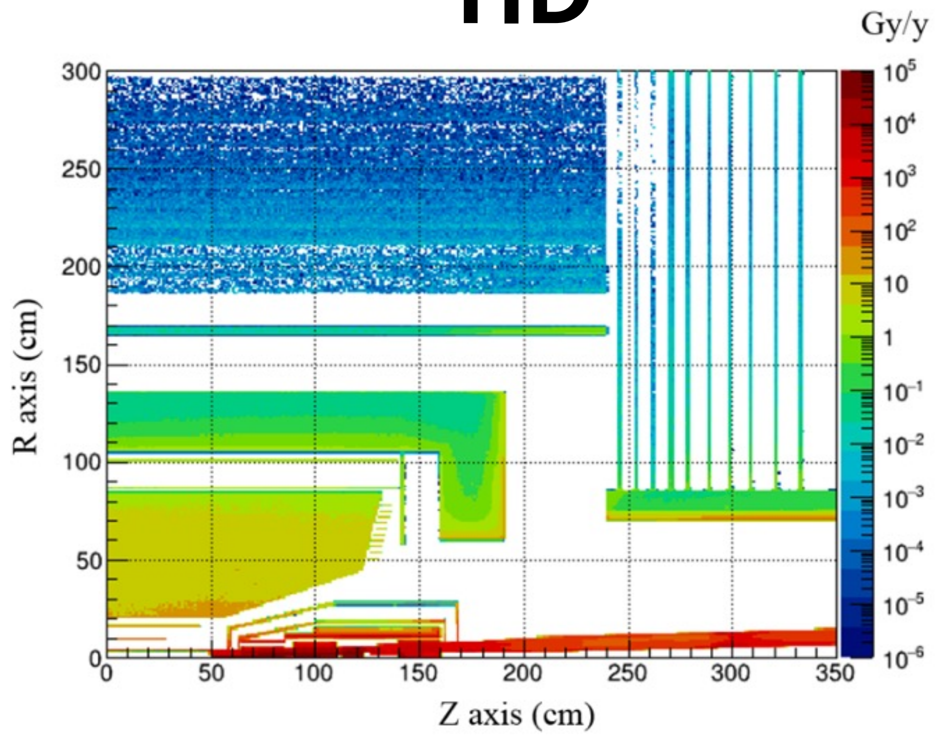
Process	Physics Interest	Optimized Subdetector	Requirements
$\tau \to K_s \pi \nu_\tau$, $J/\psi \to \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$, $D_{(s)}$ tag	CPV in the τ sector, CPV in the hyperon sector, Charm physics	ITK+MDC	acceptance: 93% of 4π; trk. effi.: $> 99\%$ at $p_T > 0.3$ GeV/c; $> 90\%$ at $p_T = 0.1$ GeV/c $\sigma_p/p = 0.5\%$, $\sigma_{\gamma\phi} = 130$ μm at 1 GeV/c
$e^+e^- \to KK + X$, $D_{(s)}$ decays	Fragmentation function, CKM matrix, LQCD etc.	PID	π/K and K/π misidentification rate $< 2\%$ PID efficiency of hadrons $> 97\%$ at $p < 2$ GeV/c
$\tau \to \mu\mu\mu$, $\tau \to \gamma\mu$, $D_s \to \mu\nu$	cLFV decay of τ, CKM matrix, LQCD etc.	PID+MUD	μ/π suppression power over 30 at $p < 2$ GeV/c, μ efficiency over 95% at $p = 1$ GeV/c
$\tau \to \gamma\mu$, $\psi(3686) \to \gamma\eta(2S)$	cLFV decay of τ, Charmonium transition	EMC	$\sigma_E/E \approx 2.5\%$ at $E = 1$ GeV $\sigma_{\rm pos} \approx 5$ mm at $E = 1$ GeV
$e^+e^- \to n\bar{n}$, $D_0 \to K_L \pi^+\pi^-$	Nucleon structure Unity of CKM triangle	EMC+MUD	$\sigma_T = \frac{300}{\sqrt{p^3(\mathrm{GeV}^3)}}$ ps



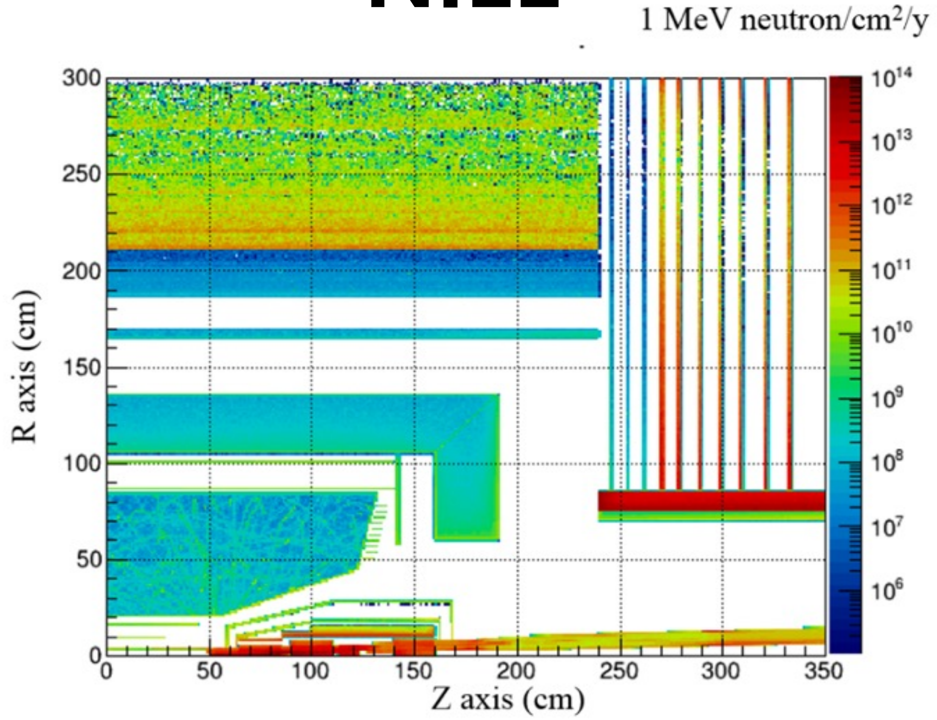


Beam-induced Backgrounds

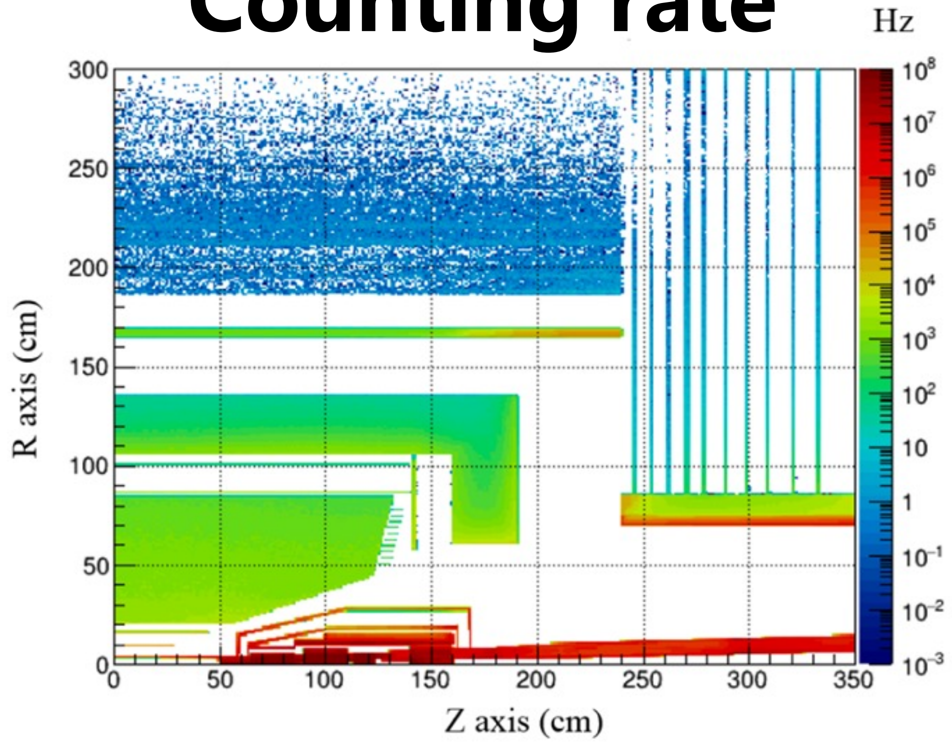
TID

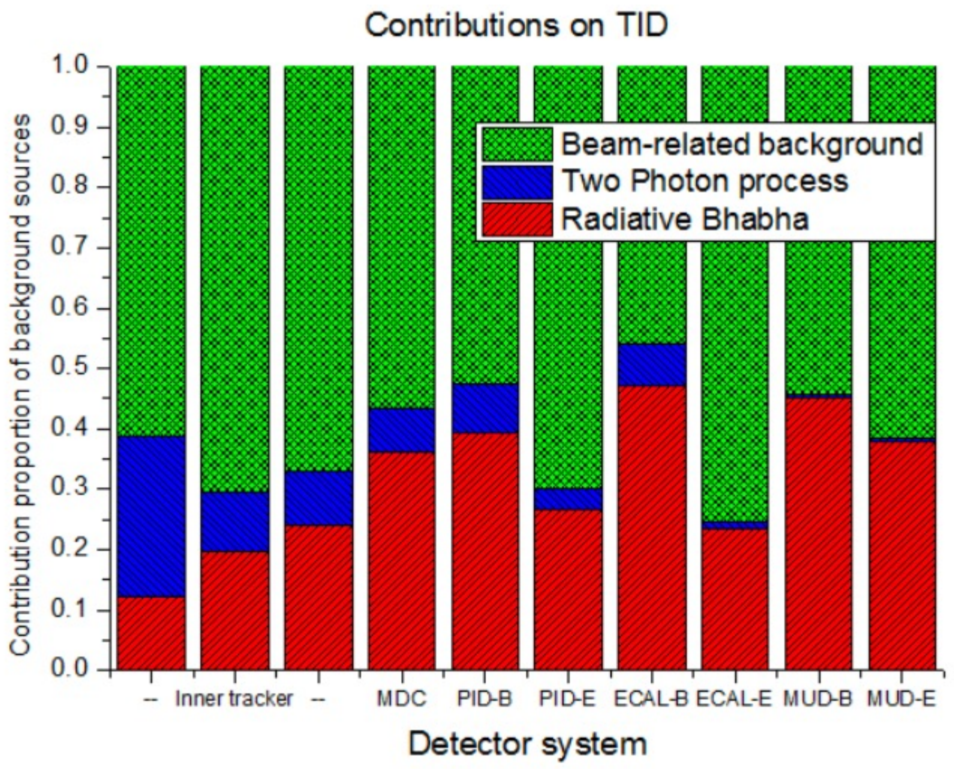


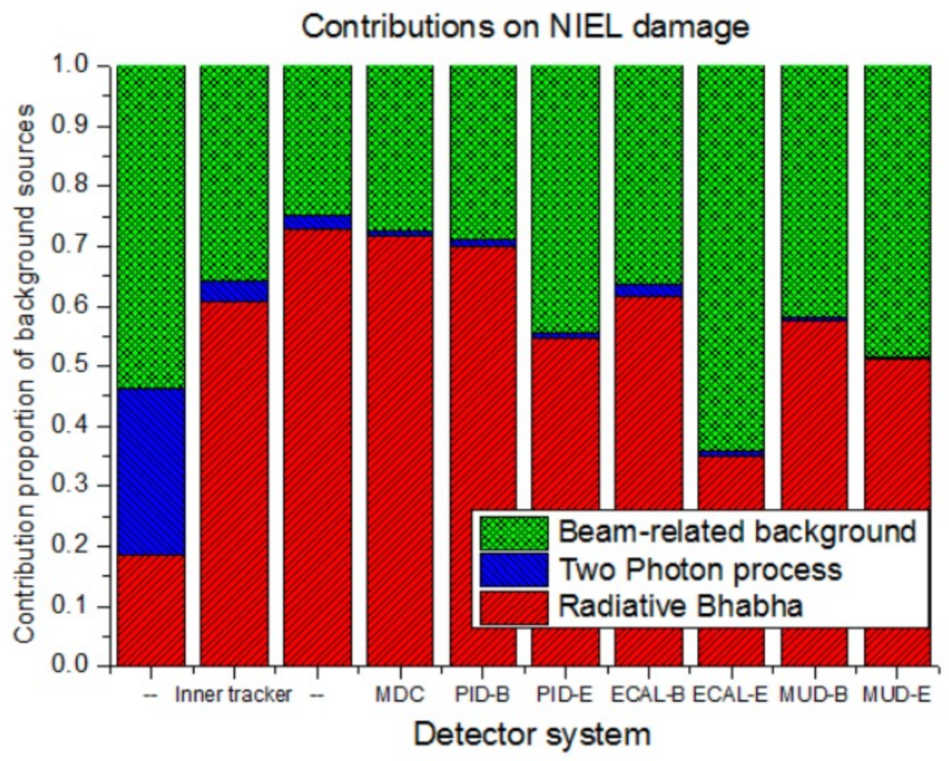
NIEL

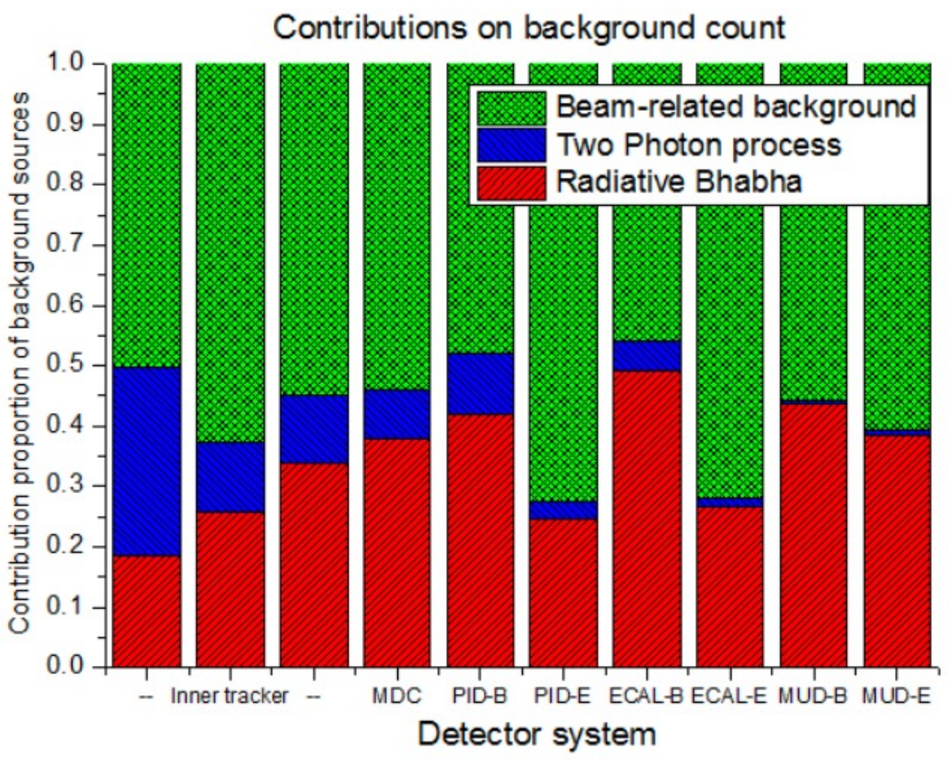


Counting rate





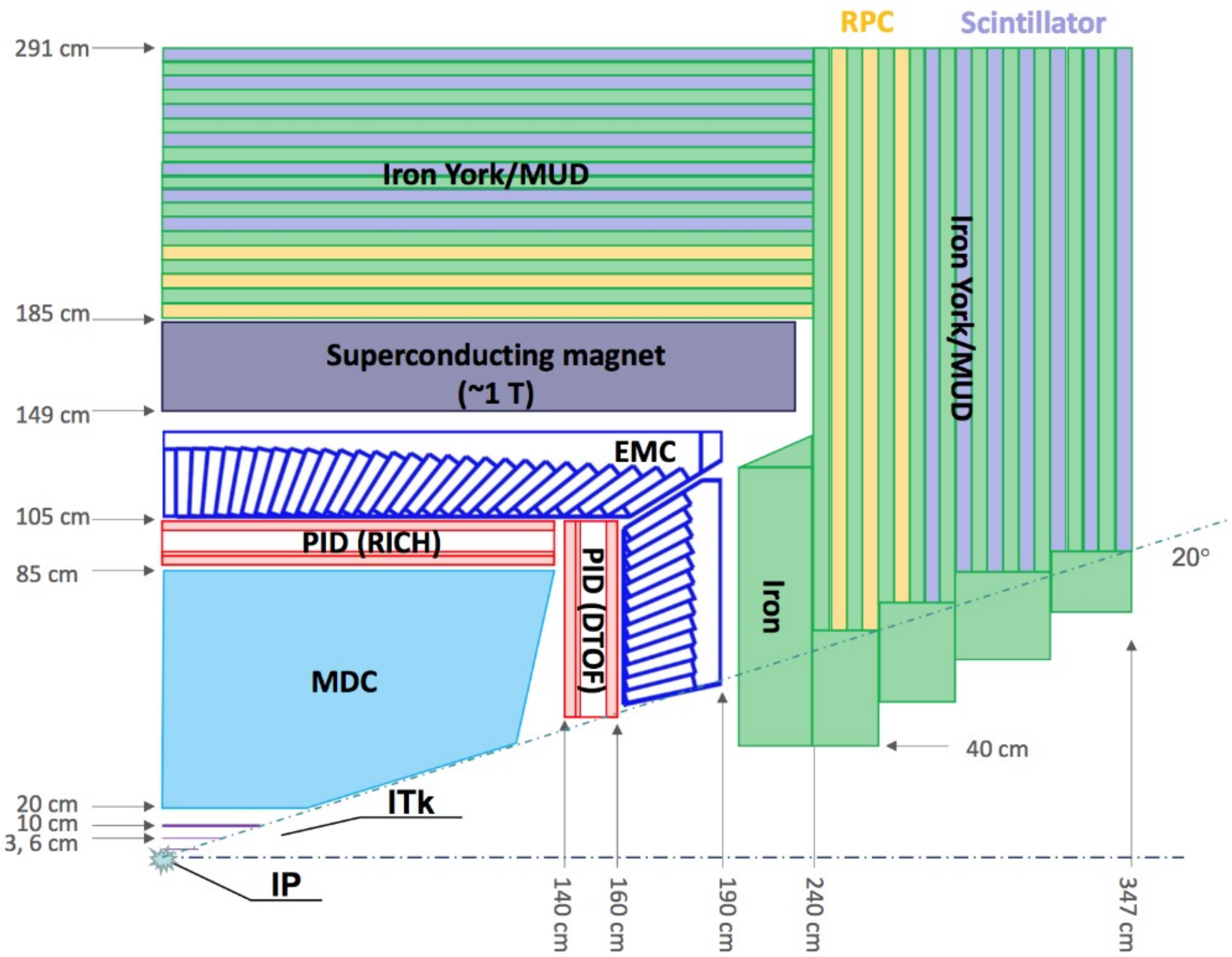




Inner most detector layer: ~3.5 kGy/y, ~2×10^{11} 1MeV n-eq/cm^2/y, ~1 MHz/cm^2

The major challenge is to maintain or even enhance the state of the art performance of **τ-c** detectors in much harsher experimental conditions.

STCF Detector Conceptual Design



Solid Angle Coverage : 94%•4π (θ~20⁰)

- **Inner tracker** (two options)
  - MPGD: cylindrical MPGD
  - Silicon: CMOS MAPS
- **Central tracker**
  - Drift chamber
- **PID**
  - Barrel: RICH with CsI-MPGD
  - Endcaps: DIRC-like TOF (DTOF)
- **EMC**
  - pure CsI + APD
- **Muon detector**
  - RPC + scintillator strips
- **Magnet**
  - Super-conducting solenoid, 1 T

STCF Physics & Detector CDR

82 institutions, 453 authors

arXiv:2303.15790

FRONTIERS OF PHYSICS

REPORT
Volume 19 / Issue 1 / 14701 / 2024

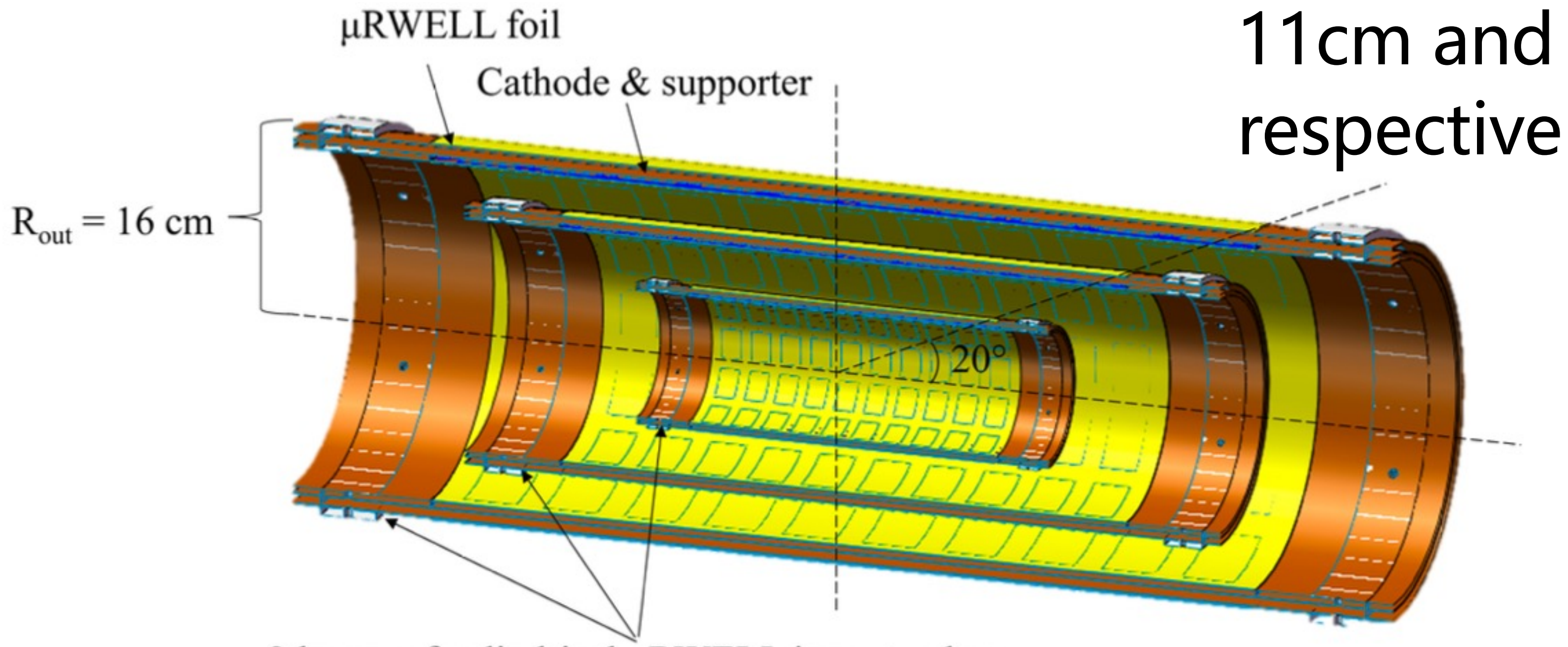
STCF conceptual design report (Volume 1): Physics & detector

M. Achasov[3], X. C. Ai[82], R. Aliberti[38], Q. An[63,72], X. Z. Bai[63,72], Y. Bai[62], O. Bakina[39], A. Barnyakov[3,50], V. Blinov[3,50,51], V. Bobrovnikov[3,51], D. Bodrov[23,60], A. Bogomyagkov[3], A. Bondar[3], I. Boyko[39], Z. H. Bu[73], F. M. Cai[20], H. Cai[77], J. J. Cao[20], Q. H. Cao[54], X. Cao[33], Z. Cao[63,72], Q. Chang[20], K. T. Chao[54], D. Y. Chen[62], H. Chen[81], H. X. Chen[62], J. F. Chen[58], K. Chen[6], L. L. Chen[20], P. Chen[78], S. L. Chen[6], S. M. Chen[66], S. Chen[69], S. P. Chen[69], W. Chen[64], X. Chen[74], X. F. Chen[58], X. R. Chen[33], Y. Chen[32], Y. Q. Chen[36], H. Y. Cheng[34], J. Cheng[48], S. Cheng[28], T. G. Cheng[2], J. P. Dai[80], L. Y. Dai[28], X. C. Dai[54], D. Dedovich[39], A. Denig[19,38], I. Denisenko[39], J. M. Dias[4], D. Z. Ding[58], L. Y. Dong[32], W. H. Dong[63,72], V. Druzhinin[3], D. S. Du[63,72], Y. J. Du[77], Z. G. Du[41], L. M. Duan[33], D. Epifanov[3], Y. L. Fan[77], S. S. Fang[32], Z. J. Fang[63,72], G. Fedotovich[3], C. Q. Feng[63,72], X. Feng[54], Y. T. Feng[63,72], J. L. Fu[69], J. Gao[59], P. S. Ge[73], C. Q. Geng[15], L. S. Geng[2], A. Gilman[71], L. Gong[43], T. Gong[21], B. Gou[33], W. Gradl[38], J. L. Gu[63,72], A. Guevara[4], L. C. Gui[26], A. Q. Guo[33], F. K. Guo[4,69,2], J. C. Guo[63,72], J. Guo[59], Y. P. Guo[11], Z. H. Guo[16], A. Guskov[39], K. L. Han[69], L. Han[63,72], M. Han[63,72], X. Q. Hao[20], J. B. He[69], S. Q. He[63,72], X. G. He[59], Y. L. He[20], Z. B. He[33], Z. X. Heng[20], B. L. Hou[63,72], T. J. Hou[74], Y. R. Hou[69], C. Y. Hu[74], H. M. Hu[32], K. Hu[57], R. J. Hu[33], X. H. Hu[9], Y. C. Hu[49], J. Hua[61], G. S. Huang[63,72], J. S. Huang[47], M. Huang[69], Q. Y. Huang[69], W. Q. Huang[69], X. T. Huang[57], X. J. Huang[33], Y. B. Huang[14], Y. S. Huang[64], N. Hüsken[38], V. Ivanov[3], Q. P. Ji[20], J. J. Jia[77], S. Jia[62], Z. K. Jia[63,72], H. B. Jiang[77], J. Jiang[57], S. Z. Jiang[14], J. B. Jiao[57], Z. Jiao[24], H. J. Jing[69], X. L. Kang[8], X. S. Kang[43], B. C. Ke[82], M. Kenzie[5], A. Khoukaz[76], I. Koop[3,50,51], E. Kravchenko[3,51], A. Kuzmin[3], Y. Lei[60], E. Levichev[3], C. H. Li[42], C. Li[55], D. Y. Li[33], F. Li[63,72], G. Li[55], G. Li[15], H. B. Li[32,69], H. Li[63,72], H. N. Li[61], H. J. Li[20], H. L. Li[27], J. M. Li[63,72], J. Li[32], L. Li[56], L. Li[59], L. Y. Li[63,72], N. Li[64], P. R. Li[41], R. H. Li[30], S. Li[59], T. Li[57], W. J. Li[20], X. Li[33], X. H. Li[74], X. Q. Li[6], X. H. Li[63,72], Y. Li[79], Y. Y. Li[72], Z. J. Li[33], H. Liang[63,72], J. H. Liang[61], Y. T. Liang[33], G. R. Liao[13], L. Z. Liao[25], Y. Liao[61], C. X. Lin[69], D. X. Lin[33], X. S. Lin[63,72], B. J. Liu[32], C. W. Liu[15], D. Liu[63,72], F. Liu[6], G. M. Liu[61], H. B. Liu[14], J. Liu[54], J. J. Liu[74], J. B. Liu[63,72], K. Liu[41], K. Y. Liu[43], K. Liu[59], L. Liu[63,72], Q. Liu[69], S. B. Liu[63,72], T. Liu[11], X. Liu[41], Y. W. Liu[63,72], Y. Liu[82], Y. L. Liu[63,72], Z. Q. Liu[57], Z. Y. Liu[41], Z. W. Liu[45], I. Logashenko[3], Y. Long[63,72], C. G. Lu[33], J. X. Lu[2], N. Lu[63,72], Q. F. Lü[26], Y. Lu[7], Y. Lu[69], Z. Lu[62], P. Lukin[3], F. J. Luo[74], T. Luo[11], X. F. Luo[6], H. J. Lyu[24], X. R. Lyu[69], J. P. Ma[35], P. Ma[33], Y. Ma[15], Y. M. Ma[33], F. Maas[19,38], S. Malde[71], D. Matvienko[3], Z. X. Meng[70], R. Mitchell[29], A. Nefediev[40], Y. Nefedov[39], S. L. Olsen[22,53], Q. Ouyang[32,63], P. Pakhlov[23], G. Pakhlova[23,52], X. Pan[60], Y. Pan[62], E. Passemar[29,65,67], Y. P. Pei[63,72], H. P. Peng[63,72], L. Peng[27], X. Y. Peng[8], X. J. Peng[41], K. Peters[12], S. Pivovarov[3], E. Pyata[3], B. B. Qi[63,72], Y. Q. Qi[63,72], W. B. Qian[69], Y. Qian[33], C. F. Qiao[69], J. J. Qin[74], J. J. Qin[63,72], L. Q. Qin[13], X. S. Qin[57], T. L. Qiu[33], J. Rademacker[68], C. F. Redmer[38], H. Y. Sang[63,72], M. Saur[54], W. Shan[26], X. Y. Shan[63,72], L. L. Shang[20], M. Shao[63,72], L. Shekhtman[3], C. P. Shen[11], J. M. Shen[28], Z. T. Shen[63,72], H. C. Shi[63,72], X. D. Shi[63,72], B. Shwartz[3], A. Sokolov[3], J. J. Song[20], W. M. Song[36], Y. Song[63,72], Y. X. Song[10], A. Sukharev[3,51], J. F. Sun[20], L. Sun[77], X. M. Sun[6], Y. J. Sun[63,72], Z. P. Sun[33], J. Tang[64], S. S. Tang[63,72], Z. B. Tang[63,72], C. H. Tian[63,72], J. S. Tian[78], Y. Tian[33], Y. Tikhonov[3], K. Todyshev[3,51], T. Uglov[52], V. Vorobyev[3], B. D. Wan[15], B. L. Wang[69], B. Wang[63,72], D. Y. Wang[54], G. Y. Wang[21], G. L. Wang[17], H. L. Wang[61], J. Wang[49], J. H. Wang[63,72], J. C. Wang[63,72], M. L. Wang[32], R. Wang[63,72], R. Wang[33], S. B. Wang[59], W. Wang[59], W. P. Wang[63,72], X. C. Wang[20], X. D. Wang[74], X. L. Wang[63,72], X. L. Wang[20], X. P. Wang[2], X. F. Wang[41],

Tracking System : inner tracker + main drift chamber

Gaseous option: MPGD

3 layers at 6cm, 11cm and 16 cm, respectively.

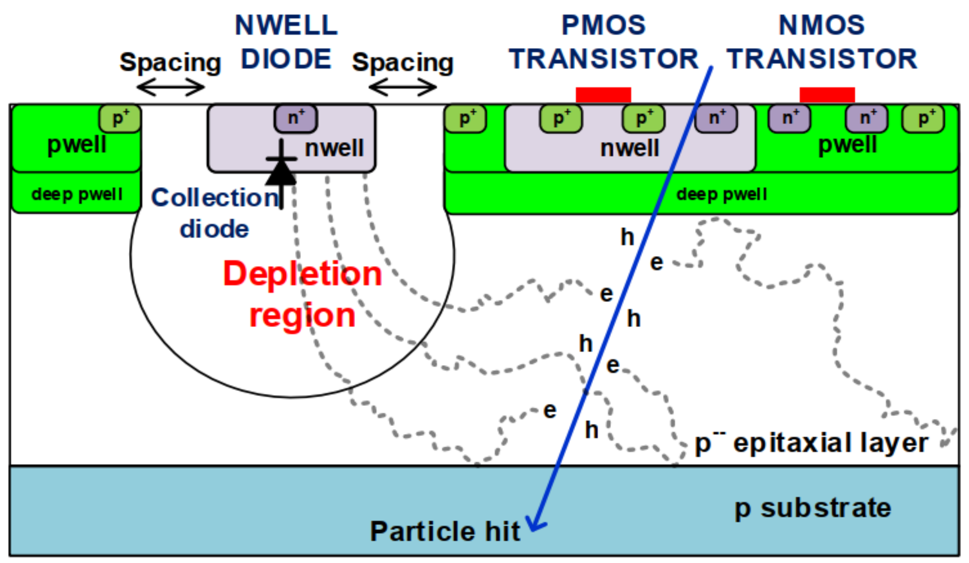


3 layers of cylindrical µRWELL inner tracker

(with sensitive length of 33, 61, 88 cm respectively)

Material budget <0.3%X_0/layer

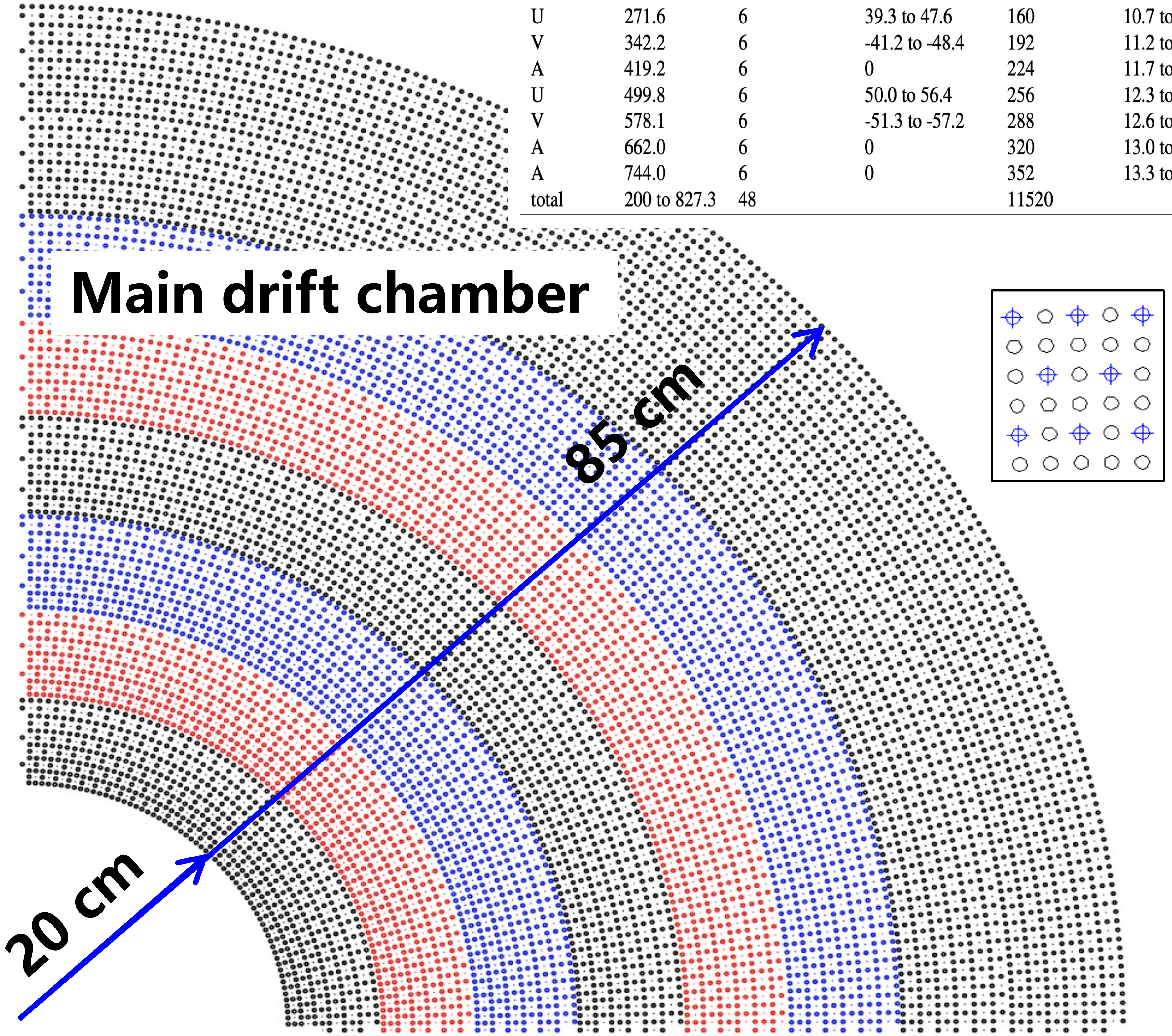
Silicon option: CMOS MAPS



单片有源像素探测器

3 layers at 3.6cm, 9.8cm and 16 cm, respectively.

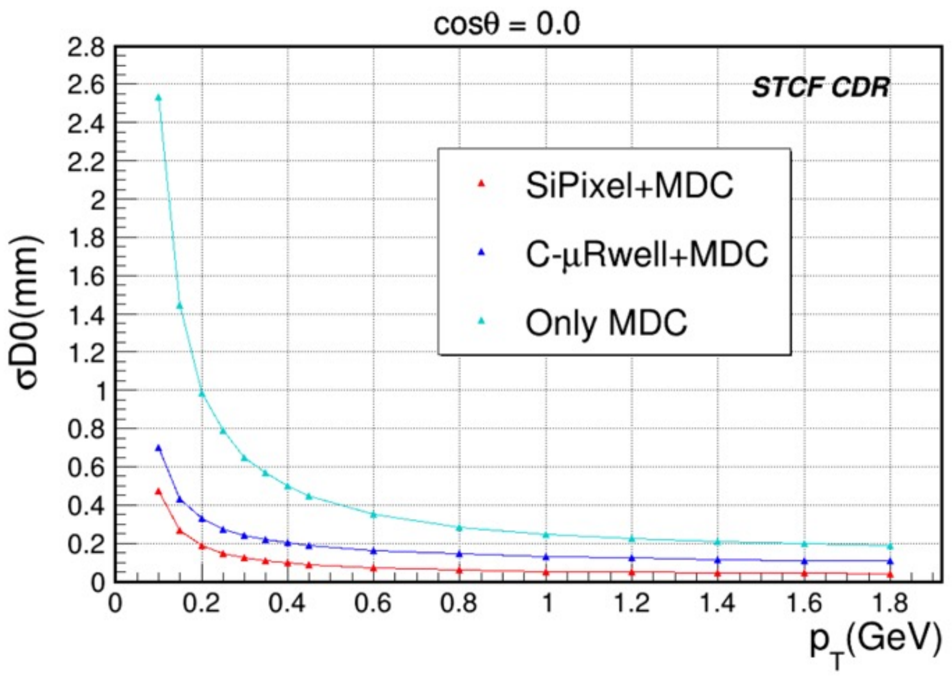
Superlayer	Radius (mm)	Num. of Layers	Inclination (mrad)	Num. of Cells	Cell size (mm)
A	200.0	6	0	128	9.8 to 12.5
U	271.6	6	39.3 to 47.6	160	10.7 to 12.9
V	342.2	6	-41.2 to -48.4	192	11.2 to 13.2
A	419.2	6	0	224	11.7 to 13.5
U	499.8	6	50.0 to 56.4	256	12.3 to 13.8
V	578.1	6	-51.3 to -57.2	288	12.6 to 14.0
A	662.0	6	0	320	13.0 to 14.3
A	744.0	6	0	352	13.3 to 14.5
total	200 to 827.3	48		11520	



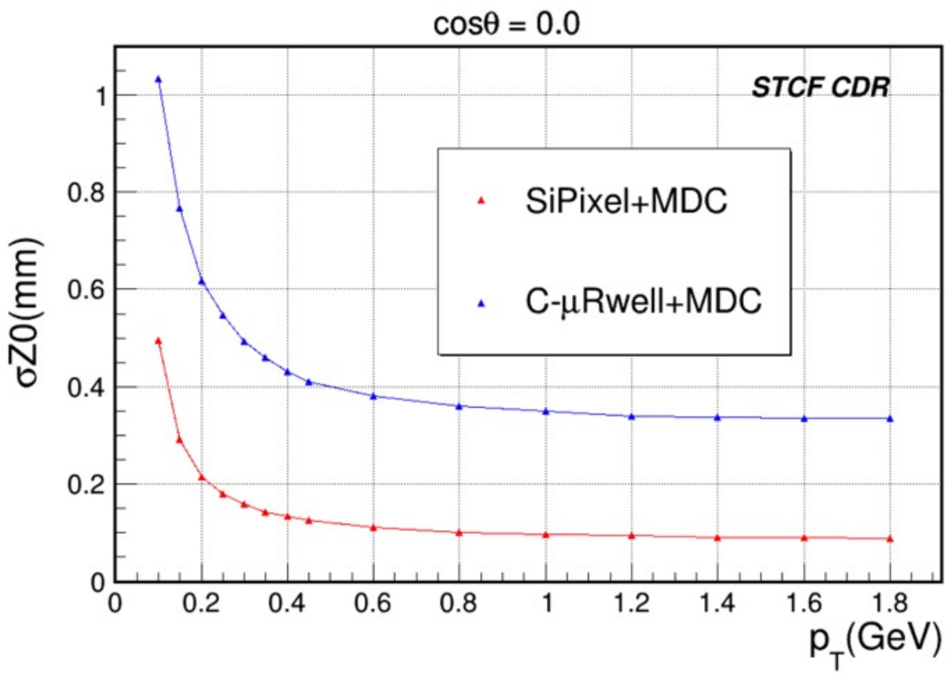
Inner tracker

Total material budget ~ 4%X_0 (walls included)

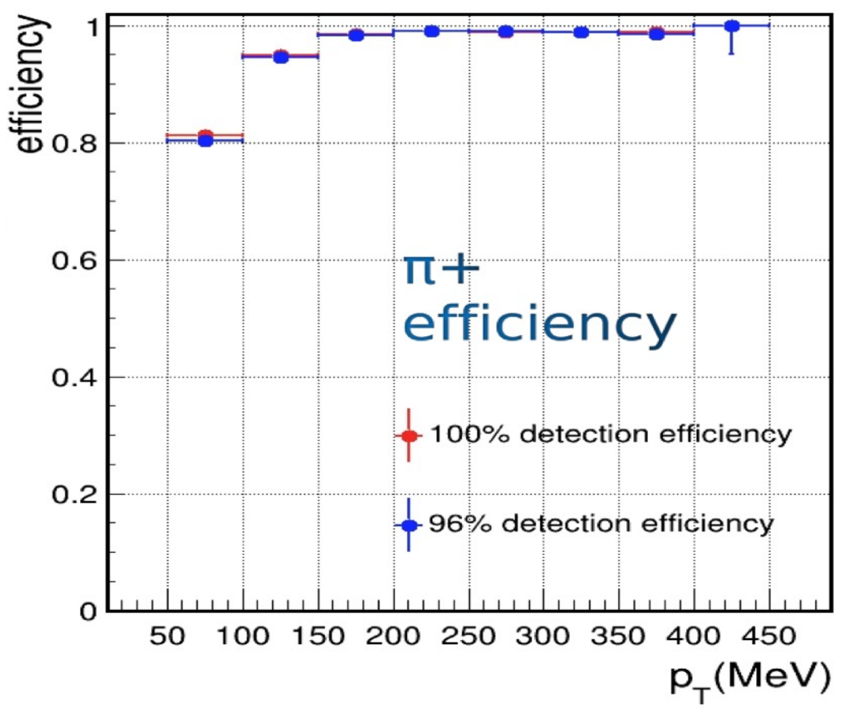
Combined Tracking Performance

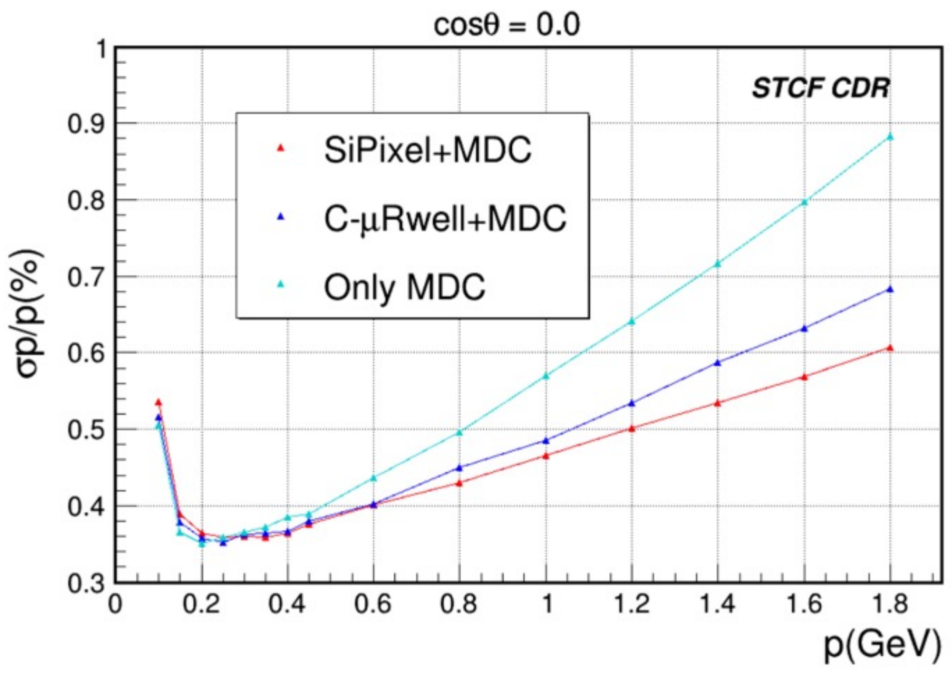


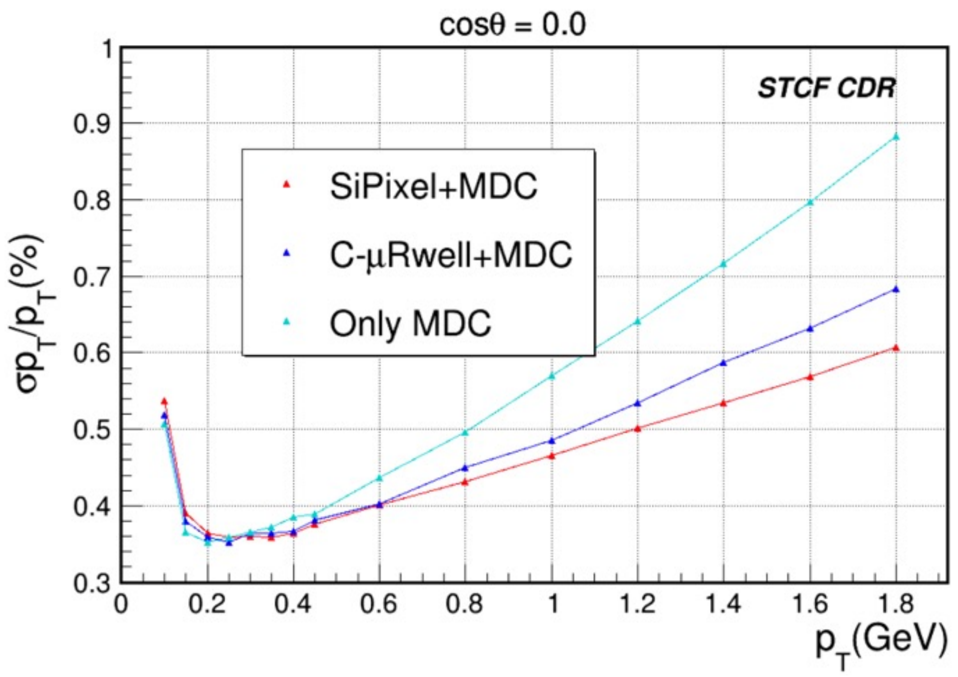
(a)

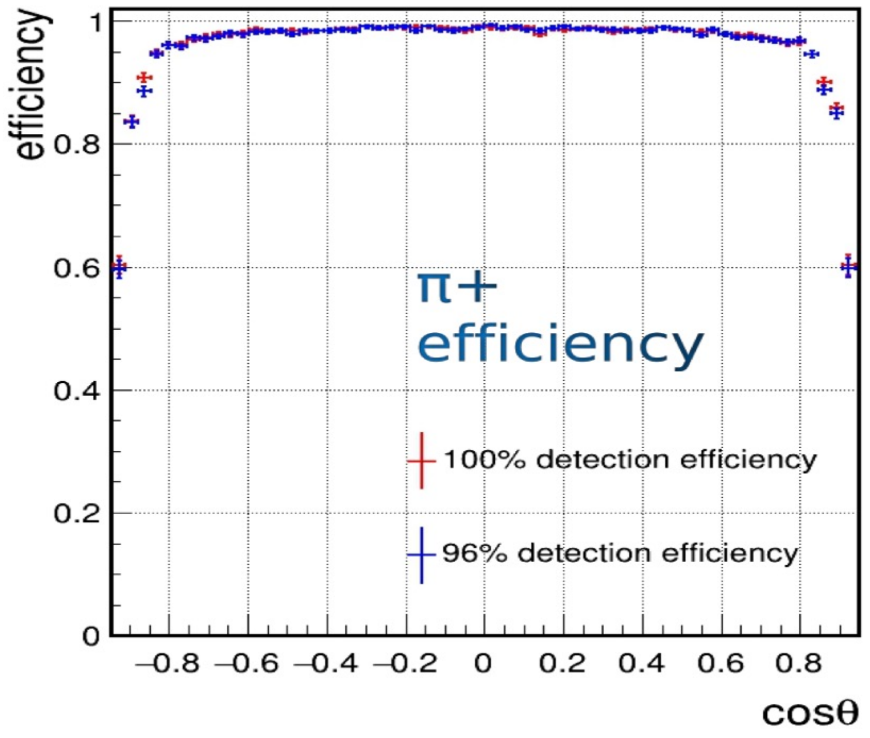


(b)





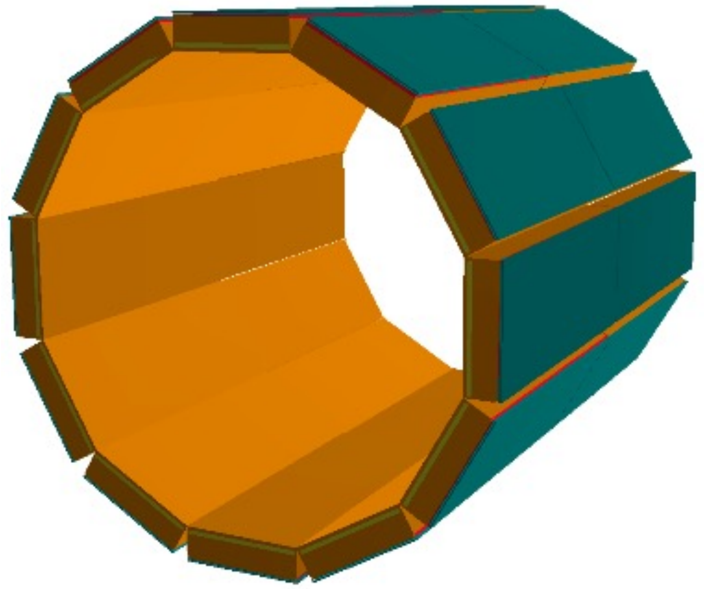


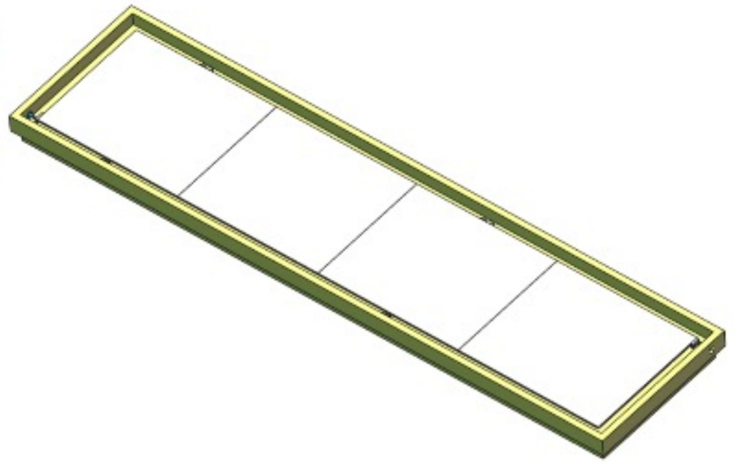


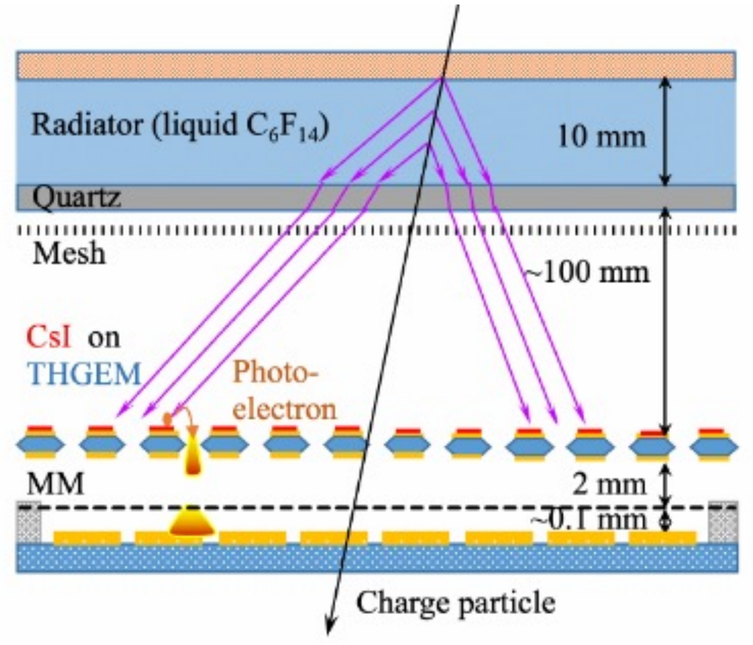
Ongoing layout optimization of the tracking system, particularly targeting low momentum tracking performance.

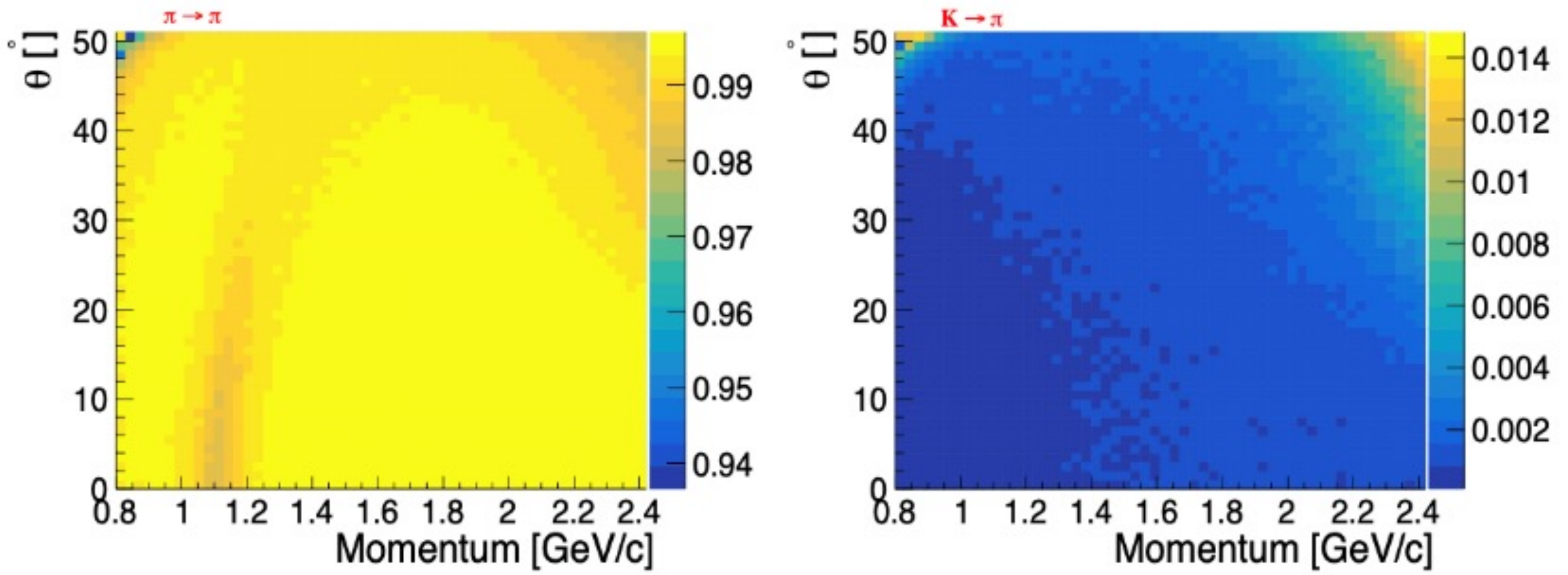
Particle Identification

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





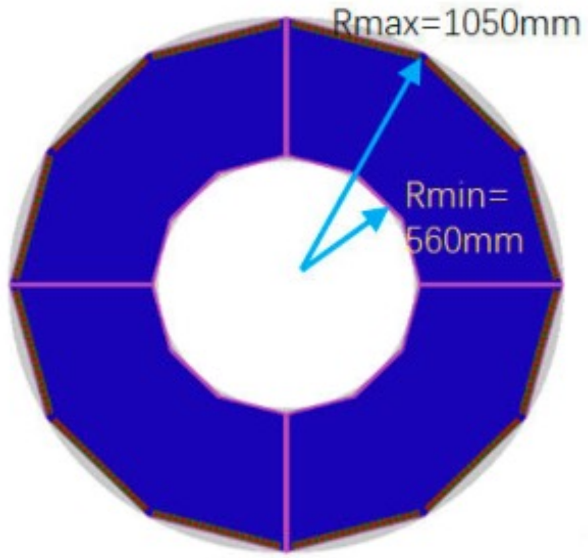


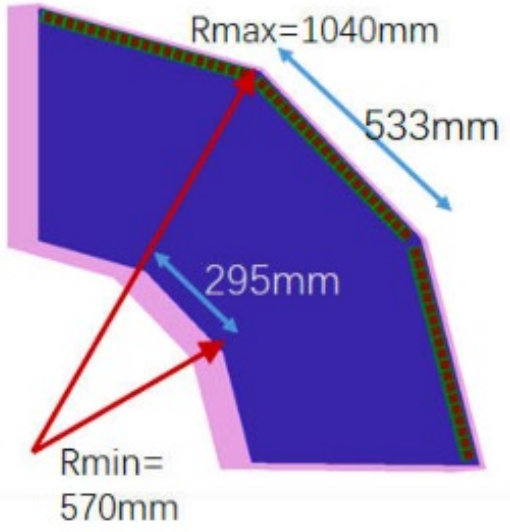


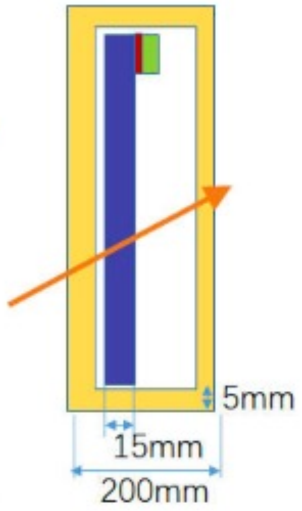
Material budget < $0.3X_0$

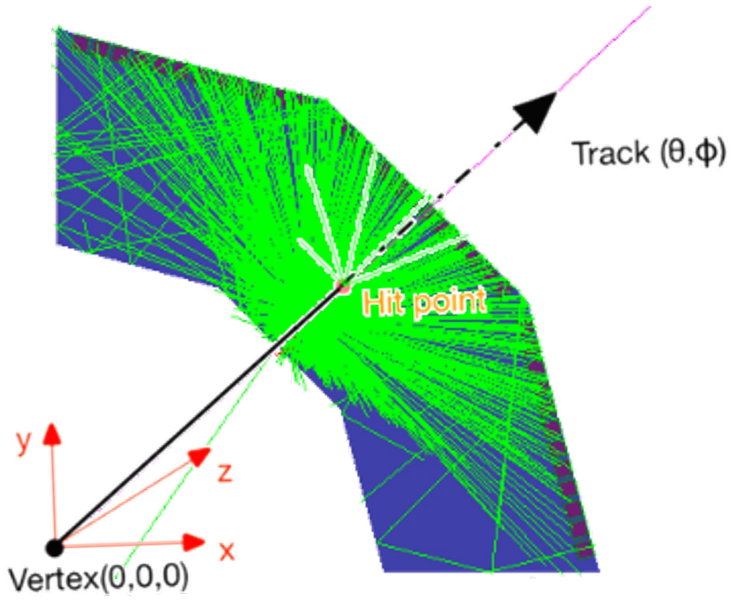
K/π > 4 σ @2.0GeV/c

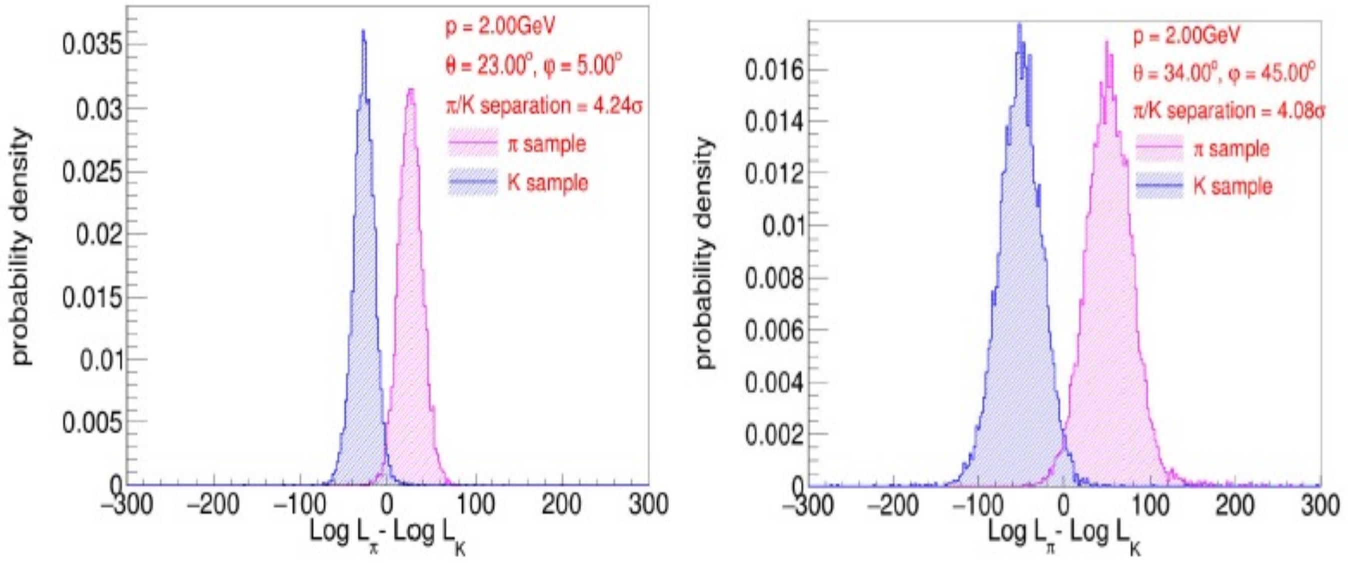
- **Endcaps : A DIRC-like high-resolution TOF detector (DTOF)**





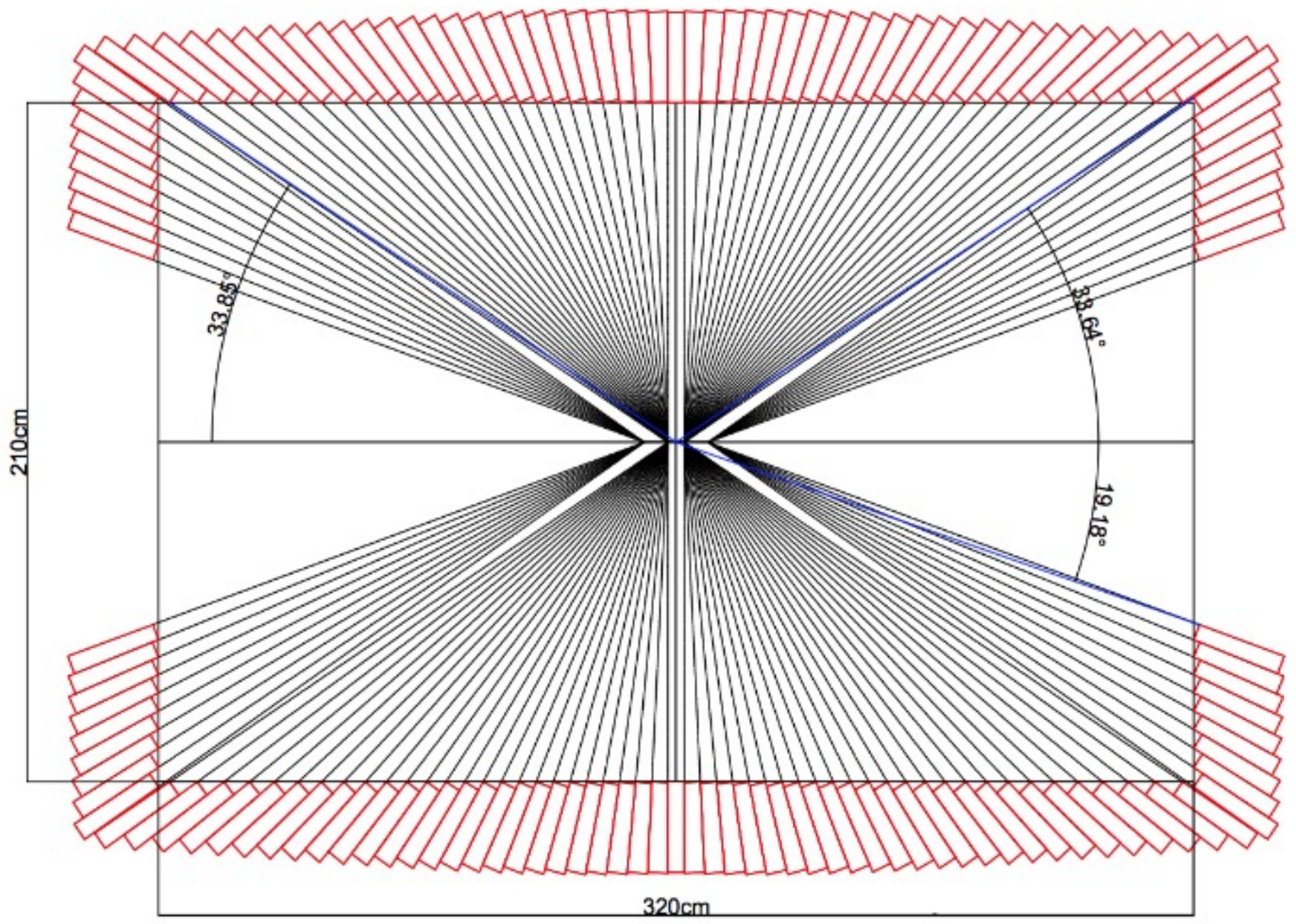


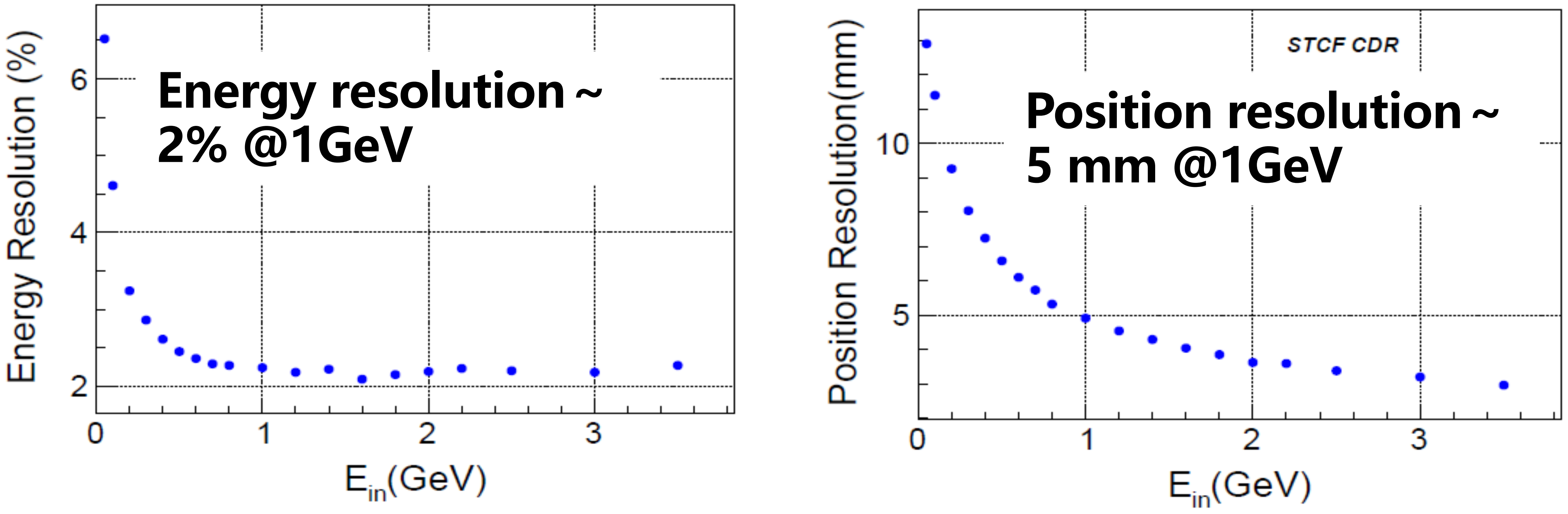




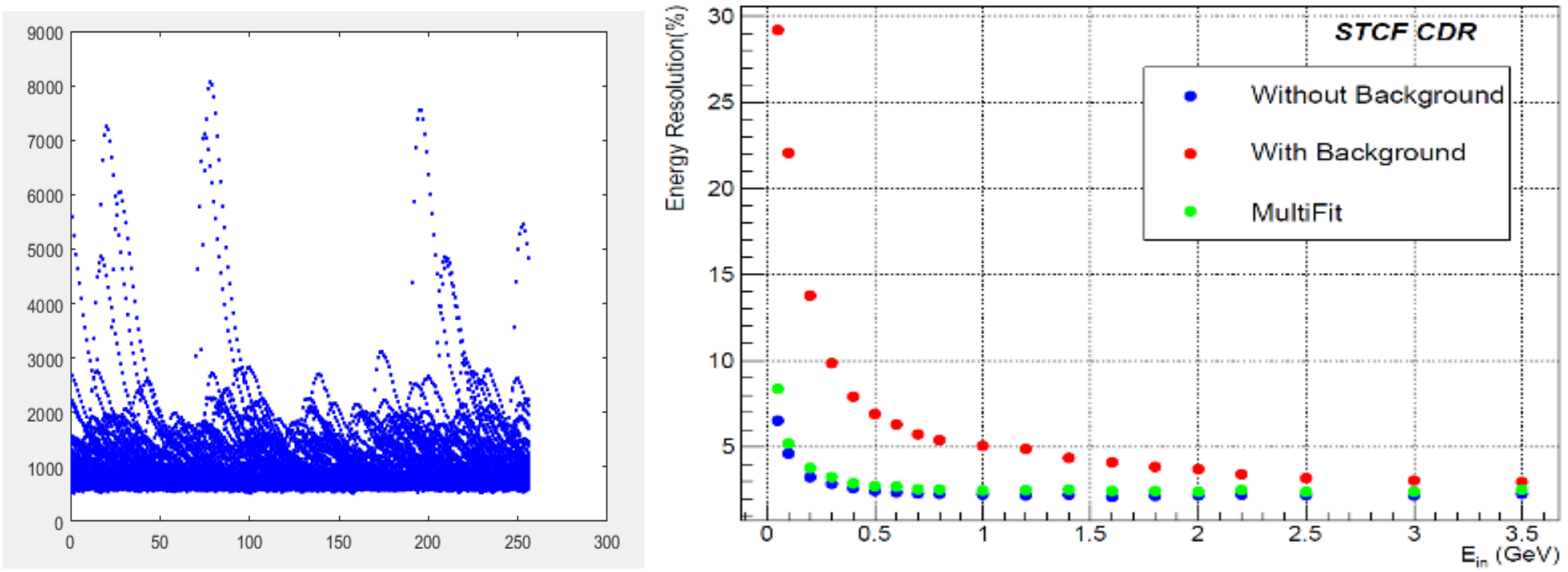
Electromagnetic Calorimeter

- **A crystal calorimeter using pure CsI to tackle the high background rate (> 1 MHz/crystal)**
  - crystal size: 28cm ($15X_0$), $5\times5cm^2$
  - 6732 crystals in barrel, 1938 crystals in endcaps
  - defocused layout
  - 4 large area APDs ($1\times1cm^2$) to enhance light yield



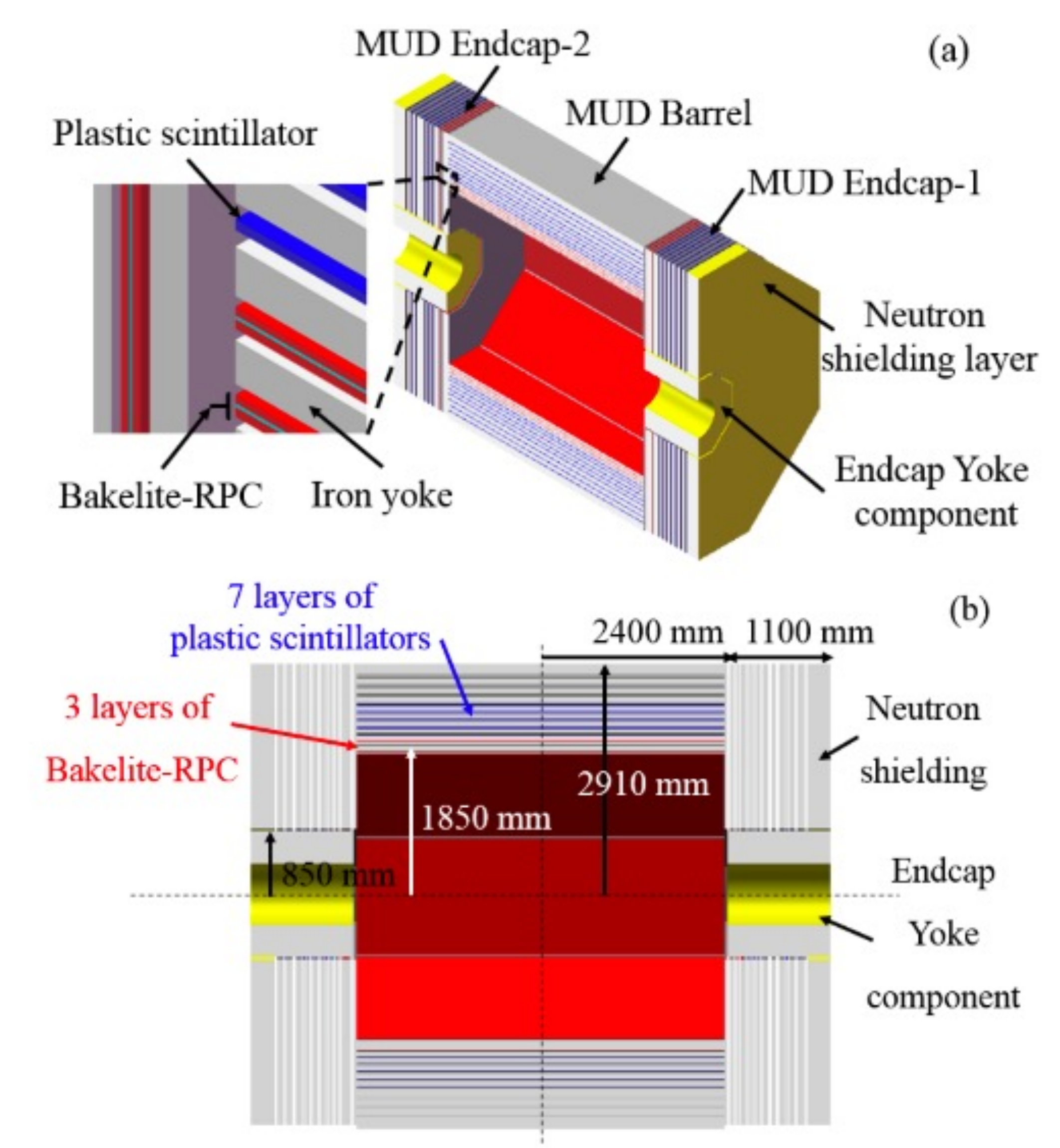


Simulation assuming a light yield of 100pe/MeV



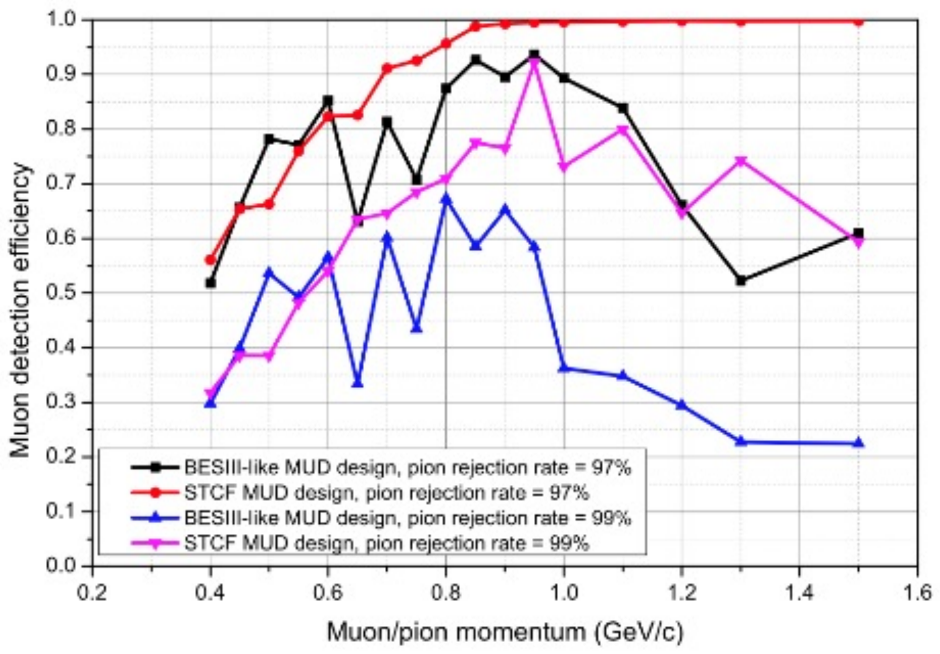
Pileup removal with waveform fitting

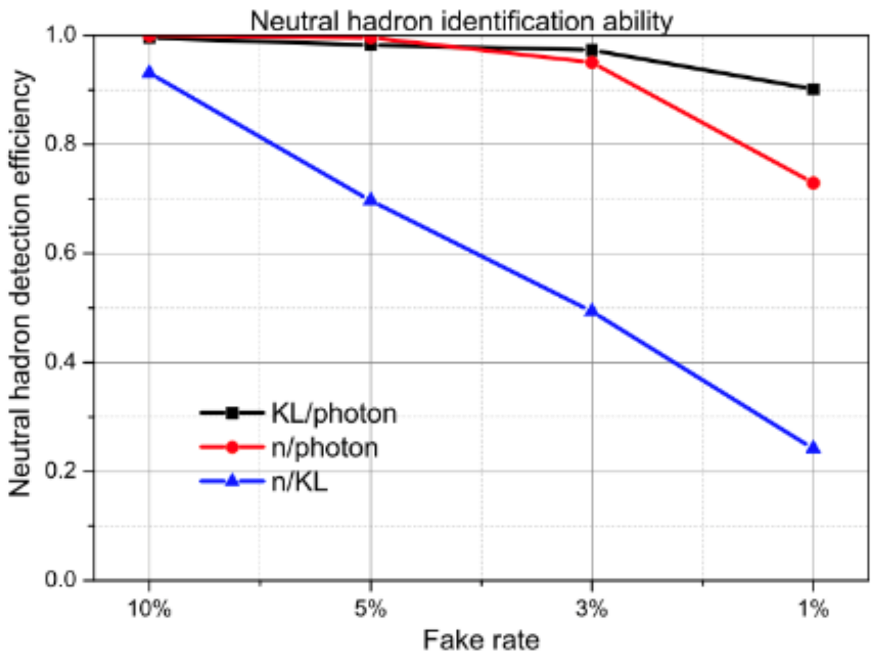
Muon Detector



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] (λ=16.77 cm)	4/4/4.5/4.5/6/6/6/8/8 cm Total: 51 cm, 3.04λ
Solid angle	79.2%×4π in barrel 14.8%×4π in endcap 94%×4π in total
Total area [m^2]	Barrel ~717 Endcap ~520 Total ~1237

- A hybrid design with RPC and scintillator strips for optimal overall performance
  - RPC for inner layers : not sensitive to background
  - Scintillator for outer layers: sensitive to hadrons
- Key design parameters have been optimized for muon and neutral hadron identification performance
  - Inner 3 RPC layers + outer 7 scintillator layers

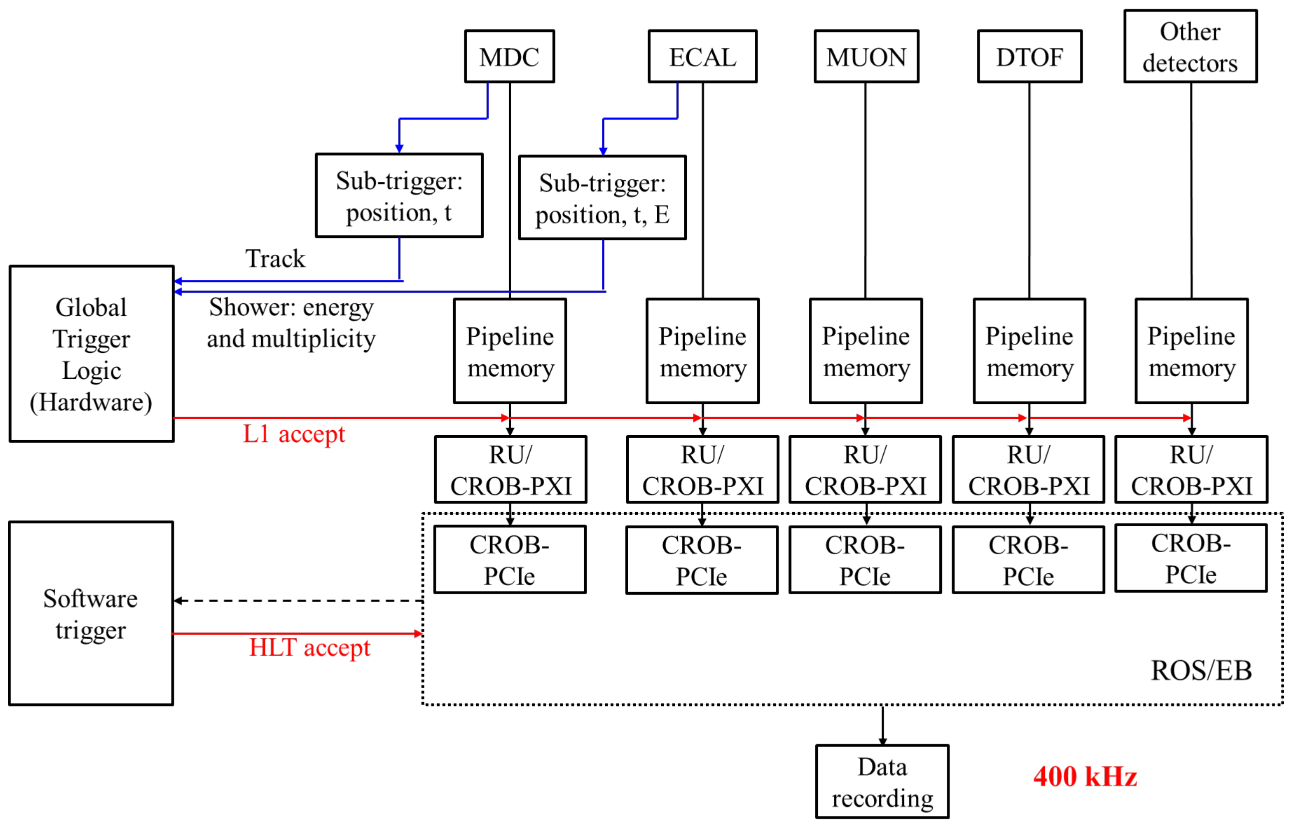


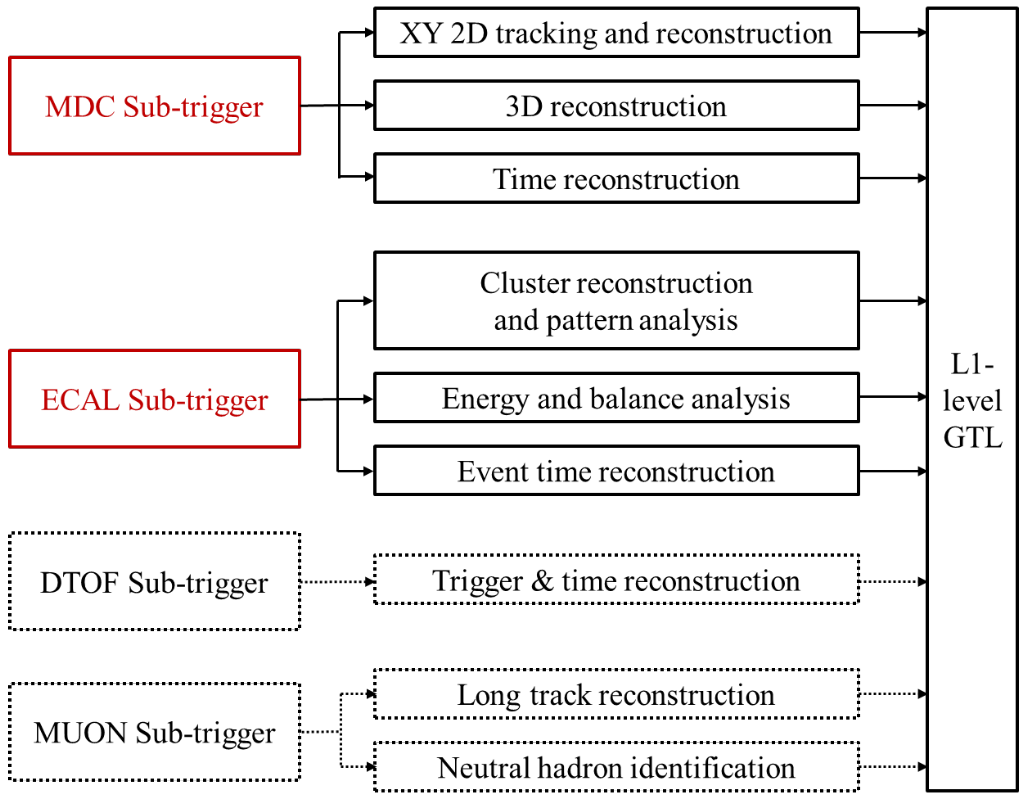


Using BDT combining the muon detector and EMC

Trigger and DAQ

Physics event rate ~ 400 kHz

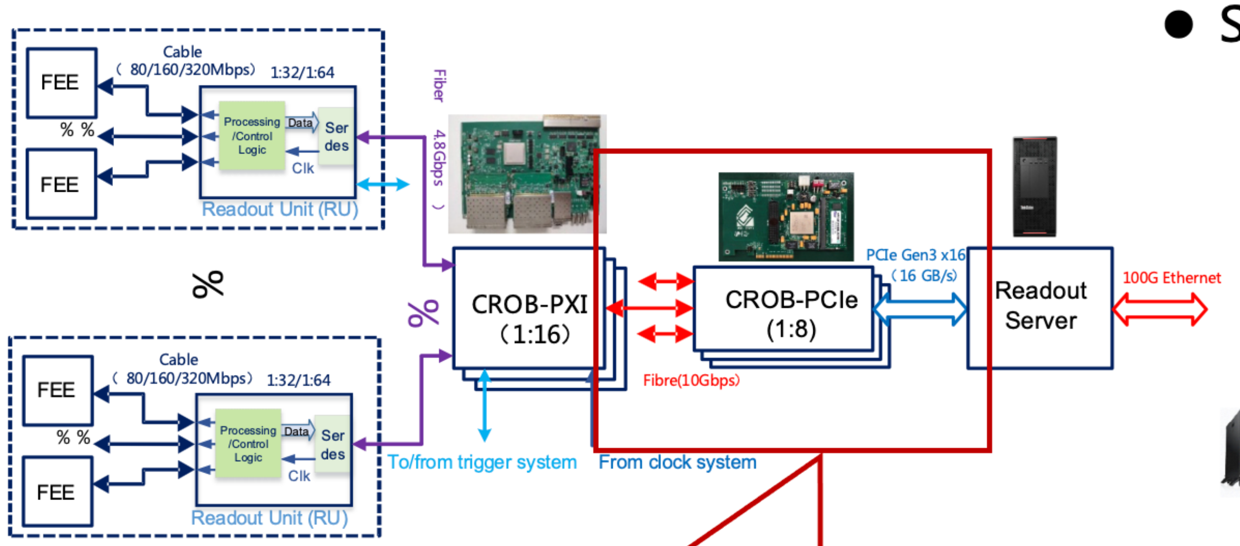




Component	Num. of channels	Readout time window	Event size (B)	Total (B/s)
ITK (Silicon)	50M	500 ns	14300	5.72G
ITK (μRWELL)	10552	500 ns	17232	6.89G
MDC	11520	1 μs	20400	8.16G
PID (RICH)	518400	500 ns	15600	6.24G
PID (DTOF)	6912	500 ns	7380	2.95G
EMC	8670	500 ns	15000	6.00G
MUD	41280	500 ns	262	105M
Total(Silicon)	50.6M	–	72.9k	29.2G
Total(μRWELL)	594k	–	75.9k	30.4G

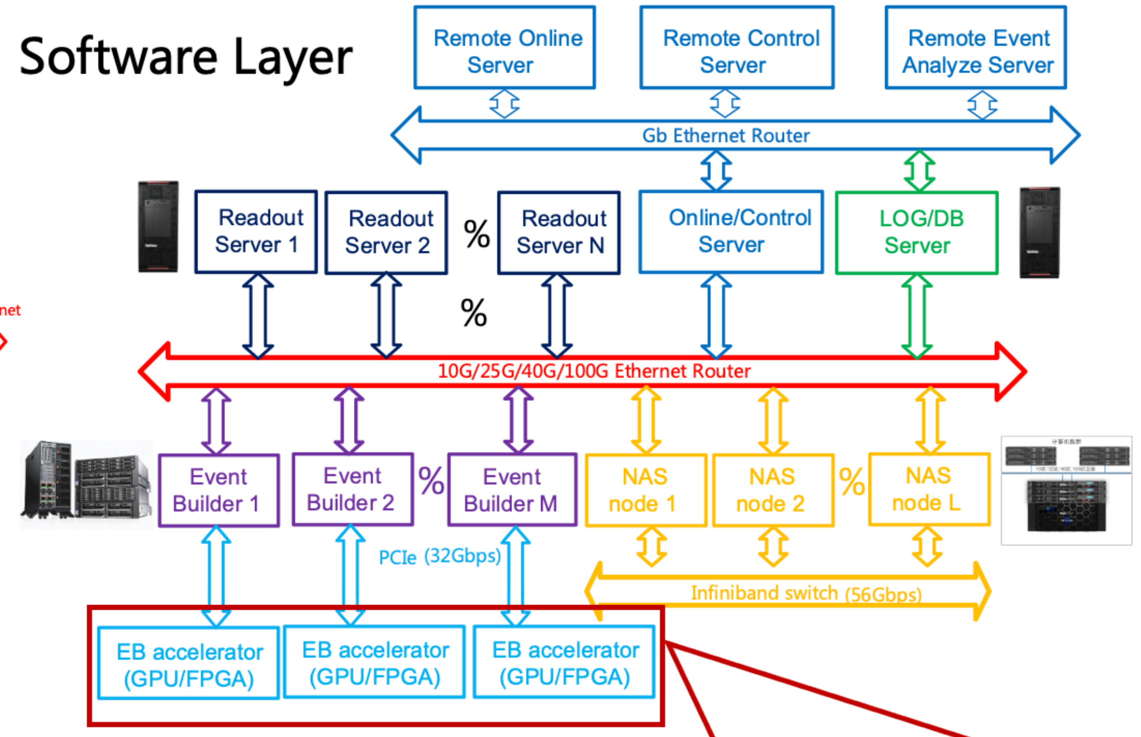
Raw data rate > 200 GB/s , triggered data rate ~ 30 GB/s

- FPGA Layer



Optional：
FPGA 10G Ethernet core： FPGA → Computer Farm

- Software Layer

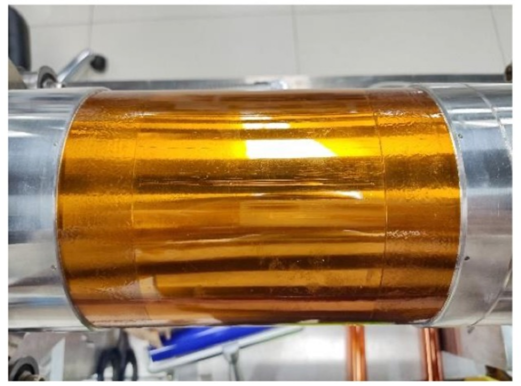


Optional：heterogeneous computing based on FPGA and/or GPU

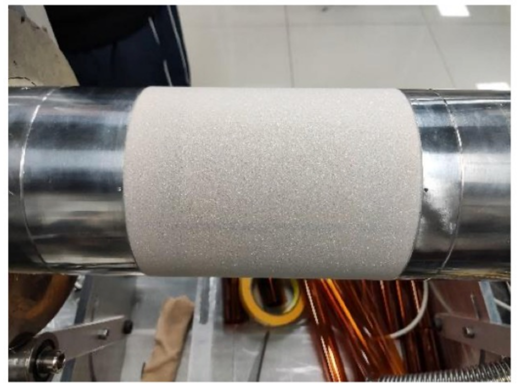
Detector R&D Highlights

Cylindrical MPGD (uRWELL, uRGroove)

1、封装kapton层

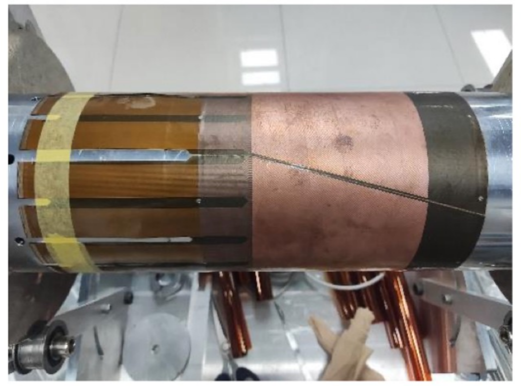


2、PMI泡沫层

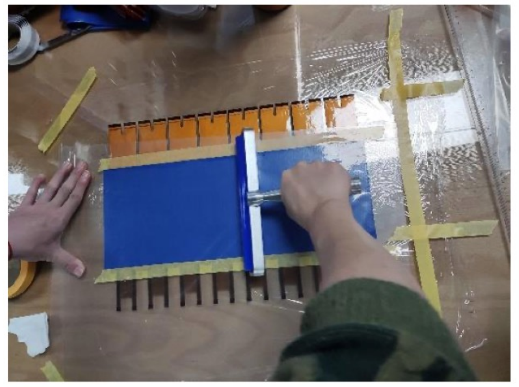


3、V向读出条上胶

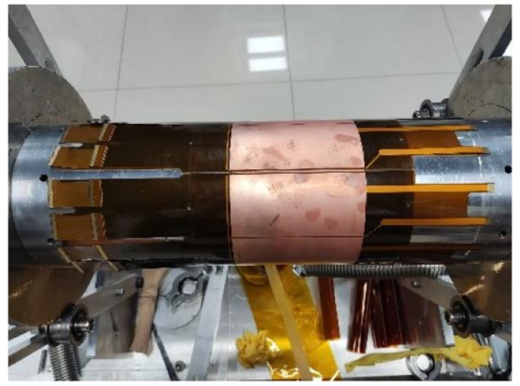
4、V向读出条粘接



5、X向读出条上胶

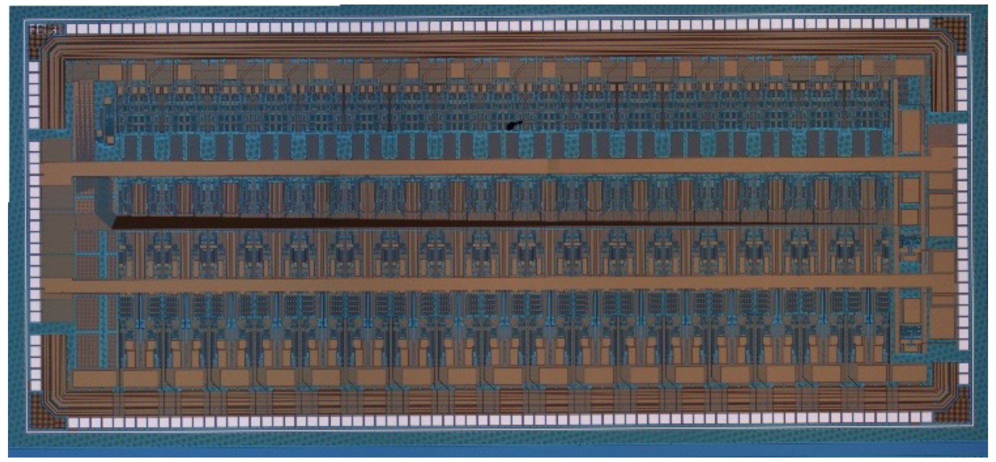


5、X向读出条粘接

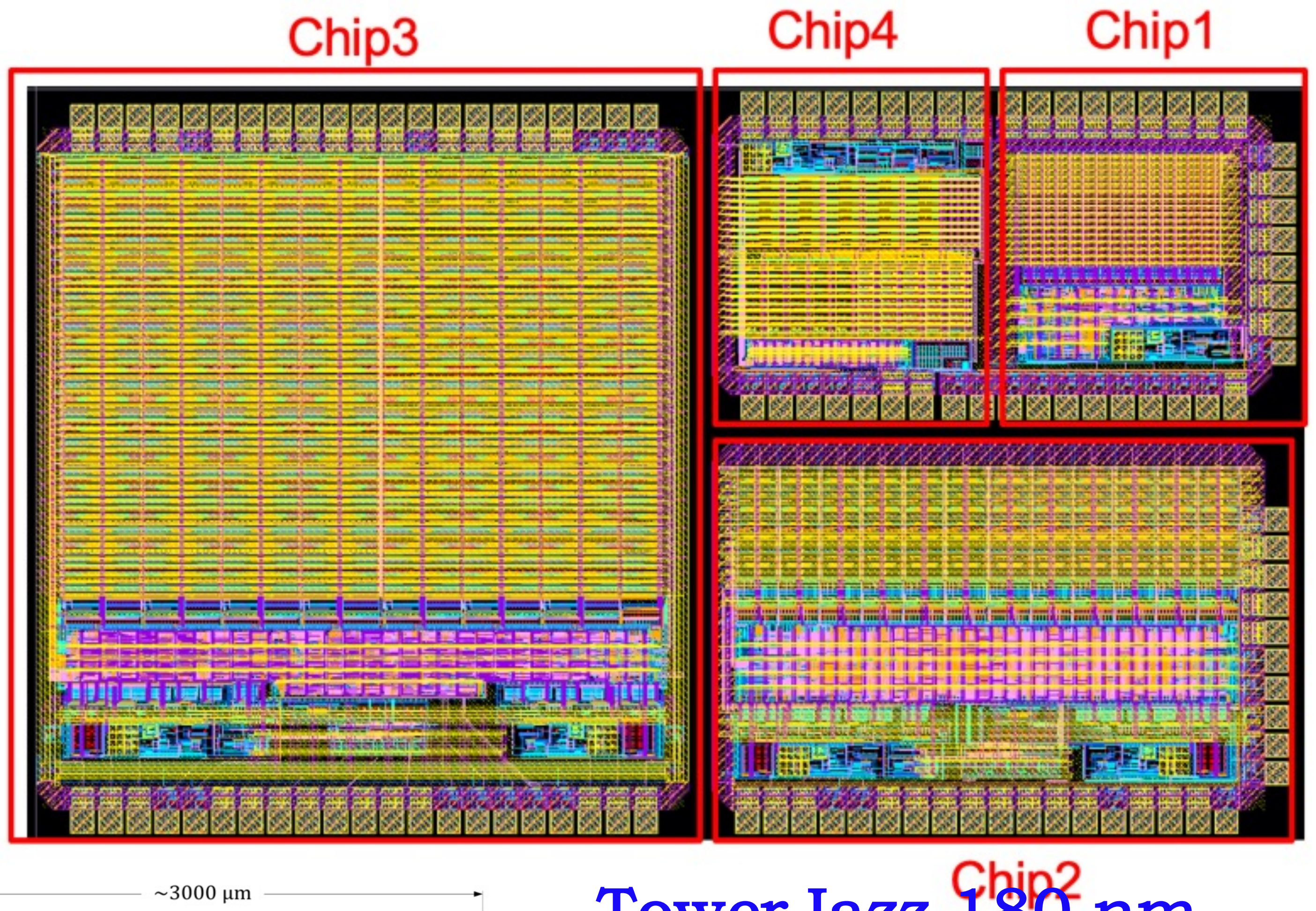


Ultra-low mass DLC resistive electrode

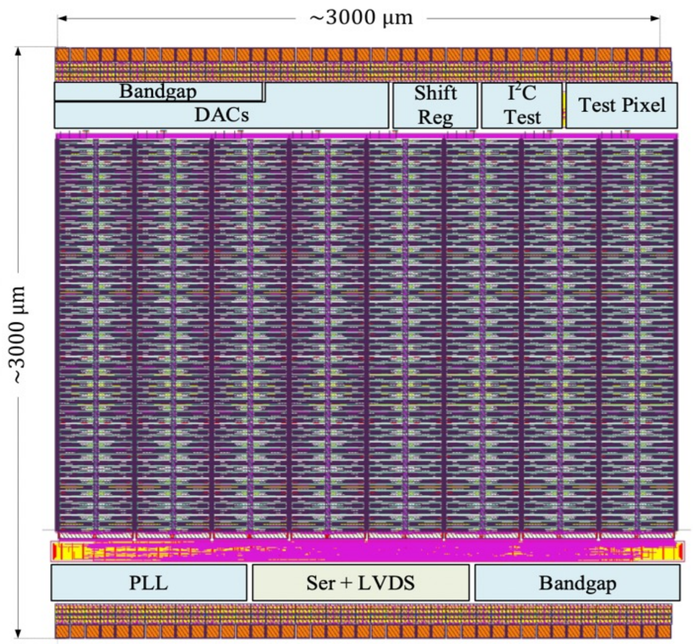
ASIC: σ_t <10 ns@5fC&20pF counting rate > 4 MHz



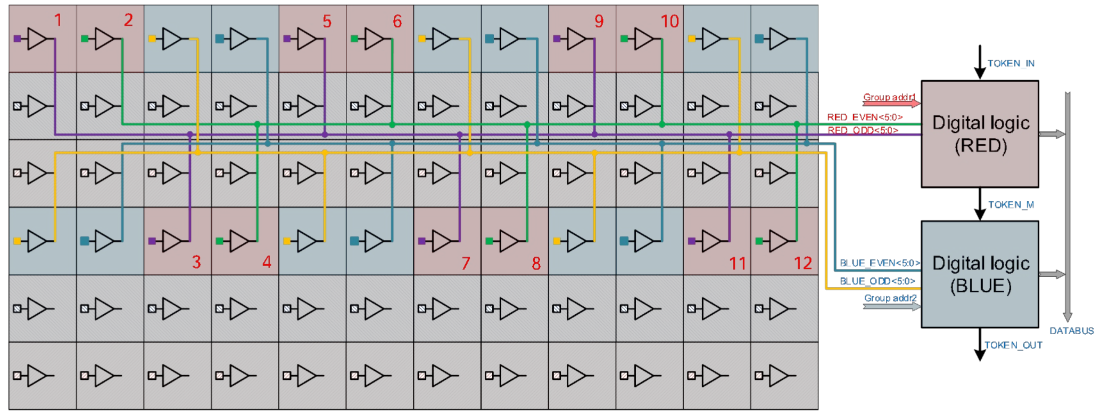
MAPS: aiming for a low-power chip design with timing capability



TowerJazz 180 nm



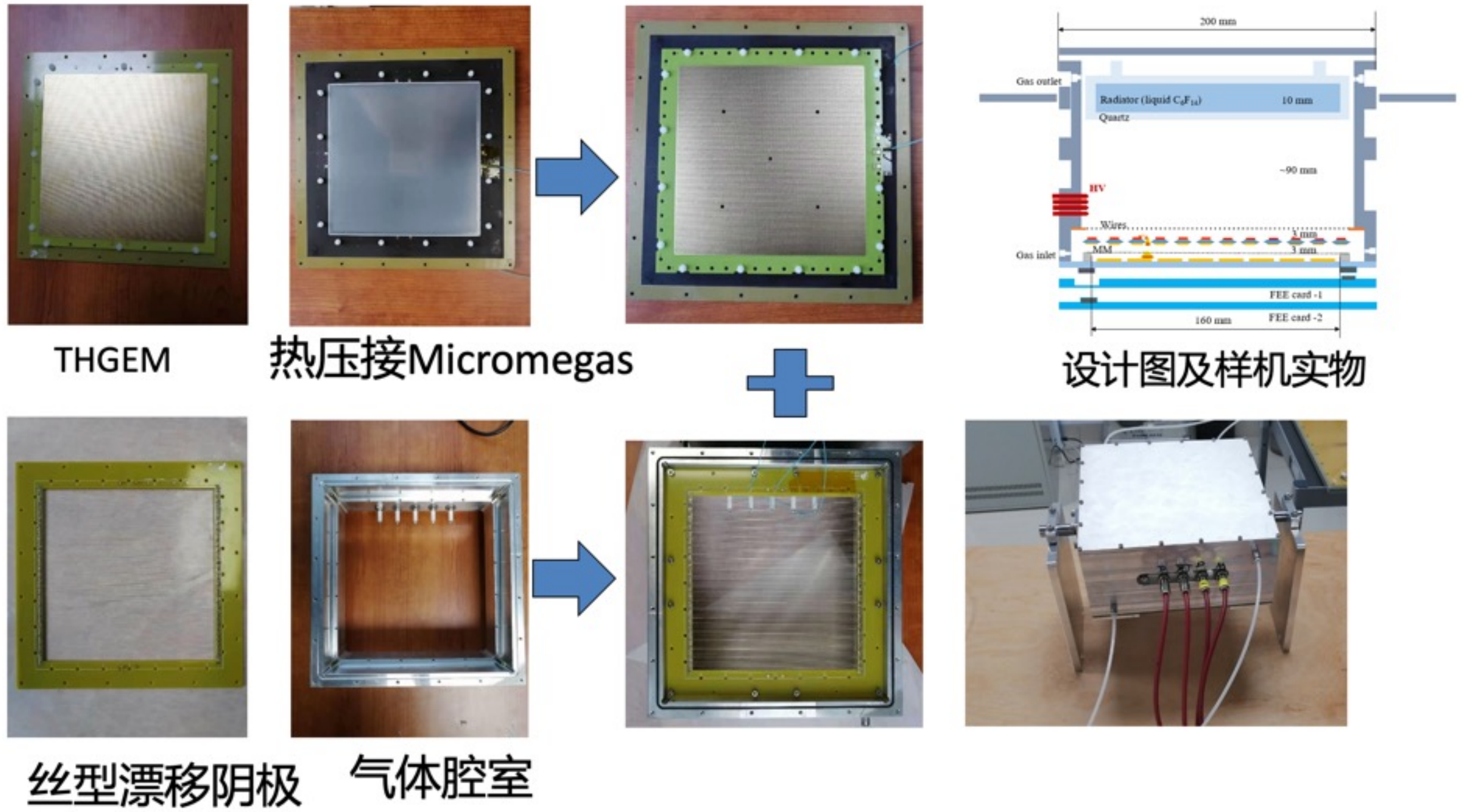
FCIS 90 nm



GSMC 130nm

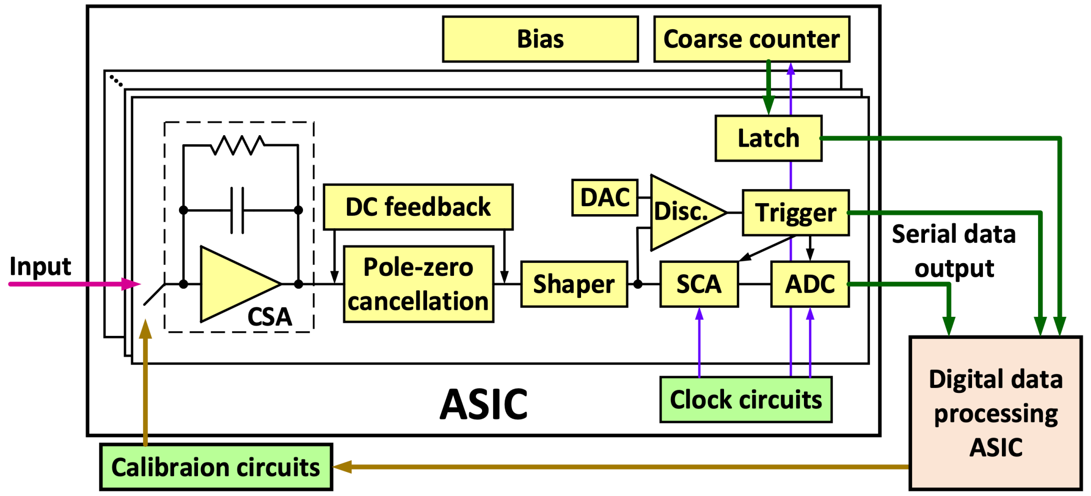
Detector R&D Highlights

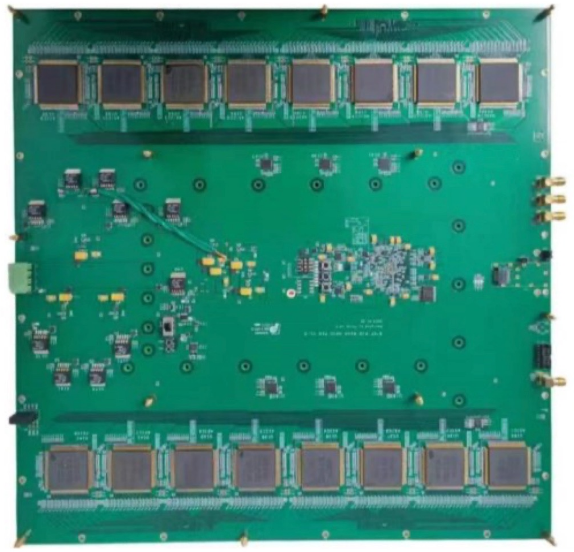
30cm*30cm RICH prototype



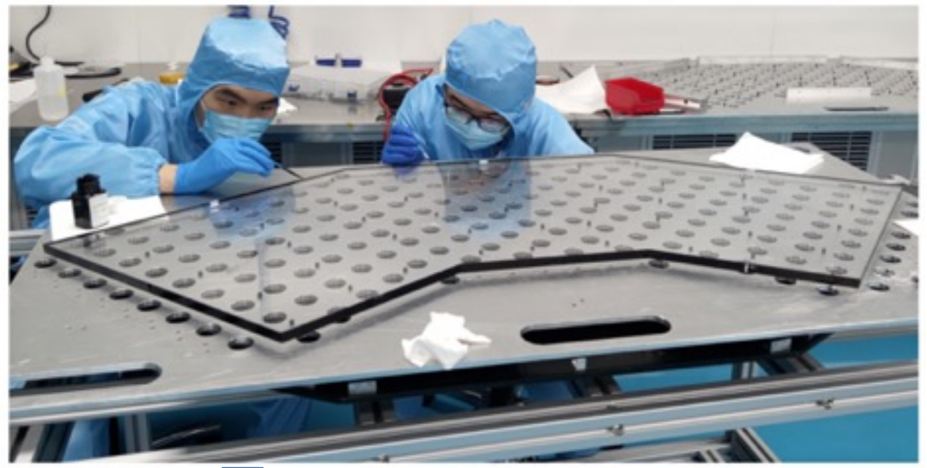
RICH readout ASIC

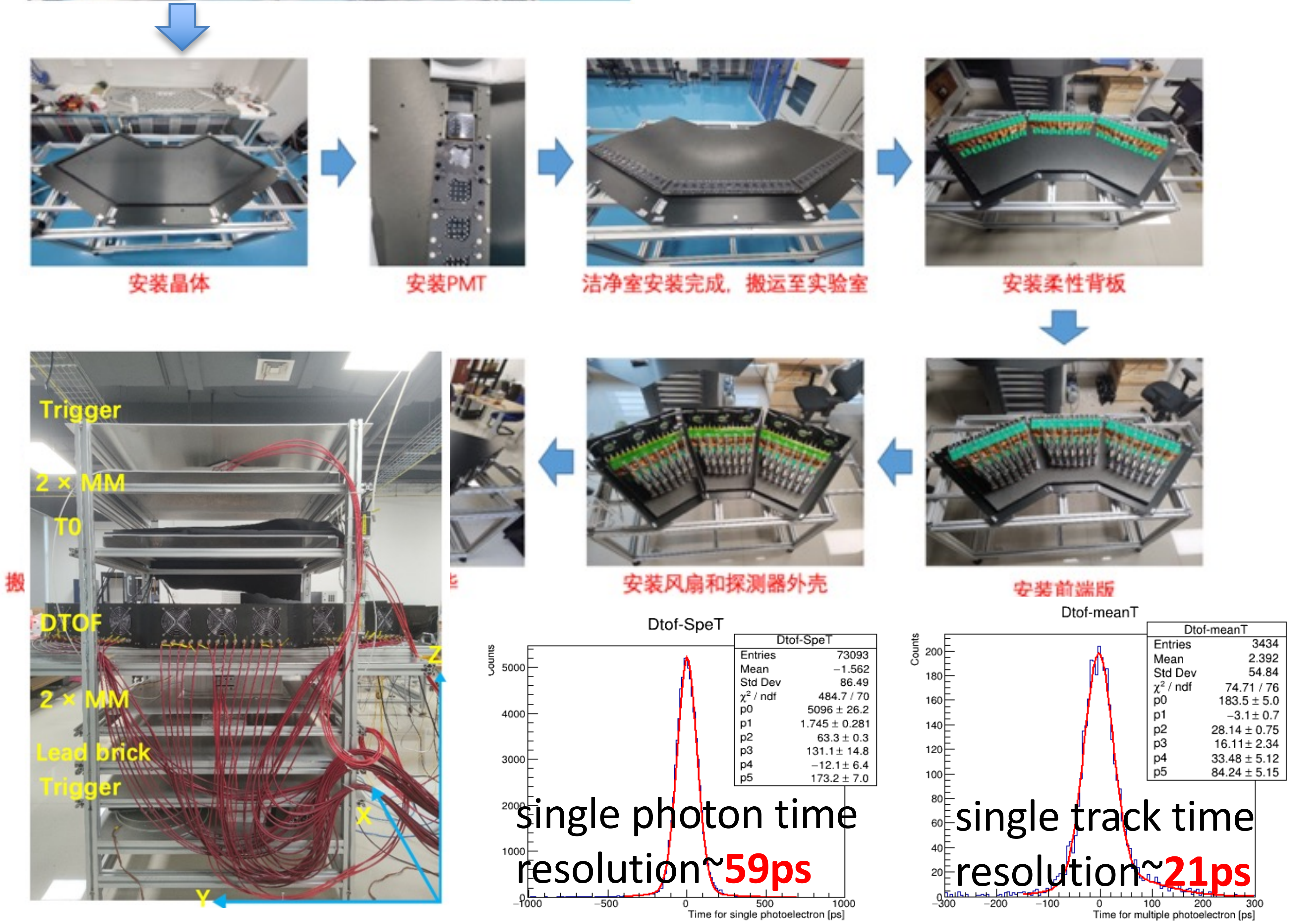
σ_t <1 ns@20fC&20pF
counting rate > 100 kHz





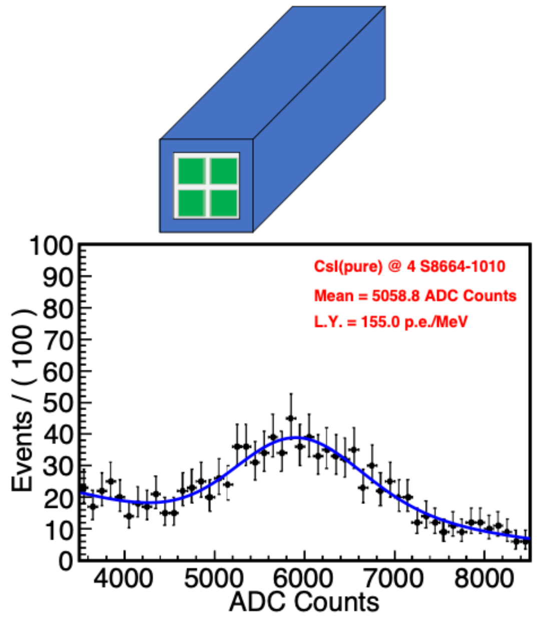
Full-sized DTOF prototype:
a complete endcap sector!



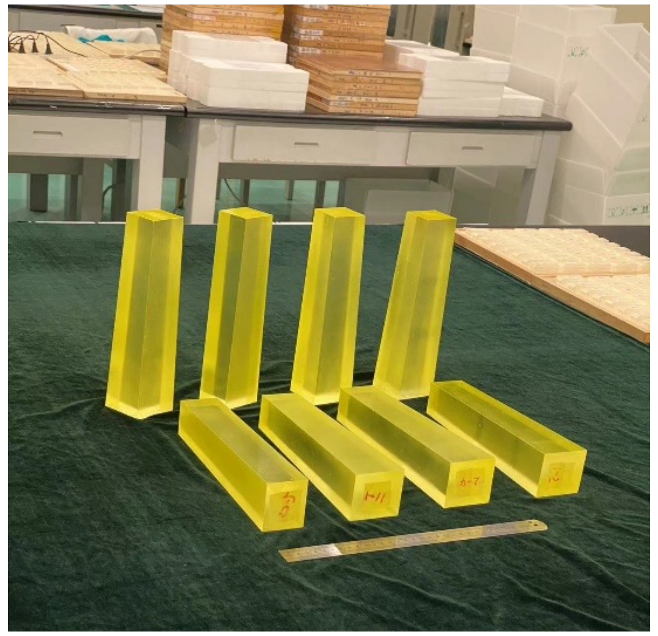


Detector R&D Highlights

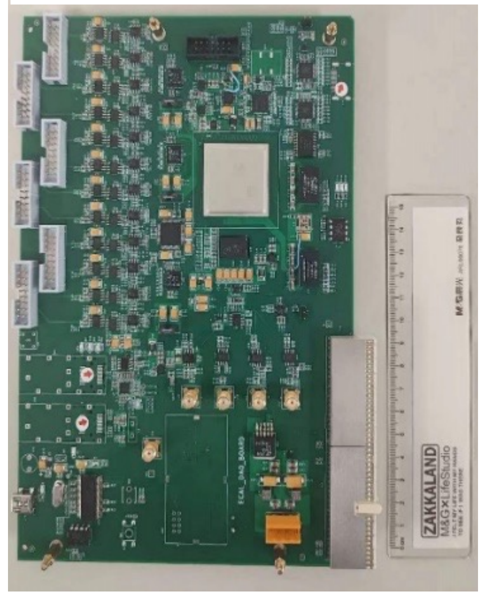
pCsI ECAL: Light yield reached up to 300 p.e./MeV



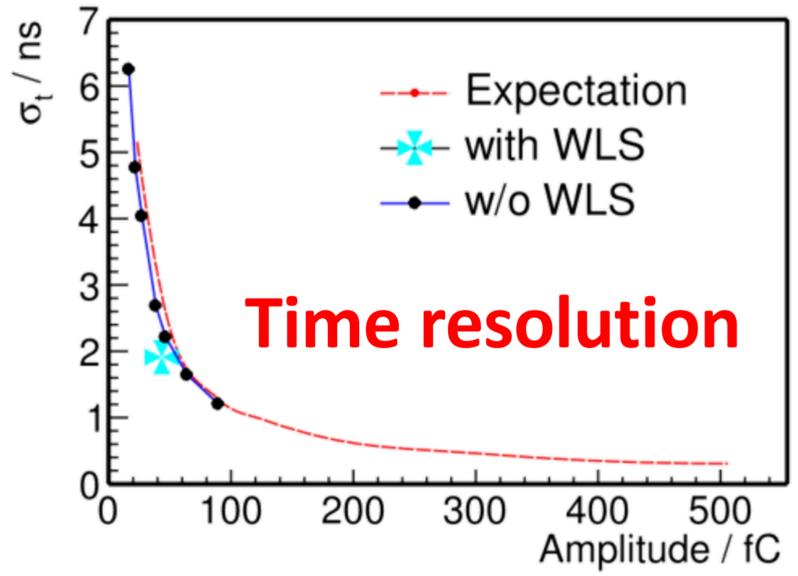
pCsI sprayed with WLS



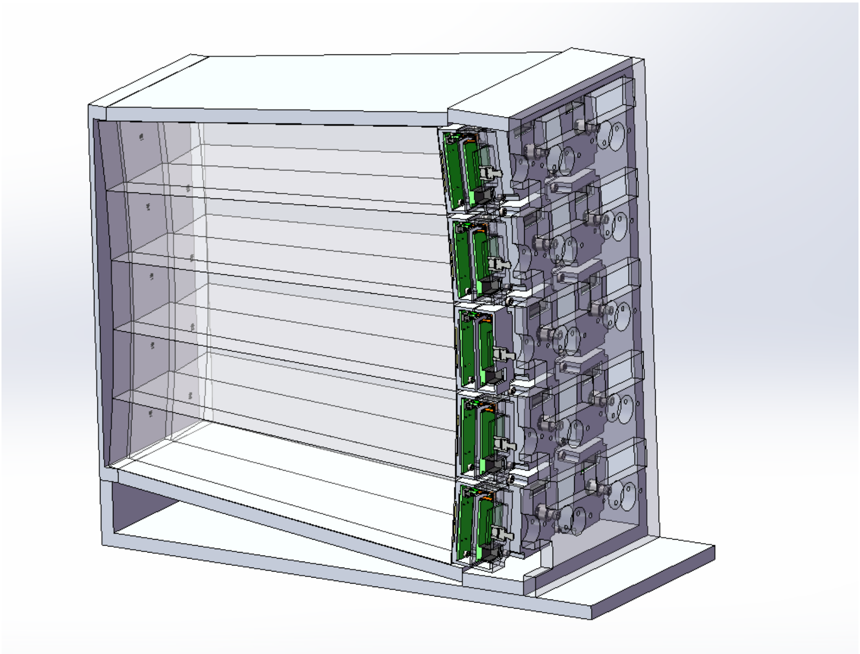
Readout electronics



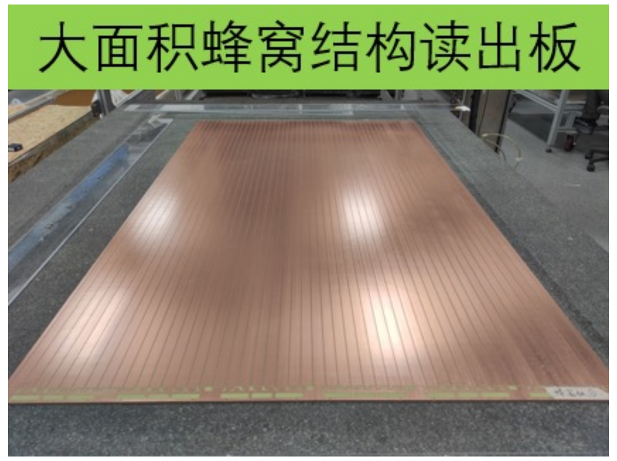
2.0 ns @ 0.03 GeV
0.8 ns @ 0.1 GeV

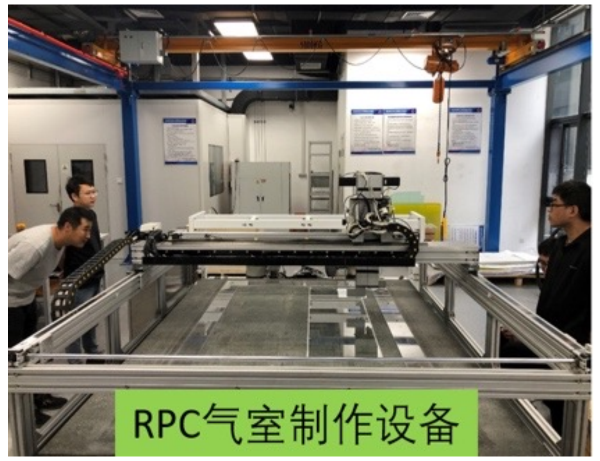


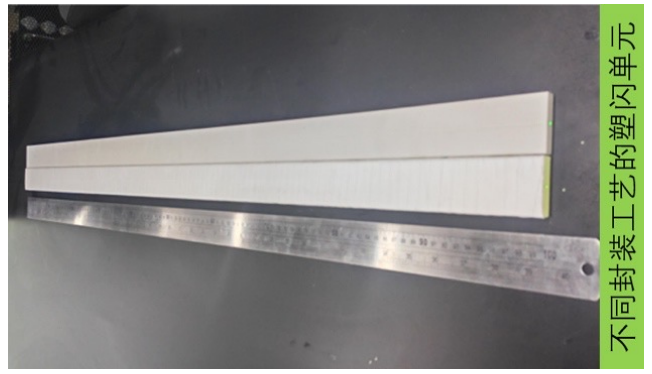
5*5 prototype

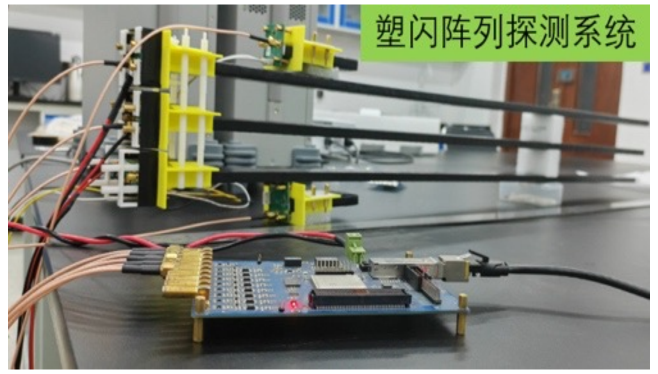


Large sized RPC and scintillator strips

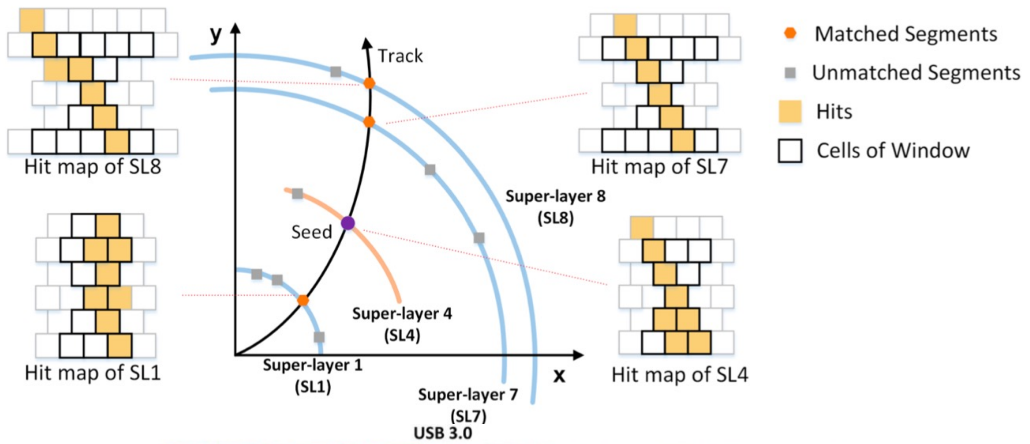


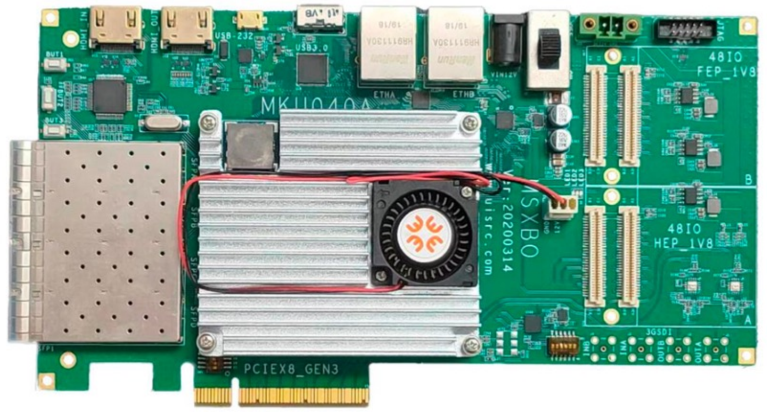




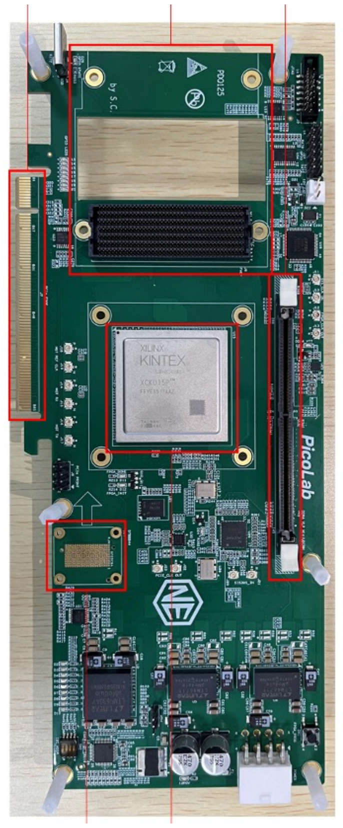


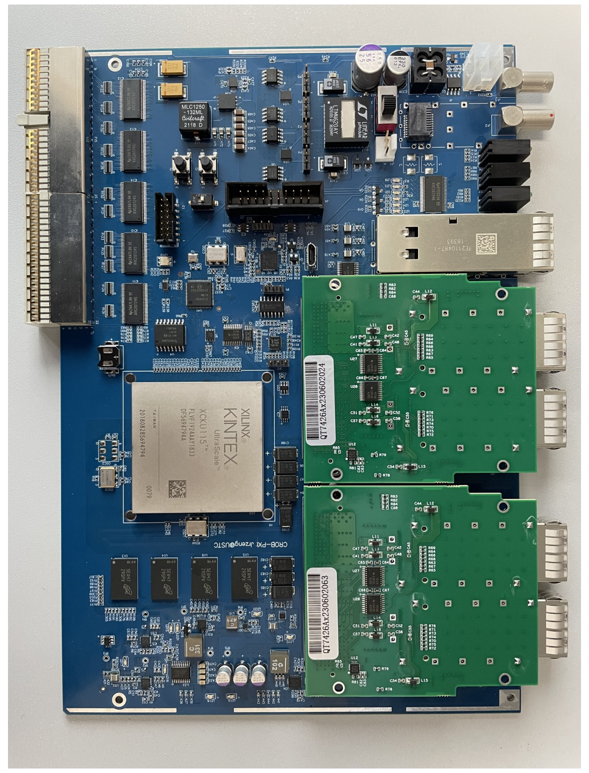
MDC Trigger algorithm and logic



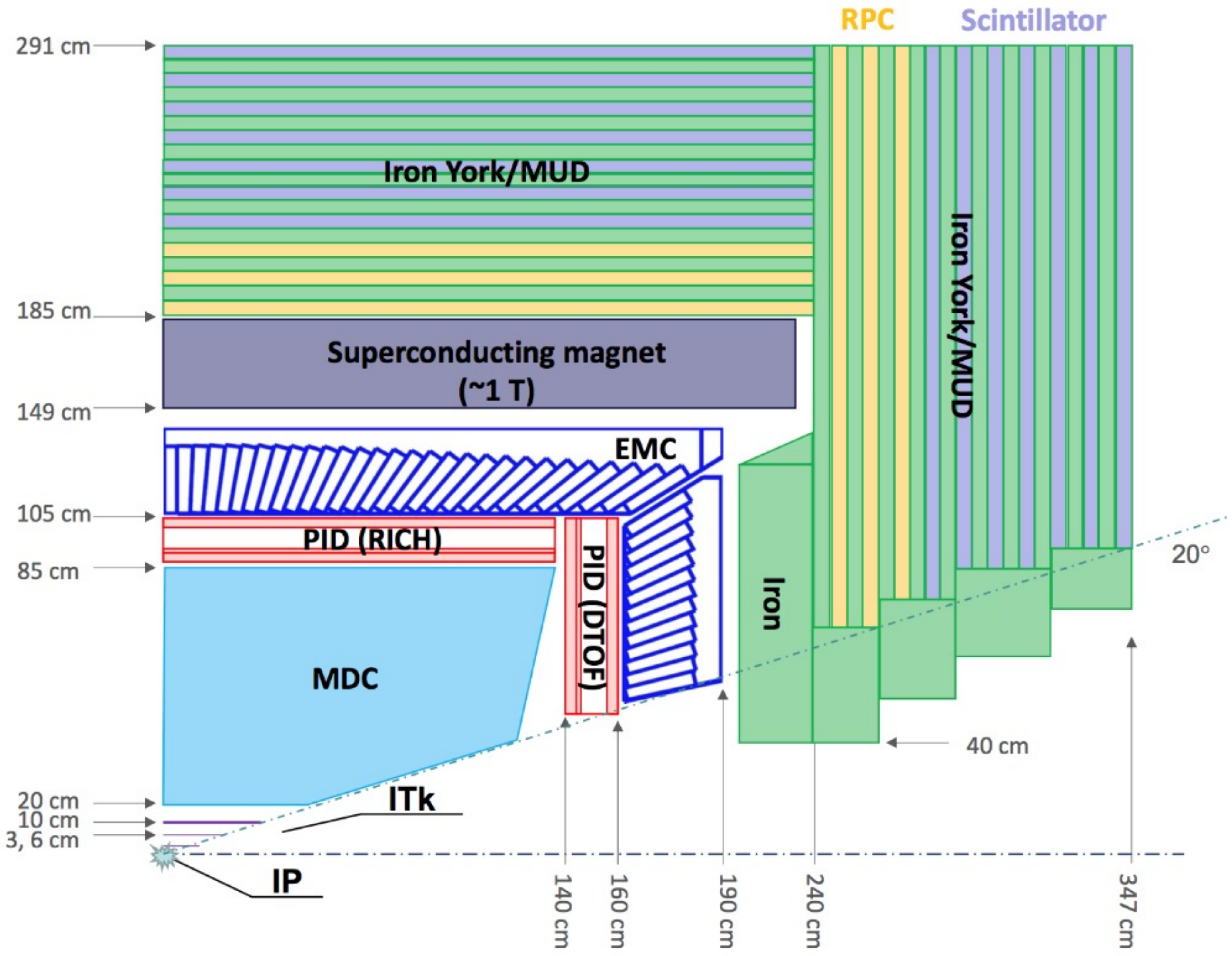


DAQ PXI and PCIe boards





STCF Detector Summary

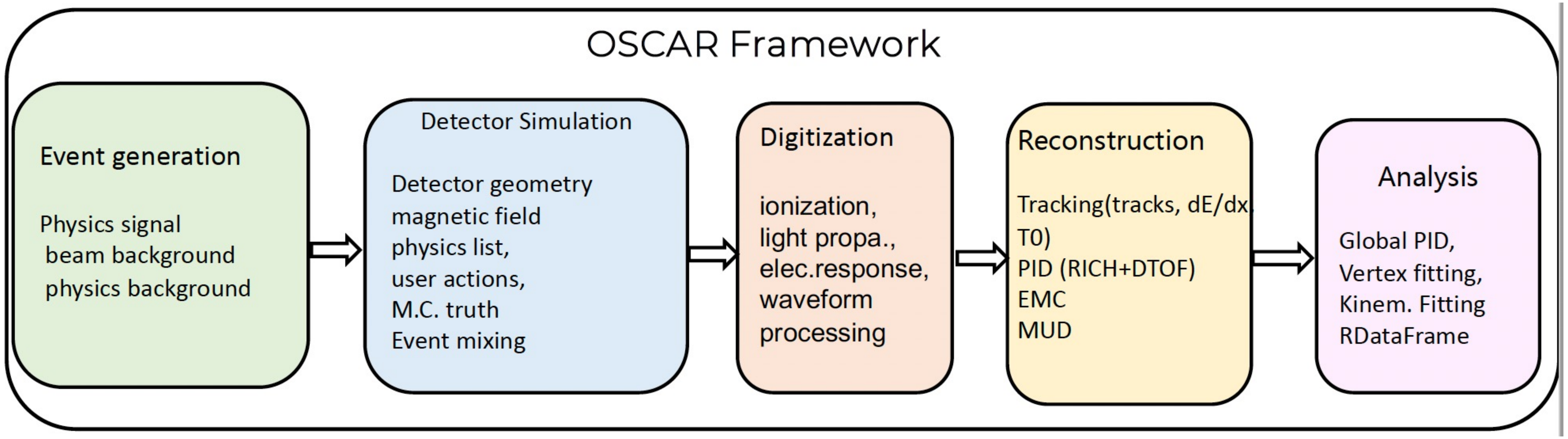


Solid Angle Coverage : 94%•4π (θ~20⁰)

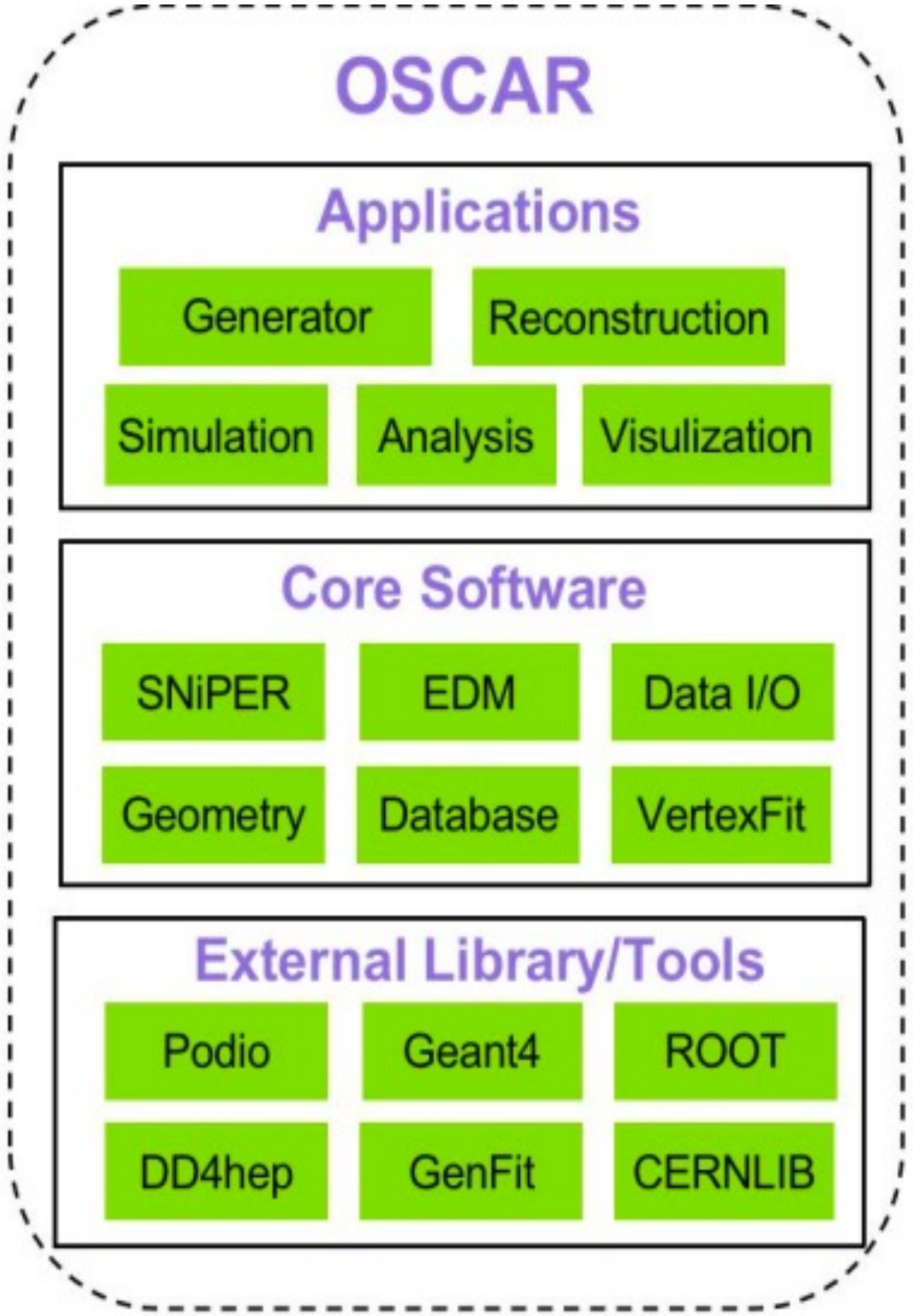
ITK • <~ 0.3%X_0 / layer • σ_{xy}<~ 100 μm	Cylindrical MPGD CMOS MAPS
MDC • σ_{xy}< 130 μm • σ_p/p ~ 0.5% @ 1 GeV • dE/dx~6%	Cylindrical Drift chamber
PID • π/K (and K/p) 3-4σ separation up to 2GeV/c	RICH with MPGD DIRC-like TOF
EMC Energy range: 0.025-3.5GeV σ_E (%) @ 1 GeV Barrel: 2 .5 Endcap: 4 Pos. Res. : 5 mm	pCsI + APD
MUD • 0.4 - 2 GeV • π suppression >30	RPC + scintillator

Offline Software of Super Tau-Charm Facility （OSCAR）

- Developed based on light-weight and flexible SNiPER framework and adopted some state-of-the-art technologies
  - Podio for Event Data Model
  - DD4hep for detector description
  - TBB for multi-threading
  - ONNX for machine learning
- **Full Chain of STCF offline data processing is built**



Architecture of OSCAR: three layers



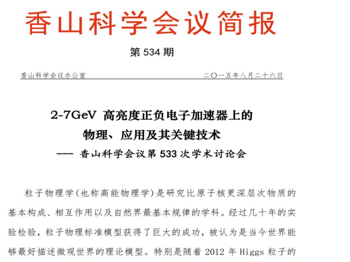
STCF Project Development

Super Charm-tau Factory

Proposed at "Workshop for acc. based high energy physics development strategy"

2011

2015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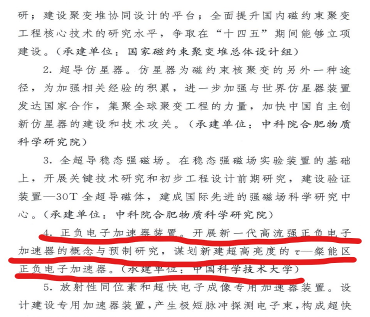
第 534 期

2-7GeV 高亮度正负电子加速器上的物理、应用及其关键技术

—— 香山科学会议第 533 次学术讨论会

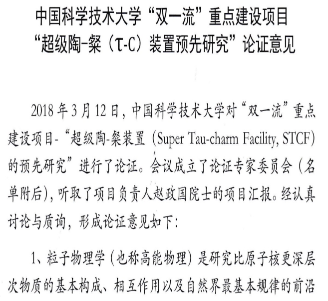
Fragrant Hills Science Forum
Demonstrated its importance and necessity, Urging to lauch fesibility study and R&D

2017



Hefei Comprehensive National Science and Technology center,
STCF listed as a big science facility to be promoted

2018


中国科学技术大学"双一流"重点建设项目

"超级陶-粲（T-C）装置预先研究"论证意见

USTC "double first-class" key project
Launch the conceptual design study and feasibility study

2021


STCF

Conceptual Design Report

Volume I - Physics

Volume II - Accelerators

Volume III - Detector

Conceptual Design report
Publish the CDR for the physics and Detector, formulate the preliminary CDR for accelerator

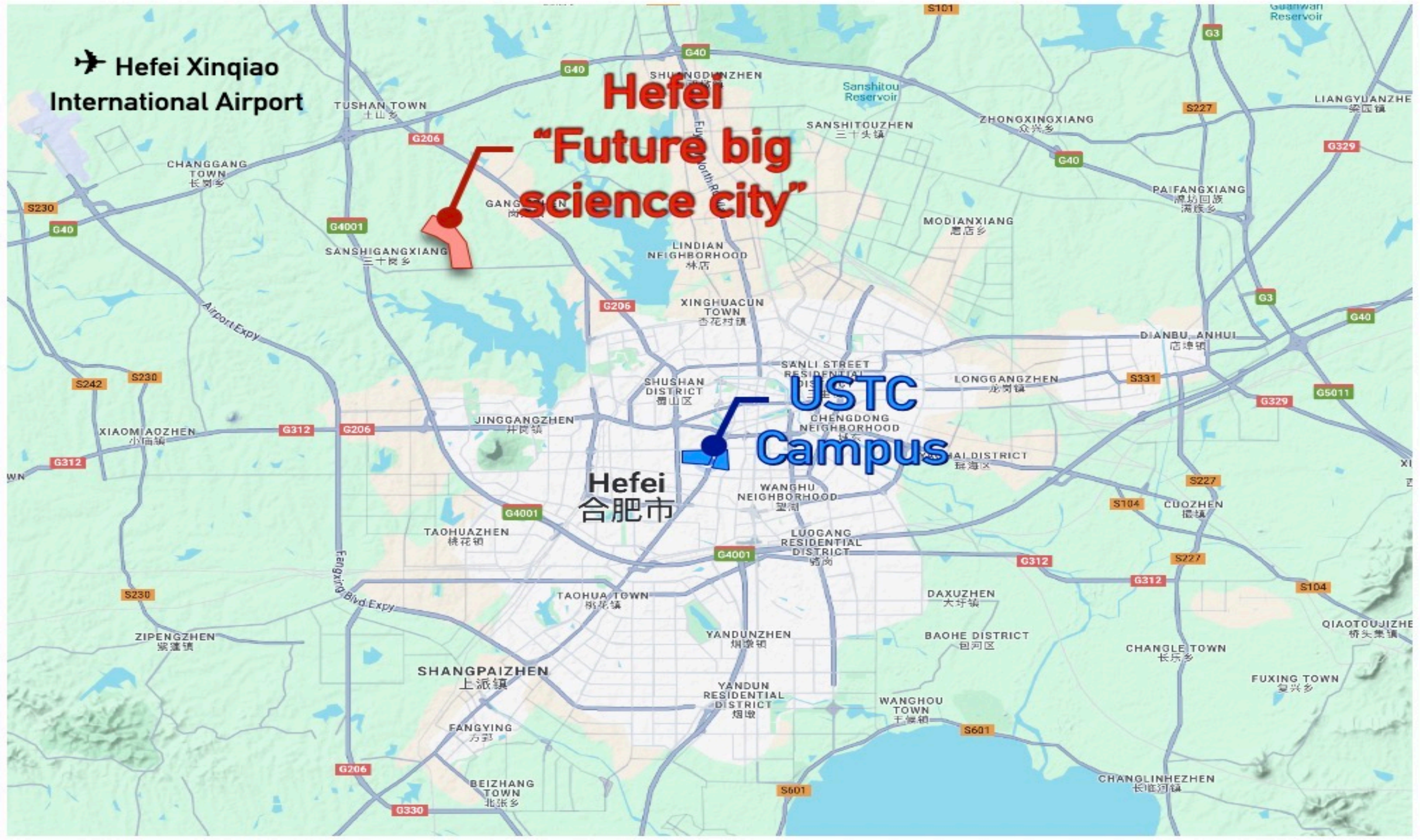
2022.4

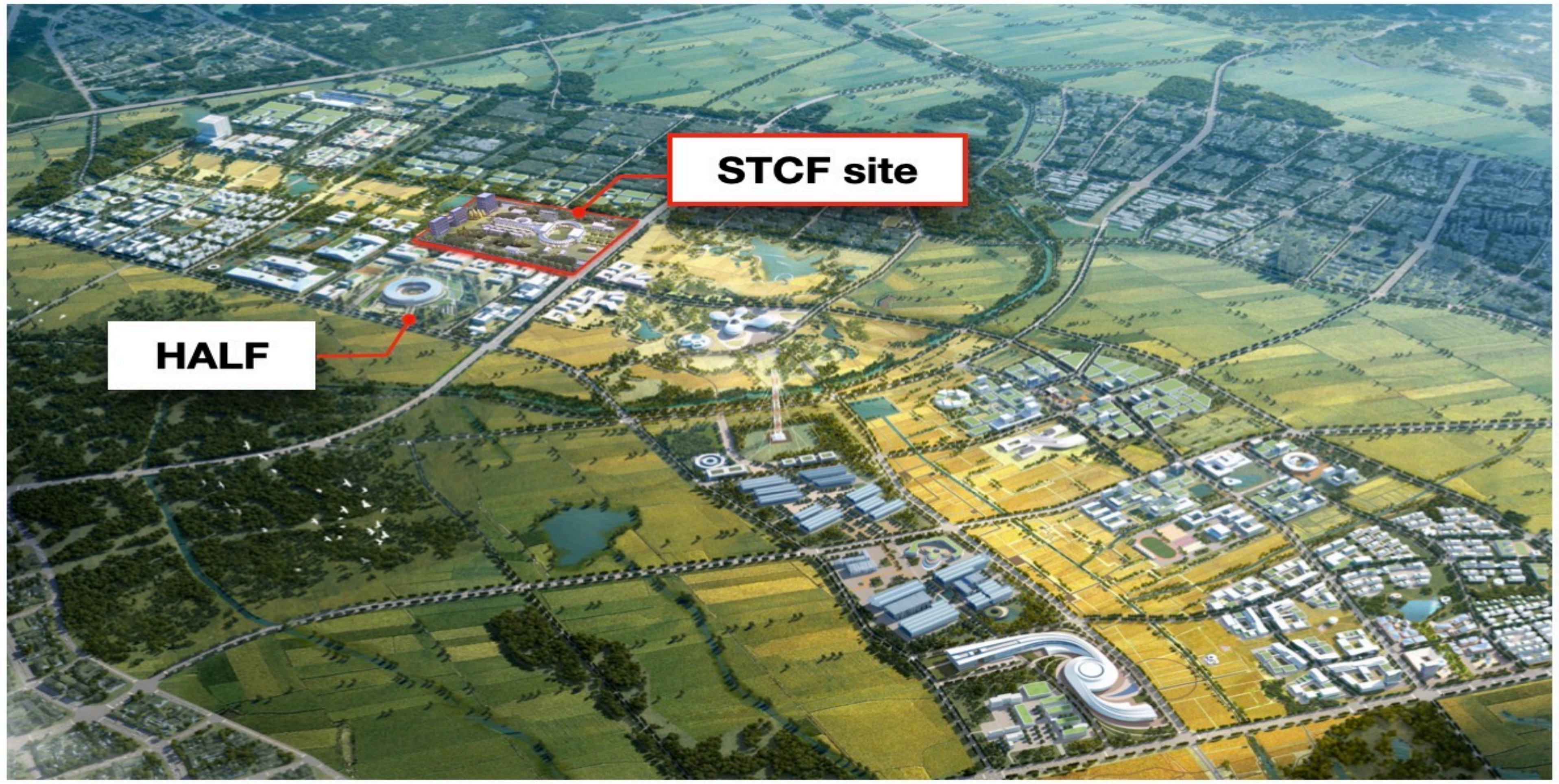

"超级陶-粲装置关键技术攻关"项目论证意见

Governments of Anhui Province and Hefei City
Launch the STCF Key Technology R&D project

- **Chinese Academy of Sciences**, 2021-2026, International Partnership program, 5.0 M RMB
- **Ministry of Science and Technology**, 2022-2027, National Key R&D Program of China, 17.5 M RMB
- **National Natural Science Foundation** of China, 2024-2027, Group of Key Projects, 14.0 M RMB

Site Selection – Future Big Science City





- A very attractive **Science City** under construction in Hefei
  - Home to big facilities for science and technology, with total area of land of 17155 acres
  - Plus 11815 acres of ecological green space and modern agricultural land
- STCF would form a unique international research center for accelerator based high energy physics
- The geological exploration, civil engineering design, and other preparation are in progress

STCF Conferences and Workshops

International

	Place	Content
2015.01	Hefei, China	First
2018.03	Beijing, China	Second
2018.05	Novosibirsk, Russia	Third
2018.12	Paris, France	Fourth
2019.08	Moscow, Russia	Fifth
2020.11	Online, China	Sixth
2021.11	Online, Russia	Seventh
2024.01	Hefei, China	Eighth

Domestic

	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(SYU)	STCF: R&D kick-off
2023.07	Zhengzhou(ZZU)	STCF: collaboration

2018年2-7吉电子伏高亮度正负电子对撞机国际研讨会(HIEPA2018)

2018 STCF International Conference

2022超级陶粲装置研究进展研讨会

Kick-Off Meeting and R&D Project Review Meeting

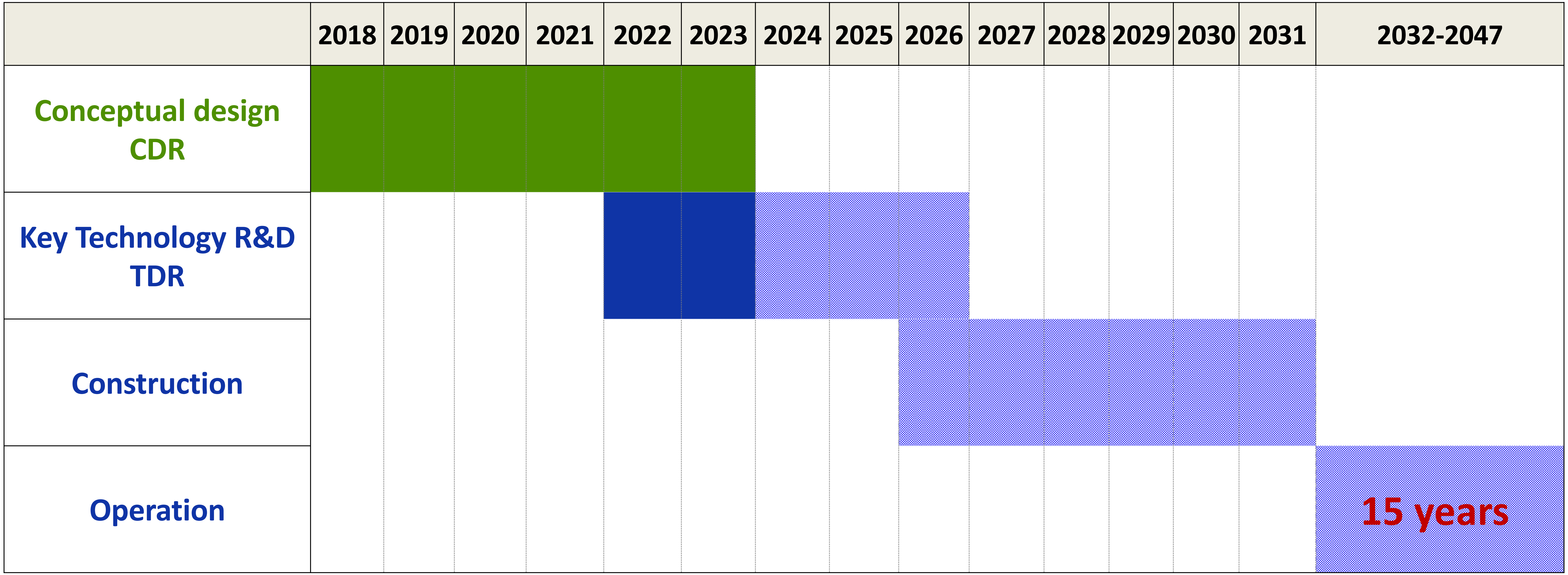
Kick-off Meeting, Aug. 2023, USTC

More than 30 academicians of CAS, as well as government officials of Anhui province and Hefei city, along with representatives from various domestic research institutions, totaling 170 attendees.

R&D Project Review, Dec. 2023, USTC

Organized by Development and Reform Commissions of Anhui province and Hefei city. The R&D project was approved for a budget of ~400 M RMB and is jointly funded by Anhui, Hefei and USTC.

Project Schedule in the ideal scenario



Summary

- As a key player in HEP precision frontier, STCF holds great potential for discoveries and breakthroughs in studies of strong interaction, CPV, and new physics search.
- STCF builds upon China's great success and well-established unique international position in tau-charm physics, constituting a viable medium-term HEP project in China.
- Intensive conceptual design studies in the past few years have resulted in physics and detector CDR. Accelerator CDR to come soon.
- The STCF project has moved on to the technology R&D stage with committed and strong support from local governments and USTC. A full STCF R&D program has been established and is going full steam ahead.
- Aiming to submit a proposal to the national government for starting STCF construction in the 15th five-year plan period (2026-2030).
- It is crucial to expand international collaboration and explore synergies with other projects.

Thank you !