



Experimental Program for Super Tau-Charm Facility

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University of Science and Technology of China

30 Years of Tau International Workshops

The 16th International Workshop on Tau Lepton Physics

TAU 2021

(Virtual edition)

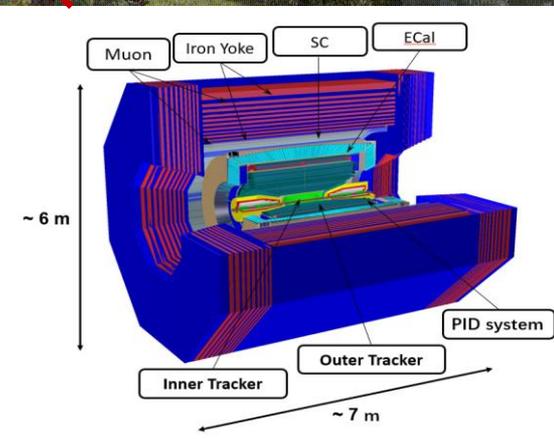
Indiana University, Bloomington, USA

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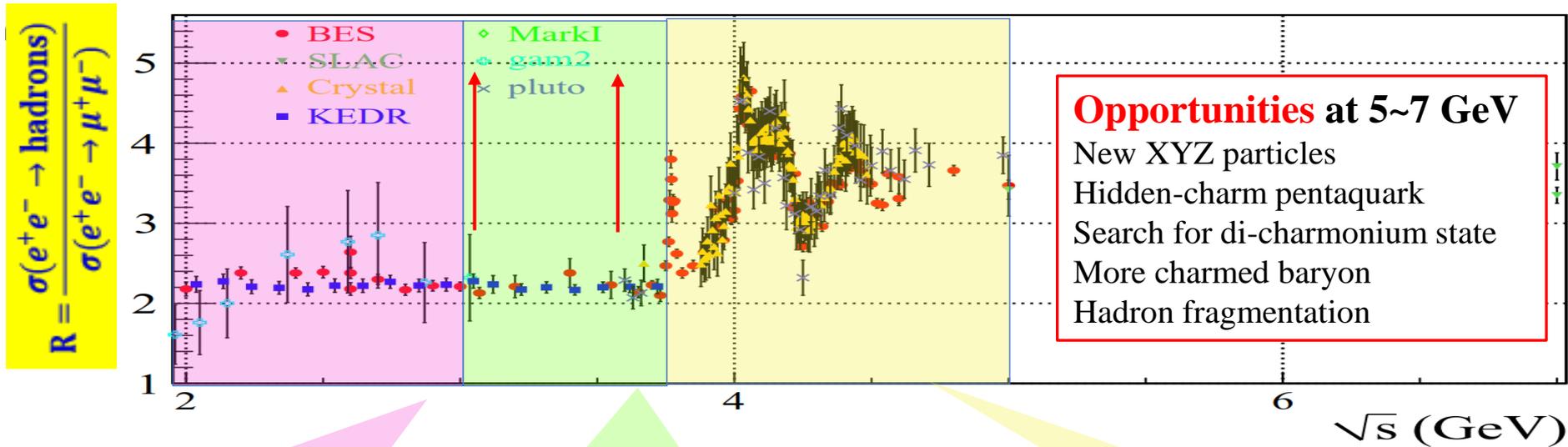
Super tau-Charm Facility in China



- Peaking luminosity $>0.5 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ at 4 GeV
- Energy range $E_{\text{cm}} = 2\text{-}7 \text{ GeV}$
- **Potential** to increase luminosity and realize beam polarization
- A nature extension and a viable option for China accelerator project in the post **BEPCII/BESIII** era



Physics in tau-Charm Region



- Hadron form factors
- $\Upsilon(2175)$ resonance
- Multiquark states with s quark,
- MLLA/LPHD and QCD sum rule predictions

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

- XYZ particles
- Physics with D mesons
- fD and $\bar{f}D$
- D^0 - \bar{D}^0 mixing
- Charm baryons

- **Rich** of physics program, **unique** for physics with **c** quark and **τ** leptons,
- important playground for study of **QCD**, **exotic hadrons**, **flavor** and search for **new physics**.

Expected Data Samples at STCF

Expected data samples per year

CME (GeV)	Lumi (ab ⁻¹)	samples	σ (nb)	No. of Events	remark
3.097	1	J/ψ	3400	3.4×10^{12}	
3.670	1	$\tau^+\tau^-$	2.4	2.4×10^9	
3.686	1	$\psi(3686)$	640	6.4×10^{11}	
		$\tau^+\tau^-$	2.5	2.5×10^9	
		$\psi(3686) \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$		2.0×10^9	
3.770	1	$D^0\bar{D}^0$	3.6	3.6×10^9	Single Tag Single Tag
		$D^+\bar{D}^-$	2.8	2.8×10^9	
		$D^0\bar{D}^0$		7.9×10^8	
		$D^+\bar{D}^-$		5.5×10^8	
		$\tau^+\tau^-$	2.9	2.9×10^9	
4.040	1	$\gamma D^0\bar{D}^0$	0.40	4.0×10^6	CP _{D⁰\bar{D}^0} = +1 CP _{D⁰\bar{D}^0} = -1
		$\pi^0 D^0\bar{D}^0$	0.40	4.0×10^6	
		$D_s^+ D_s^-$	0.20	2.0×10^8	
		$\tau^+\tau^-$	3.5	3.5×10^9	
4.180	1	$D_s^+ D_s^- + c.c.$	0.90	9.0×10^8	Single Tag
		$D_s^+ D_s^- + c.c.$		1.3×10^8	
		$\tau^+\tau^-$	3.6	3.6×10^9	
4.230	1	$J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$	0.085	8.5×10^7	
		$\tau^+\tau^-$	3.6	3.6×10^9	
		$\gamma X(3872)$			
4.360	1	$\psi(3686)\pi^+\pi^-$	0.058	5.8×10^7	
		$\tau^+\tau^-$	3.5	3.5×10^9	
4.420	1	$\psi(3686)\pi^+\pi^-$	0.040	4.0×10^7	
		$\tau^+\tau^-$	3.5	3.5×10^9	
4.630	1	$\psi(3686)\pi^+\pi^-$	0.033	3.3×10^7	Single Tag
		$\Lambda_c \bar{\Lambda}_c$	0.56	5.6×10^8	
		$\Lambda_c \bar{\Lambda}_c$		6.4×10^7	
		$\tau^+\tau^-$	3.4	3.4×10^9	
4.0-7.0 > 5	3 2-7	300 points scan with 10 MeV step, 1 fb ⁻¹ /point several ab ⁻¹ high energy data, details dependent on scan results			

A XYZ factory

XYZ	Y(4260)	Z _c (3900)	Z _c (4020)	X(3872)
No. of events	10 ¹⁰	10 ⁹	10 ⁹	5 × 10 ⁶

A Hyperon Factory

Decay mode	\mathcal{B} (units 10 ⁻⁴)	Angular distribution parameter α_ψ	Detection efficiency	No. events expected at STCF
$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$	19.43 ± 0.03 ± 0.33	0.469 ± 0.026	40%	1100 × 10 ⁶
$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$	3.97 ± 0.02 ± 0.12	0.824 ± 0.074	40%	130 × 10 ⁶
$J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi^0 \bar{\Xi}^0$	11.65 ± 0.04	0.66 ± 0.03	14%	230 × 10 ⁶
$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \Xi^0 \bar{\Xi}^0$	2.73 ± 0.03	0.65 ± 0.09	14%	32 × 10 ⁶
$J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi^- \bar{\Xi}^+$	10.40 ± 0.06	0.58 ± 0.04	19%	270 × 10 ⁶
$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \Xi^- \bar{\Xi}^+$	2.78 ± 0.05	0.91 ± 0.13	19%	42 × 10 ⁶

A light meson factory

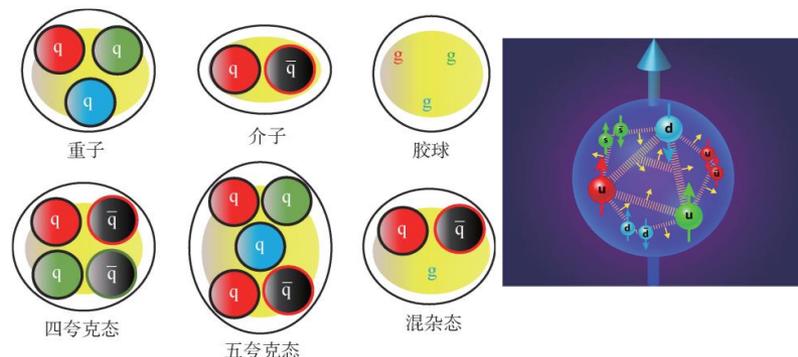
Decay Mode	\mathcal{B} (×10 ⁻⁴) [2]	η/η' events
$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta'$	52.1 ± 1.7	1.8 × 10 ¹⁰
$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta$	11.08 ± 0.27	3.7 × 10 ⁹
$J/\psi \rightarrow \phi \eta'$	7.4 ± 0.8	2.5 × 10 ⁹
$J/\psi \rightarrow \phi \eta$	4.6 ± 0.5	1.6 × 10 ⁹

- Belle-II (50/ab) has more statistics
- LHCb have much more statistics, but huge background
- STCF is expected to have higher **detection efficiency** and **low bkgs** for productions at **threshold**
- Additionally, **STCF** excellent resolution, **kinematic constraining**

Highlighted physics at STCF

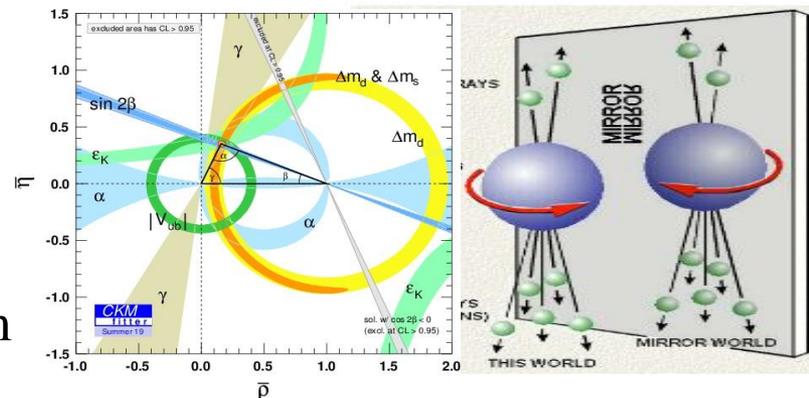
QCD and Hadronic Physics

- Exotic states and hadron spectroscopy
- Hadron structures
- Precision test of SM parameters



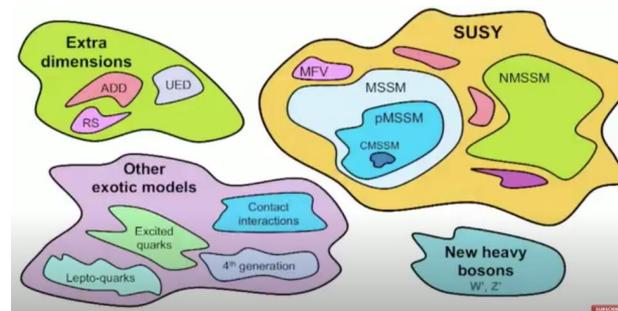
Flavor Physics and CP violation

- CKM matrix, $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing
- CP violation in lepton, hyperon, charm



New Physics Search

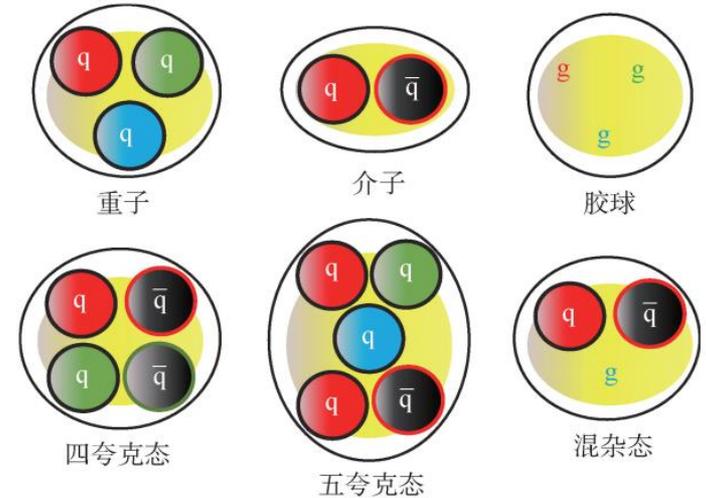
- Rare/Forbidden
- Dark particle search



Highlighted physics at STCF

□ QCD and Hadronic Physics

- Exotic states and hadron spectroscopy
- Hadron structures
- Precision test of SM parameters

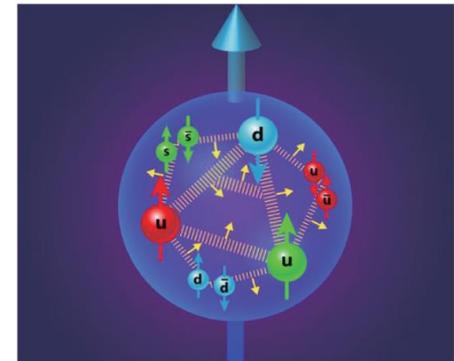


□ Flavor Physics and CP violation

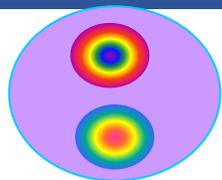
- CKM matrix, $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing
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□ New Physics Search

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Charmonium (Like) Spectroscopy

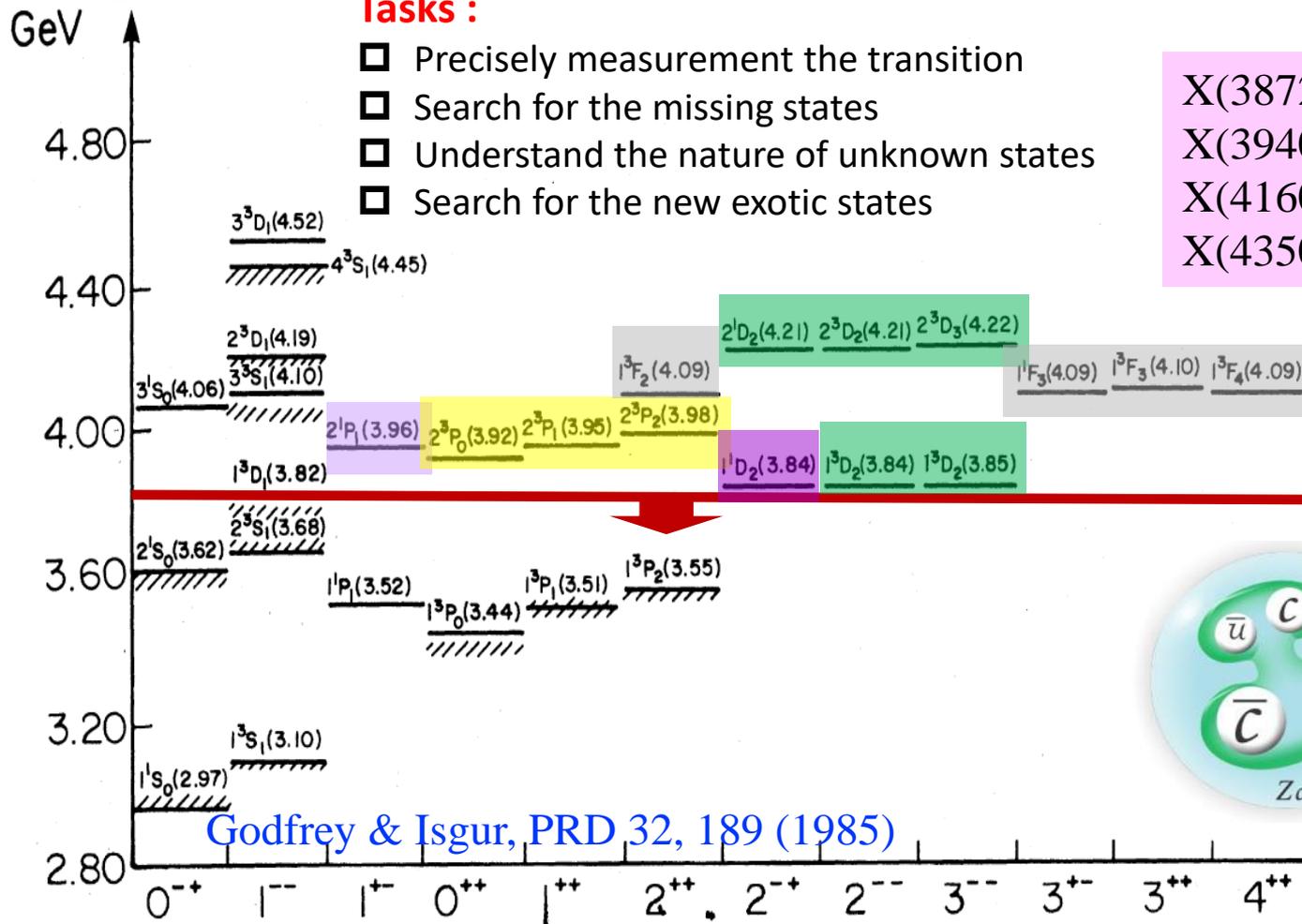


Excellent platform to explore the QCD

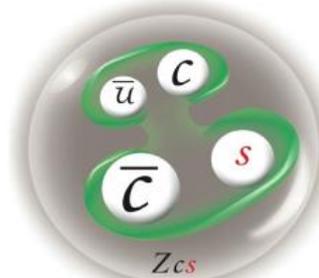
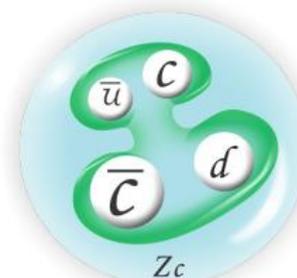
Fruitful results in past decade, a **new territory** to study exotic hadrons

Tasks :

- ▣ Precisely measurement the transition
- ▣ Search for the missing states
- ▣ Understand the nature of unknown states
- ▣ Search for the new exotic states

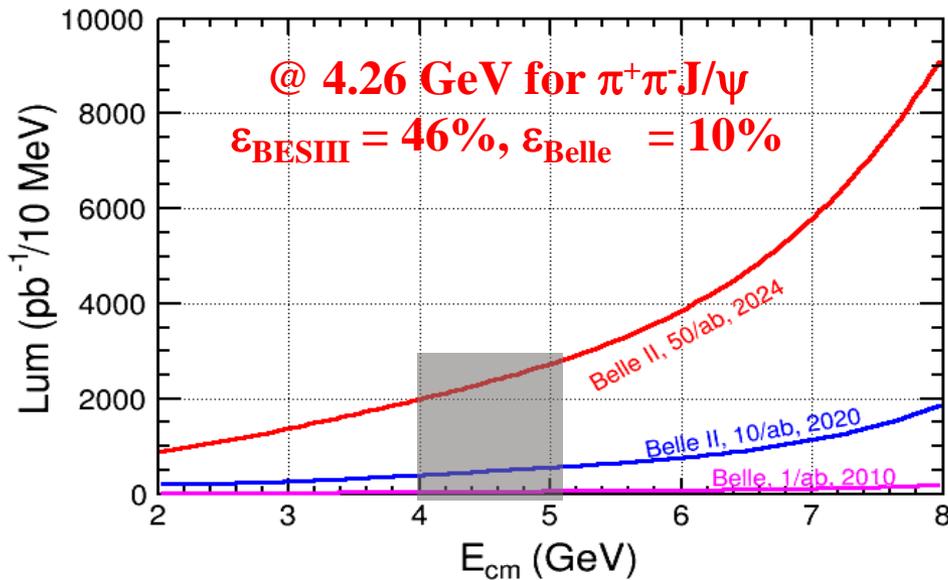


- X(3872)
- X(3940)
- X(4160)
- X(4350)
- Y(3940)
- Y(4008)
- Y(4260)
- Y(4360)
- Y(4660)
- Z_c(3900)
- Z_c(4020)
- Z_c(4050)
- Z_c(4200)
- Z_c(4250)
- Z_c(4430)
- Z_{cs}(3985)
- Z_{cs}(4000)
- Z_{cs}(4220)



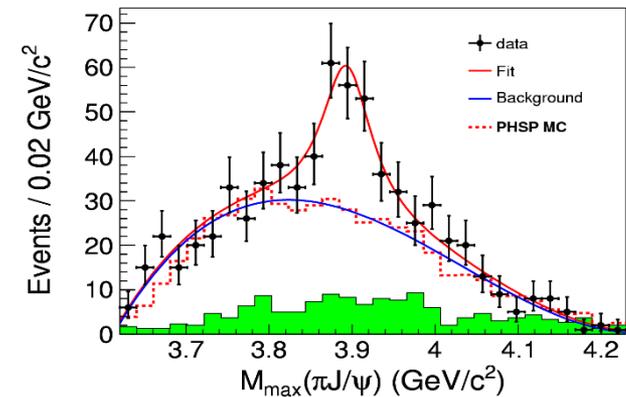
Godfrey & Isgur, PRD 32, 189 (1985)

Charmonium(Like) Spectroscopy at STCF

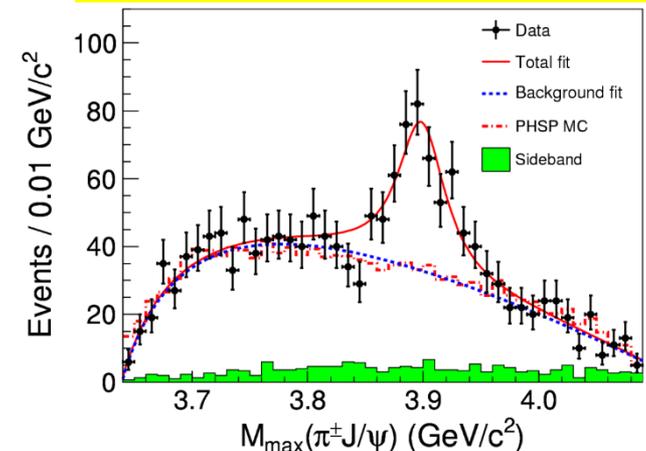


- **B factory** : Total integrate effective luminosity between 4-5 GeV is **0.23 ab^{-1}** for **50 ab^{-1}** data
- **τ -C factory** : scan in 4-5 GeV, 10 MeV/step, every point have **$10 \text{ fb}^{-1}/\text{year}$** , **5 time** of Belle II for 50 ab^{-1} data
- **τ -C factory** have **much higher efficiency and low background** than B Factory

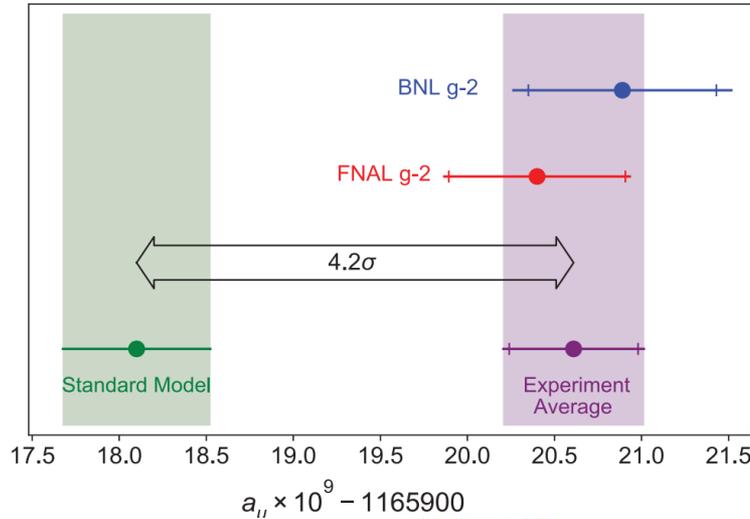
Belle with ISR: PRL110, 252002
 967 fb⁻¹ in 10 years running time



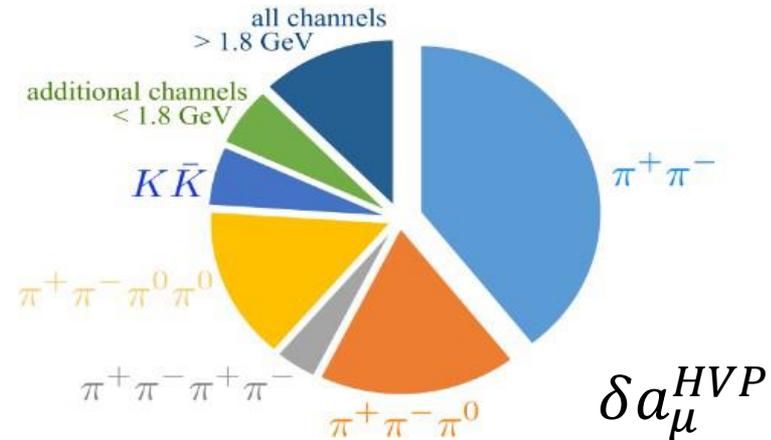
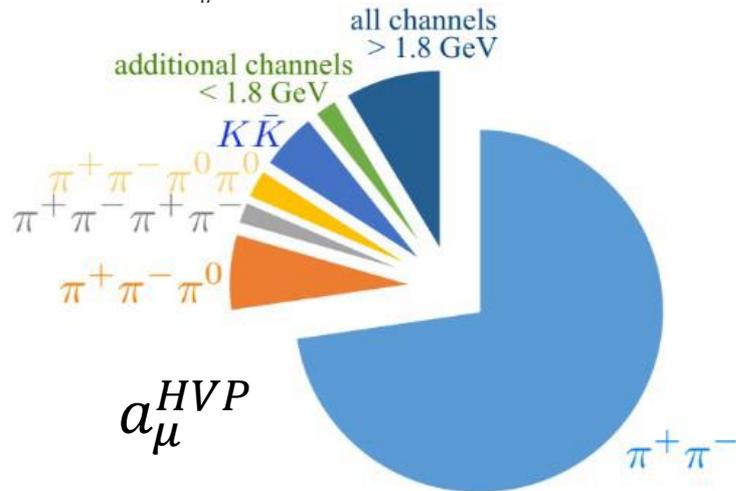
BESIII at 4.260 GeV: PRL110, 252001
 0.525 fb⁻¹ in one month running time



HVP Contribution to $(g - 2)_\mu$



- **4.2 σ discrepancy => Strong indication for physics beyond the SM?**
- **Dominant uncertainty of SM prediction comes from Hadronic vacuum polarization (HVP)**

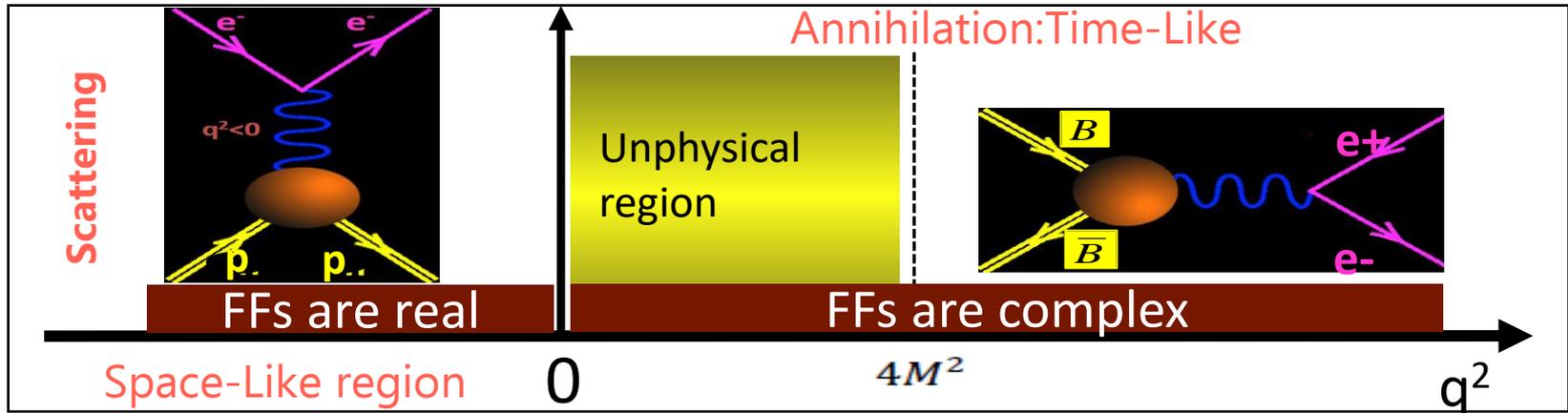


High Luminosity of STCF will largely improve the SM precisions !

Electromagnetic Form Factors

- **Fundamental properties of the nucleon**

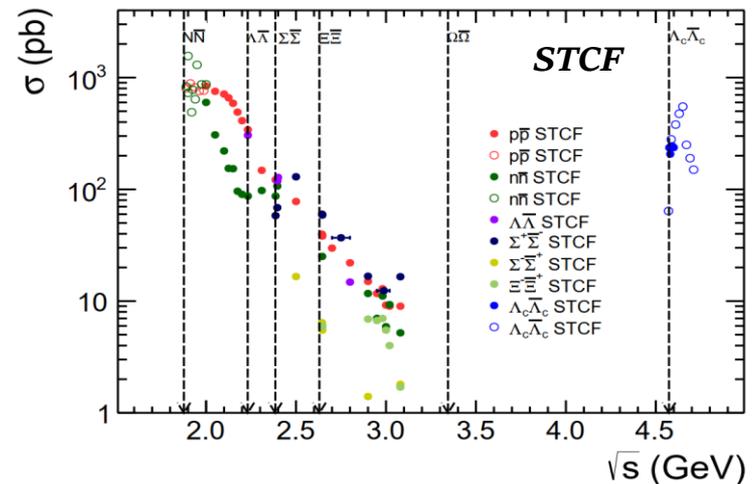
- Connected to charge, magnetization distribution
- Crucial testing ground for models of the nucleon internal structure



$$\Gamma_\mu(p', p) = \gamma_\mu F_1(q^2) + \frac{i\sigma_{\mu\nu}q^\nu}{2m_p} F_2(q^2)$$

$$G_E(q^2) = F_1(q^2) + \tau\kappa_p F_2(q^2),$$

$$G_M(q^2) = F_1(q^2) + \kappa_p F_2(q^2)$$



QCD and Hadronic Physics

Physics at STCF	Benchmark Processes	Key Parameters*
XYZ properties	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Y \rightarrow \gamma X, \eta X, \phi X$ $e^+e^- \rightarrow Y \rightarrow \pi Z_c, KZ_{cS}$	$N_{Y(4260)/Z_c/X(3872)} \sim 10^{10} / 10^9 / 10^6$
Pentaquarks, Di-charmonium	$e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}, \Lambda_c \bar{D} \bar{p}, \Sigma_c \bar{D} \bar{p}$ $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi \eta_c, J/\psi h_c$	$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}) \sim 4 \text{ fb};$ $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi c \bar{c}) \sim 10 \text{ fb}$ (prediction)
Hadron Spectroscopy	Excited $c\bar{c}$ and their transition, Charmed hadron spectroscopy, Light hadron spectroscopy	$N_{J/\psi/\psi(3686)/\Lambda_c} \sim 10^{12} / 10^{11} / 10^8$
Muon g-2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-, \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0, K^+K^-$ $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0, \eta^{(\prime)}, \pi^+\pi^-$	$\Delta a_\mu^{HVP} \ll 40 \times 10^{-11}$
R value, τ mass	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{inclusive}$ $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$	$\Delta m_\tau \sim 0.012 \text{ MeV}$ (with 1 month scan)
Fragmentation functions	$e^+e^- \rightarrow (\pi, K, p, \Lambda, D) + X$ $e^+e^- \rightarrow (\pi\pi, KK, \pi K) + X$	$\Delta A^{\text{Collins}} < 0.002$
Nucleon Form Factors	$e^+e^- \rightarrow B\bar{B}$ from threshold	$\delta R_{EM} \sim 1\%$

*Sensitivity estimated based on $\mathcal{L} = 1 \text{ ab}^{-1}$

Highlighted physics at STCF

QCD and Hadronic Physics

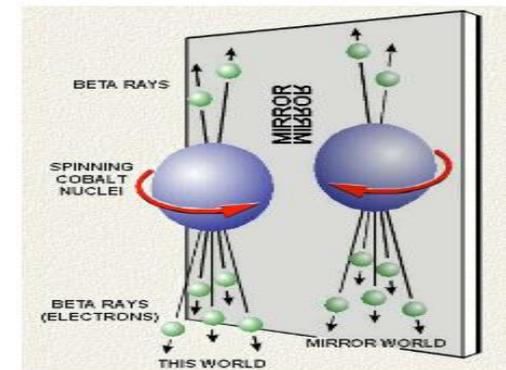
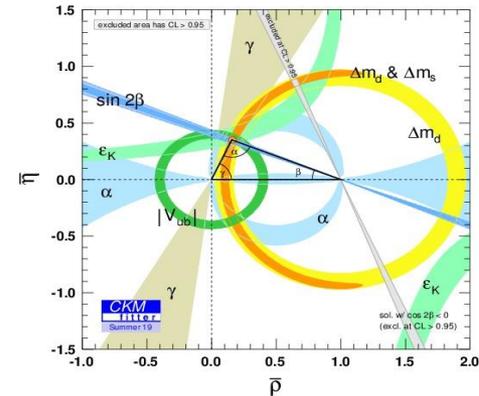
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Flavor Physics and CP violation

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Facilities for Charm Study

- **LHCb**: huge x-sec, boost, 9 fb^{-1} now ($\times 40$ current B factories)
- **B-factories** (Belle(-II), BaBar): more kinematic constrains, clean environment, $\sim 100\%$ trigger efficiency
- **τ -charm factory** : Low backgrounds and high efficiency, Quantum correlations and CP-tagging are unique
- **STCF** :
 - 4×10^9 pairs of $D^{\pm,0}$ and $10^8 D_s$ pairs per year
 - 10^{10} charm from Belle II/year
 - **Highlighted Physics programs**
 - Precise measurement of (semi-)leptonic decay (f_D, f_{D_s} , CKM matrix...)
 - D decay strong phase (Determination of γ/ϕ_3 angle)
 - $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing, CPV
 - Rare decay (FCNC, LFV, LNV....)
 - Excite charm meson states D_J, D_{sJ} (mass, width, J^{PC} , decay modes)
 - Charmed baryons (J^{PC} , Decay modes, absolute BF)

Precision Measurements of CKM Elements

CKM matrix elements are fundamental SM parameters that describe the mixing of quark fields due to weak interaction.

- A precise test of EW theory
- New physics beyond SM?

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

BESIII + B factories + LQCD

Three generations of quark?

Unitary matrix?

Expected precision < 2% at BESIII

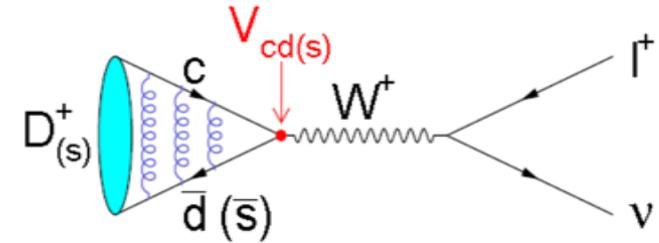
BESIII + B factories + LHCb + LQCD

A direct measurement of $V_{cd(s)}$ is one of the most important tasks in charm physics

$D_{(s)}$ (Semi-)Leptonic decay

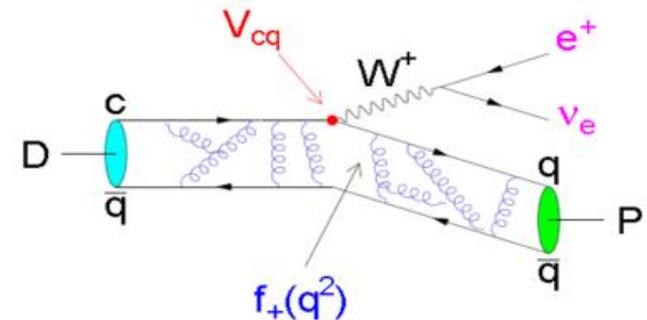
Purely Leptonic:

$$\Gamma(D_{(s)}^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell) = \frac{G_F^2 f_{D_{(s)}^+}^2}{8\pi} |V_{cd(s)}|^2 m_\ell^2 m_{D_{(s)}^+} \left(1 - \frac{m_\ell^2}{m_{D_{(s)}^+}^2}\right)^2$$



Semi-Leptonic:

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



Directly measurement : $|V_{cd(s)}| \times f_{D(s)}$ or $|V_{cd(s)}| \times FF$

- ❑ Input $f_{D(s)}$ or $f^{k(\pi)}(0)$ from LQCD $\Rightarrow |V_{cd(s)}|$
- ❑ Input $|V_{cd(s)}|$ from a global fit $\Rightarrow f_{D(s)}$ or $f^{k(\pi)}(0)$
- ❑ Validate LQCD calculation of Input $f_{B(s)}$ and provide constrain of CKM-unitarity

$D_{(s)}$ (Semi-)Leptonic decay

	BESIII	STCF	Belle II
Luminosity	2.93 fb ⁻¹ at 3.773 GeV	1 ab ⁻¹ at 3.773 GeV	50 ab ⁻¹ at $\Upsilon(nS)$
$\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu)$	5.1% _{stat} 1.6% _{syst} [8]	0.28% _{stat}	–
f_{D^+} (MeV)	2.6% _{stat} 0.9% _{syst} [8]	0.15% _{stat}	Theory : 0.2%(0.1% expected)
$ V_{cd} $	2.6% _{stat} 1.0% _{syst} * [8]	0.15% _{stat}	
$\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau)$	20% _{stat} 10% _{syst} [9]	0.41% _{stat}	–
$\overline{\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau)}$	21% _{stat} 13% _{syst} [9]	0.50% _{stat}	–
$\overline{\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu)}$			
Luminosity	3.2 fb ⁻¹ at 4.178 GeV	1 ab ⁻¹ at 4.009 GeV	50 ab ⁻¹ at $\Upsilon(nS)$
$\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu)$	2.8% _{stat} 2.7% _{syst} [10]	0.30% _{stat}	0.8% _{stat} 1.8% _{syst}
$f_{D_s^+}$ (MeV)	1.5% _{stat} 1.6% _{syst} [10]	0.15% _{stat}	Theory : 0.2%(0.1% expected)
$ V_{cs} $	1.5% _{stat} 1.6% _{syst} [10]	0.15% _{stat}	
$f_{D_s^+}/f_{D^+}$	3.0% _{stat} 1.5% _{syst} [10]	0.21% _{stat}	–
$\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau)$	1.9% _{stat} 2.3% _{syst} [†]	0.24% _{stat}	0.6% _{stat} 2.7% _{syst}
$f_{D_s^+}$ (MeV)	0.9% _{stat} 1.2% _{syst} [†]	0.11% _{stat}	Theory : 0.2%(0.1% expected)
$ V_{cs} $	0.9% _{stat} 1.2% _{syst} [†]	0.11% _{stat}	
$\overline{f_{D_s^+}^{\mu\&\tau}}$ (MeV)	0.9% _{stat} 1.0% _{syst} [†]	0.09% _{stat}	0.3% _{stat} 1.0% _{syst}
$ \overline{V_{cs}^{\mu\&\tau}} $	0.9% _{stat} 1.0% _{syst} [†]	0.09% _{stat}	–
$\overline{\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau)}$	3.6% _{stat} 3.0% _{syst} [†]	0.38% _{stat}	0.9% _{stat} 3.2% _{syst}
$\overline{\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu)}$			

* assuming Belle II improved systematics by a factor 2

Stat. uncertainty is closed to theory precision
Sys. is challenging

$D^0-\bar{D}^0$ Mixing and CPV

- STCF provide **a unique place** for the study of $D^0-\bar{D}^0$ mixing and CPV by means of **quantum coherence** of D^0 and \bar{D}^0 produced through

$$\psi(3770) \rightarrow (D^0\bar{D}^0)_{CP=-} \text{ or } \psi(4140) \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^{*0} \rightarrow \pi^0(D^0\bar{D}^0)_{CP=-} \text{ or } \gamma(D^0\bar{D}^0)_{CP=+}$$

- The QC+incoherent results contains $D^0 \rightarrow K_S\pi\pi, D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^0$ and general CP tag decay channels, The BelleII and LHCb only contain incoherent $D^0 \rightarrow K_S\pi\pi$ channel

	1/ab @4.009 GeV (only QC QC+incoherent)		BelleII(50/ab)	LHCb(50/fb) (SL Prompt)	
$x(\%)$	0.036	0.035	0.03	0.024	0.012
$y(\%)$	0.023	0.023	0.02	0.019	0.013
r_{CP}	0.017	0.013	0.022	0.024	0.011
$\alpha_{CP}(^\circ)$	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.7	0.48

- Mixing parameter $(x, y) \sim \mathbf{0.05\%}$ with 1 ab^{-1} data at 4.040 by $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma D^0\bar{D}^0$
- $\Delta A_{CP} \sim \mathbf{10^{-3}}$ for KK and $\pi\pi$ channels

CPV in τ decay

H. Y. Sang, *et al.*, Chin. Phys. C 45, 053003 (2021)

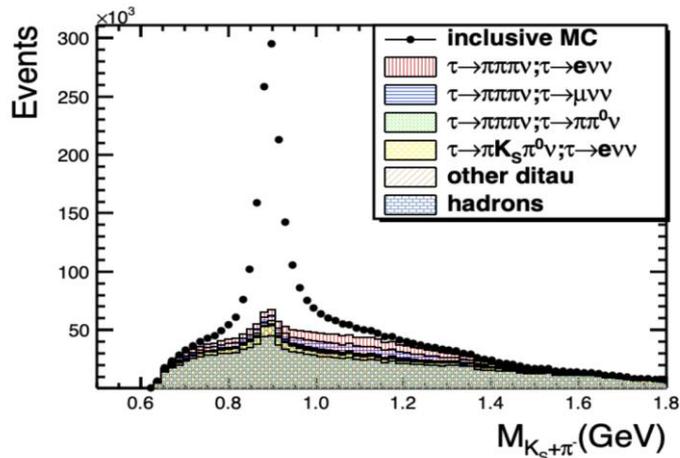
➤ The CPV source in $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ mixing produces a difference in tau decay rate

In Theory :
$$A_Q = \frac{B(\tau^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \bar{\nu}_\tau) - B(\tau^- \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^- \nu_\tau)}{B(\tau^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \bar{\nu}_\tau) + B(\tau^- \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^- \nu_\tau)} = (+0.36 \pm 0.01)\%$$

BaBar experiments :
$$A_{CP}(\tau^- \rightarrow K_S \pi^- \nu[\geq 0\pi^0]) = (-0.36 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.11)\%$$

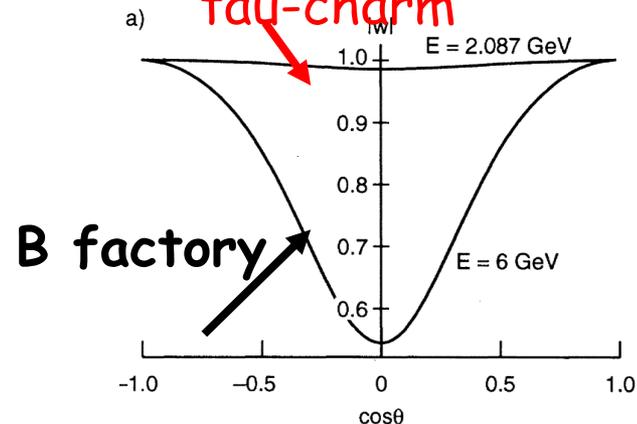
2.8 σ away from the SM prediction

Theorist try to reconcile the deviation, **but not coverage even NP included**



Possible choice to increase the Figure of merits: polarized beam

tau-charm



The CPV sensitivity with 1ab^{-1} @ 4.26 GeV^[1]:

$$A_{STCF} \sim 9.7 \times 10^{-4}$$

With 10ab^{-1} data:

$$A_{STCF} \sim 3.1 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{merit} &= \text{luminosity} \times \bar{w}_Z \times \text{total cross section} \\ &\propto \text{luminosity} \times (w_1 + w_2) \\ &\quad \times \sqrt{1 - a^2} a^2 (1 + 2a), \end{aligned}$$

Polarization of Λ hyperons and CPV

Nature Phys. **15**, 631–634 (2019)

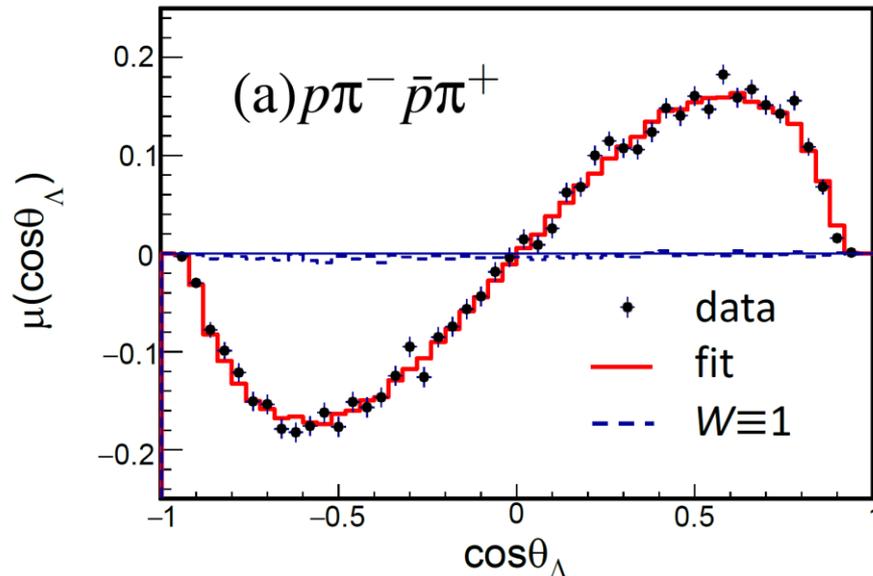
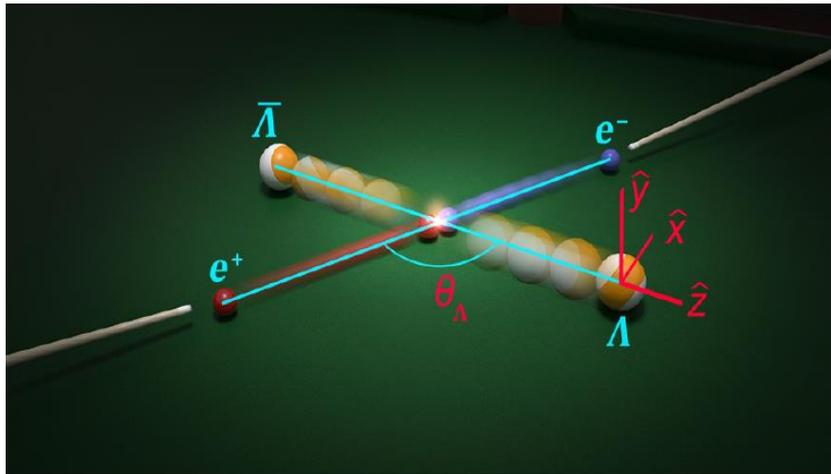


1.31 B J/ψ events Quantum correlation in Λ pair

Parameters	This work	Previous results
α_ψ	$0.461 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.007$	0.469 ± 0.027 ¹⁴
$\Delta\Phi$	$(42.4 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.5)^\circ$	–
α_-	$0.750 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.004$	0.642 ± 0.013 ¹⁶
α_+	$-0.758 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.007$	-0.71 ± 0.08 ¹⁶
$\bar{\alpha}_0$	$-0.692 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.006$	–
A_{CP}	$-0.006 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.007$	0.006 ± 0.021 ¹⁶
$\bar{\alpha}_0/\alpha_+$	$0.913 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.012$	–

2% level sensitivity for CPV test
SM prediction: $10^{-4} \sim 10^{-5}$

CP test $A_{CP} = \frac{\alpha_- + \alpha_+}{\alpha_- - \alpha_+}$



CPV in Hyperon Decays at STCF

4 trillion J/ψ events $\Rightarrow A_{CP} \sim 10^{-4}$

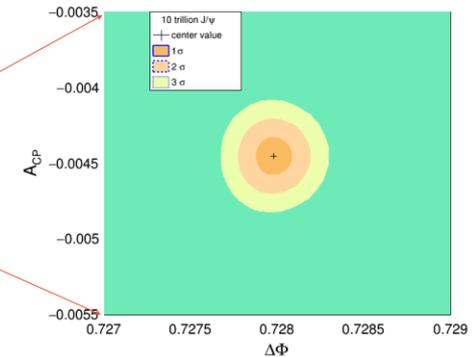
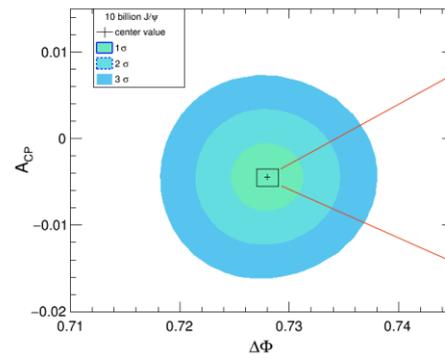
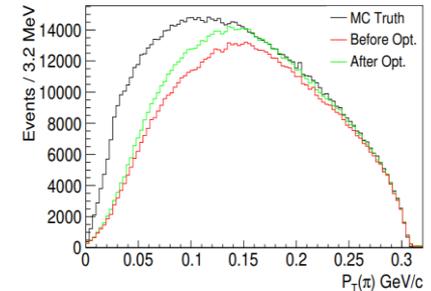
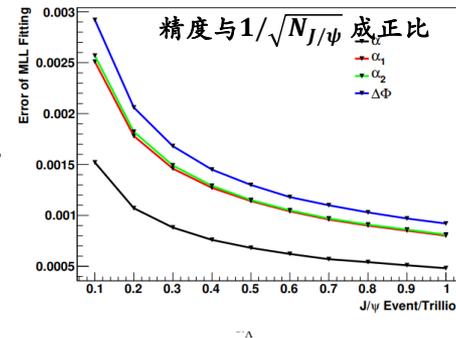
- Luminosity optimized at J/ψ resonance
- Luminosity of STCF: $\times 100$
- 2 – 3 years data taking
- **No polarization** beams are needed

Beam energy trick

\Rightarrow small beam energy spread

$\Rightarrow J/\psi$ cross-section: $\times 10 \Rightarrow A_{CP} \sim 10^{-5}$?

Challenge: Systematics control, spin precession effect in magnet



Flavor Physics and CP violation

Physics at STCF	Benchmark Processes	Key Parameters*
CKM matrix	$D_{(s)}^+ \rightarrow l^+ \nu_l, D \rightarrow Pl^+ \nu_l$	$\delta V_{cd/cs} \sim 0.15\%$; $\delta f_{D/D_s} \sim 0.15\%$
γ/ϕ_3 measurement	$D^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-, K_S K^+ K^- \dots$	$\Delta(\cos \delta_{K\pi}) \sim 0.007$; $\Delta(\delta_{K\pi}) \sim 2^\circ$
$D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing	$\psi(3770) \rightarrow (D^0 \bar{D}^0)_{CP=-},$ $\psi(4140) \rightarrow \gamma(D^0 \bar{D}^0)_{CP=+}$	$\Delta x \sim 0.035\%$; $\Delta y \sim 0.023\%$
Charm hadron decay	$D_{(s)}, \Lambda_c^+, \Sigma_c, \Xi_c, \Omega_c$ decay	$N_{D/D_s/\Lambda_c} \sim 10^9 / 10^8 / 10^8$
γ polarization	$D^0 \rightarrow K_1 e^+ \nu_e$	$\Delta A'_{UD} \sim 0.015$
CPV in Hyperons	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}, \Sigma \bar{\Sigma}, \Xi^- \bar{\Xi}^-, \Xi^0 \bar{\Xi}^0$	$\Delta A_\Lambda \sim 10^{-4}$
CPV in τ	$\tau \rightarrow K_S \pi \nu$, EDM of τ , $\tau \rightarrow \pi/K \pi^0 \nu$ for polarized e^-	$\Delta A_{\tau \rightarrow K_S \pi \nu} \sim 10^{-3}$; $\Delta d_\tau \sim 5 \times 10^{-19}$ (e cm)
CPV in Charm	$D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- / \pi^+ \pi^-$, $\Lambda_c \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+ \pi^0 \dots$	$\Delta A_D \sim 10^{-3}$; $\Delta A_{\Lambda_c} \sim 10^{-3}$

*Sensitivity estimated based on $\mathcal{L} = 1 \text{ ab}^{-1}$

Highlighted physics at STCF

□ QCD and Hadronic Physics

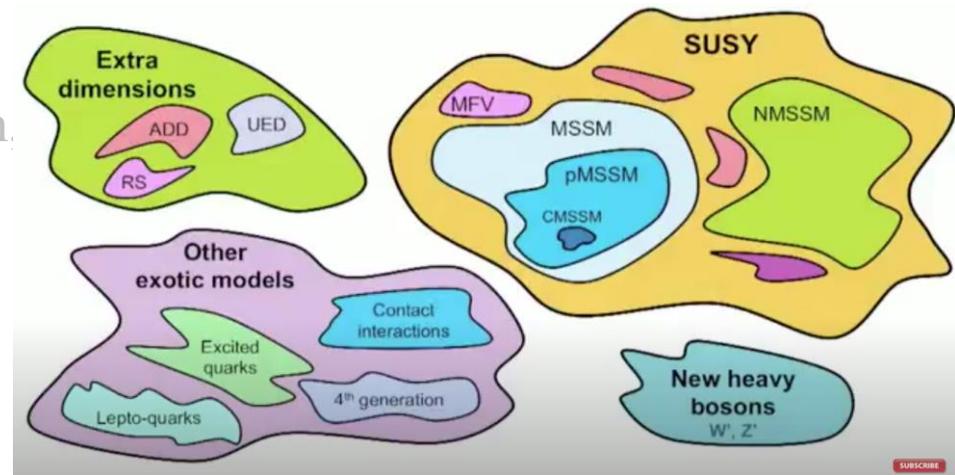
- Exotic states and hadron spectroscopy
- Hadron structures
- Precision test of SM parameters

□ Flavor Physics and CP violation

- CKM matrix, $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing
- CP violation in lepton, hyperon,

□ New Physics Search

- Rare/Forbidden
- Dark particle search

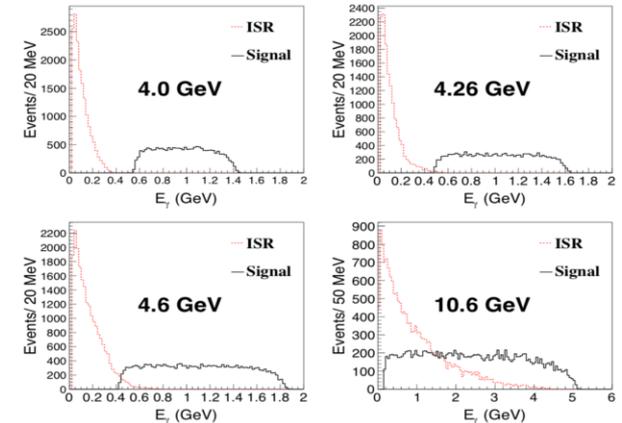
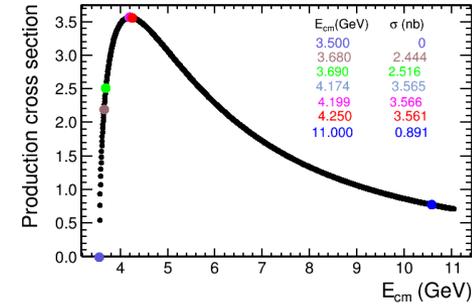


Studies of τ at STCF

Advantage:

- Threshold production
- Peaking cross section in 4-5 GeV
- At 4.26 GeV, number of tau pairs per year:

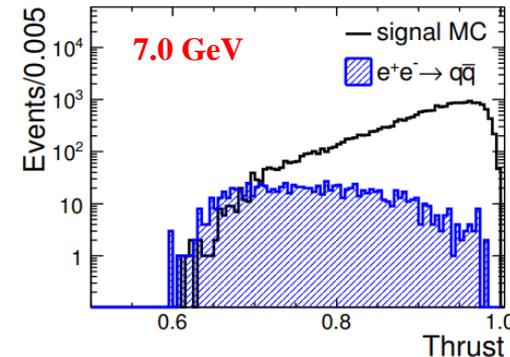
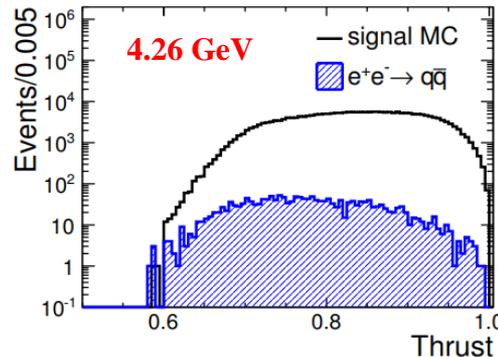
$$N_{\tau\tau} \sim 1.0 \text{ ab}^{-1} \times 3.5 \text{ nb} = 3.5 \times 10^9$$
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\tau^+\tau^-$ is not the main background
- Improved π/μ misid rate at STCF



Disadvantage:

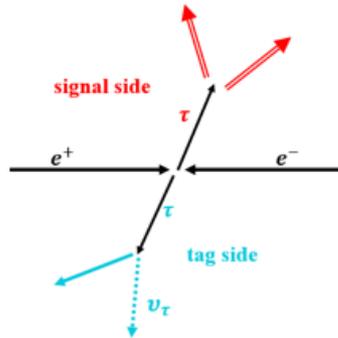
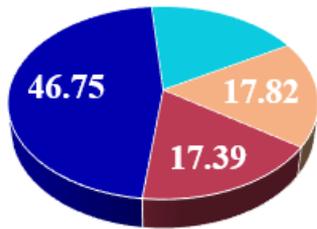
- Entangled topology of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$
- Large $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ background at low c.m.e

$$T \equiv \max_{\vec{n}} \frac{\sum_i |\vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}_i|}{\sum_i |\vec{p}_i|}$$

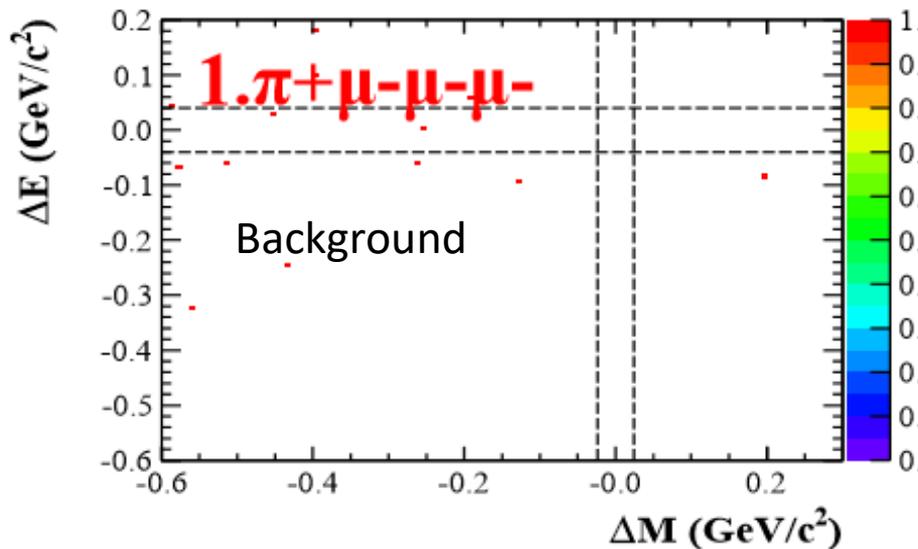


LFV decay of $\tau \rightarrow lll$ at STCF

■ electronic ■ muonic
■ pionic 1-prong ■ others



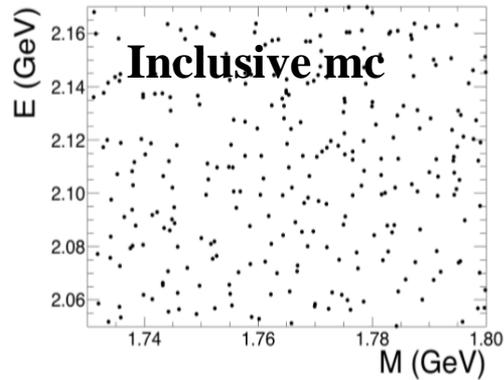
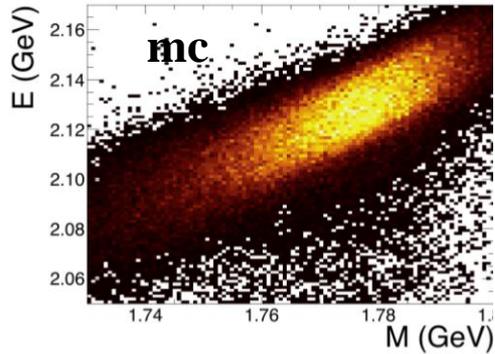
- Signal side: $\tau \rightarrow 3\text{leptons}$
- Tag side: $\tau \rightarrow e\nu\bar{\nu}, \mu\nu\bar{\nu}, \pi\nu + n\pi^0$ ($Br = 82\%$)
- Almost background free, **the sensitivity**: $\mathcal{B}_{UL}^{90}(\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu) \sim 1/\mathcal{L}$
- Best efficiency ($\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu$): 22.5% (including tag branching fraction)



➤ STCF with 1ab^{-1} :

$$\mathcal{B}_{UL}^{90}(\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu) < \frac{N_{UL}^{90}}{2\epsilon N_{\tau\tau}} \sim 1.5 \times 10^{-9}$$

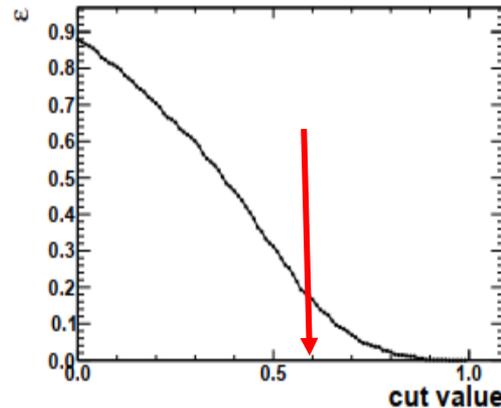
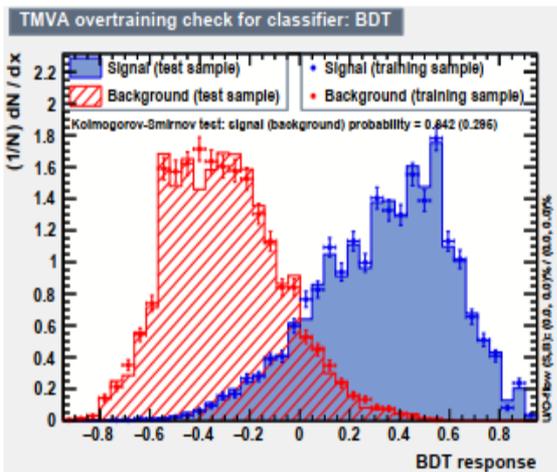
LFV decay of $\tau \rightarrow \gamma \mu$ at STCF



- Signal side $\tau \rightarrow \gamma \mu$
- Tag side: $\tau \rightarrow e \nu \bar{\nu}$, $\pi \nu$, $\pi \pi^0 \nu$ ($Br = 54\%$)
- **Dominant background:** $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ and $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$, $\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi \pi^0 \nu$, $\tau^- \rightarrow \mu \nu \bar{\nu}$

TABLE II. Optimization for pion/muon separation.

	μ eff. at 1 GeV	$UL(B(\tau \rightarrow \gamma \mu))/10^{-8}$
3%	96.7%	1.2
1.7%	92.6%	1.5
1%	87.3%	1.8



➤ **STCF with $1ab^{-1}$:**

$$\mathcal{B}_{UL}^{90}(\tau \rightarrow \gamma \mu) < \frac{N_{UL}^{90}}{2\epsilon N_{\tau\tau}} \sim 1.2 \times 10^{-8}$$

LFV decay of $J/\psi \rightarrow e\tau$ at STCF

- The cLFV decays of vector mesons $V \rightarrow l_i l_j$ are also predicted **in various of extension models** of SM:

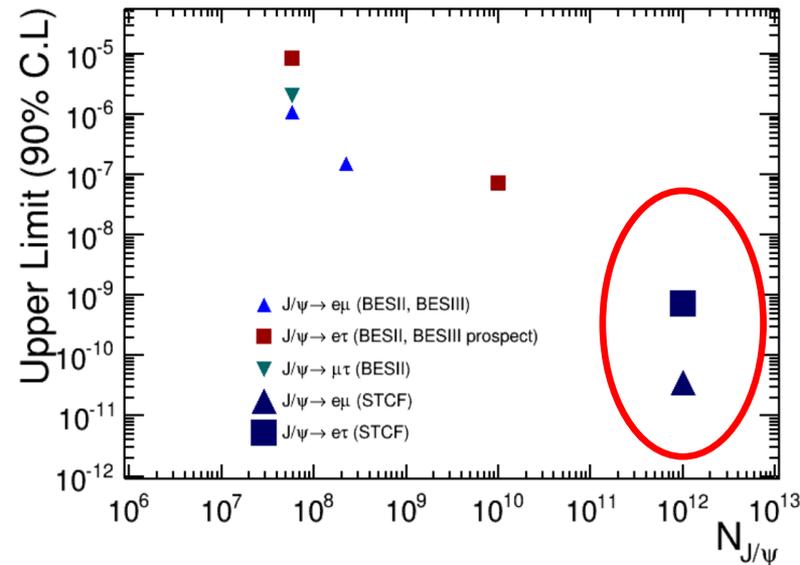
- $\mathcal{B}_{UL}^{90}(J/\psi \rightarrow e\mu) < 10^{-13}$
 - $\mathcal{B}_{UL}^{90}(J/\psi \rightarrow e(\mu)\tau) < 10^{-9}$

- At **STCF**, **1 trillion J/ψ** can be obtained per year, taken efficiency from BESIII, the upper limit can be predicted to be:

- $\mathcal{B}_{UL}^{90}(J/\psi \rightarrow e\mu) < 3.6 \times 10^{-11}$

- $\mathcal{B}_{UL}^{90}(J/\psi \rightarrow e\tau) < 7.1 \times 10^{-10}$

- The $\mathcal{B}_{UL}^{90}(J/\psi \rightarrow e\tau)$ can be further **optimized** with better PID.

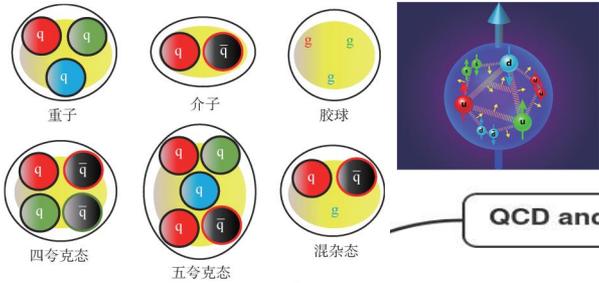


Forbidden/Rare decay and New Particle Search

Physics at STCF	Benchmark Processes	Key Parameters* (U.L. at 90% C.L.)
LFV decays	$\tau \rightarrow \gamma l, lll, lP_1P_2$ $J/\psi \rightarrow ll', D^0 \rightarrow ll' (l' \neq l) \dots$	$\mathcal{B}(\tau \rightarrow \gamma \mu / \mu \mu \mu) < 12/1.5 \times 10^{-9}$; $\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow e\tau) < 0.71 \times 10^{-9}$
LNV, BNV	$D_{(s)}^+ \rightarrow l^+ l^+ X^-, J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda_c e^-,$ $B \rightarrow \bar{B} \dots$	$\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda_c e^-) < 10^{-11}$
Symmetry violation	$\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow ll\pi^0, \eta' \rightarrow \eta ll \dots$	$\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow ll/\pi^0 ll) < 1.5/2.4 \times 10^{-10}$
FCNC	$D \rightarrow \gamma V, D^0 \rightarrow l^+ l^-, e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^*, \Sigma^+ \rightarrow$ $pl^+ l^- \dots$	$\mathcal{B}(D^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^- X) < 10^{-8}$
Dark photon, millicharged	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow (J/\psi) \rightarrow \gamma A' (\rightarrow l^+ l^-) \dots$ $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \chi \bar{\chi} \gamma \dots$	Mixing strength $\Delta\epsilon_{A'} \sim 10^{-4}; \Delta\epsilon_\chi \sim 10^{-4}$

*Sensitivity estimated based on $\mathcal{L} = 1 \text{ ab}^{-1}$

Summary of physics program at STCF



QCD and hadronic physics

XYZ Properties: $e+e\rightarrow Y\rightarrow\gamma X,\eta X,\phi X$; $e+e\rightarrow Y\rightarrow\pi Zc, KZcs$

Hadron Spectroscopy: Excited $c\bar{c}$ and their transition, Charmed hadron spectroscopy, Light hadron spectroscopy

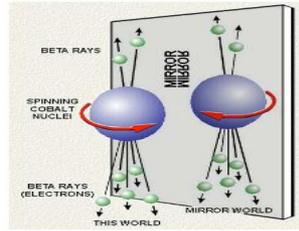
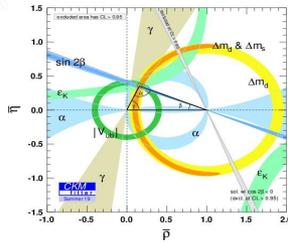
R value: $e+e\rightarrow$ inclusive; τ mass: $e+e\rightarrow\tau+\tau^-$

Nucleon Form Factors: $e+e\rightarrow B\bar{B}$ from threshold

Pentaquarks: $e+e\rightarrow J/\psi p\bar{p}$, $\Lambda_c D\bar{p}$, $\Sigma_c D\bar{p}$
Di-charmonium: $e+e\rightarrow J/\psi\eta c, J/\psi hc$

Muon g-2: $e+e\rightarrow\pi^+\pi^-, \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0, 4\pi, K^+K^-, \gamma\gamma\rightarrow\pi^0, \eta^{(\prime)}, \pi^+\pi^-$

Fragmentation functions: $e+e\rightarrow(\pi, K, p, \Lambda, D)+X, e+e\rightarrow(\pi\pi, KK, \pi K)+X$



CKM matrix (V_{cd}, V_{cs}): $D_-(s)^+\rightarrow l+\nu, D\rightarrow P l+\nu$

Charm hadron decay: $\Lambda_c^+, \Sigma_c, \Xi_c, \Omega_c$ decay

CPV in Hyperons: $J/\psi\rightarrow\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}, \Sigma\Sigma, \Xi\Xi, \Xi^0\Xi^0$

D_0 - D_0 bar mixing: $\psi(3770)\rightarrow(D_0 D_0\bar{c})(CP=-), \psi(4140)\rightarrow\pi^0(D_0 D_0\bar{c})(CP=-)$ or $\gamma(D_0 D_0\bar{c})(CP=+)$

CPV in τ : $\tau\rightarrow Ks \pi\nu$, EDM of τ , $\tau\rightarrow\pi/K \pi^0 \nu$ for polarized e^- beam

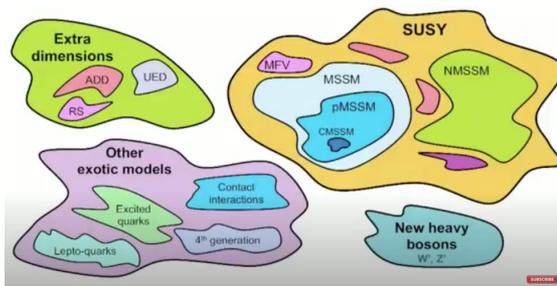
CPV in Charm: $D_0\rightarrow K^+K^-/\pi^+\pi^-$, $\Lambda_c\rightarrow pK^-\pi^+\pi^0/\Lambda\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0/pKs \pi^+$

γ/ϕ^3 measurement: $D_0\rightarrow K(s/L) \pi^+\pi^-, K(s/L) K^+K^-, K_3\pi, 4\pi$

γ polarization: $D_0\rightarrow K_1 e^+ \nu_e$

Physics at STCF

Flavor Physics and CP Violation



Forbidden/Rare decay and New Particle

LVN, BNV: $D(s)^+\rightarrow l^+ l^- X^-, J/\psi\rightarrow\Lambda c e^-, B\rightarrow B\bar{c}...$

Symmetry violation: $\eta^{(\prime)}\rightarrow ll\pi^0, \eta^{(\prime)}\rightarrow\eta ll...$

FLV decays: $\tau\rightarrow\gamma l, ll, l P_1 P_2, J/\psi\rightarrow ll', D_0\rightarrow ll' (l'\neq l)...$

FCNC: $D\rightarrow\gamma V, D_0\rightarrow l^+ l^-, e+e\rightarrow D^*, \Sigma^+\rightarrow p l^+ l^-...$

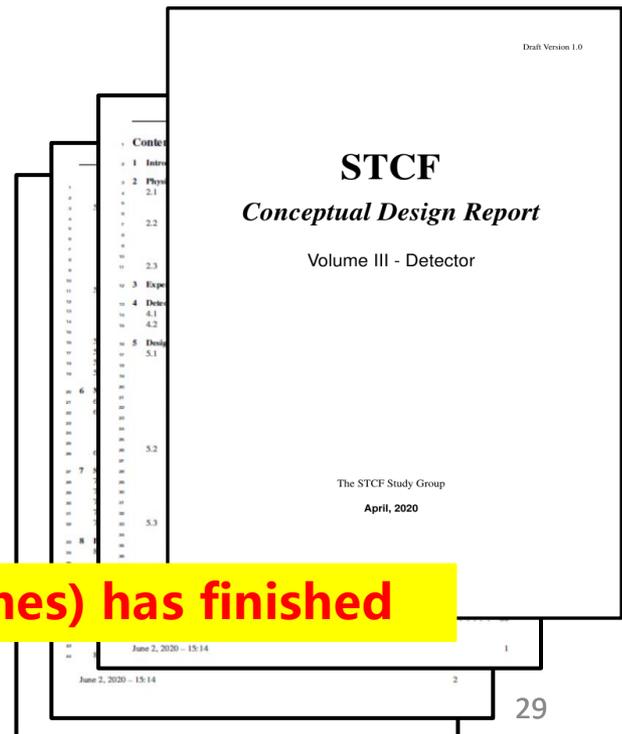
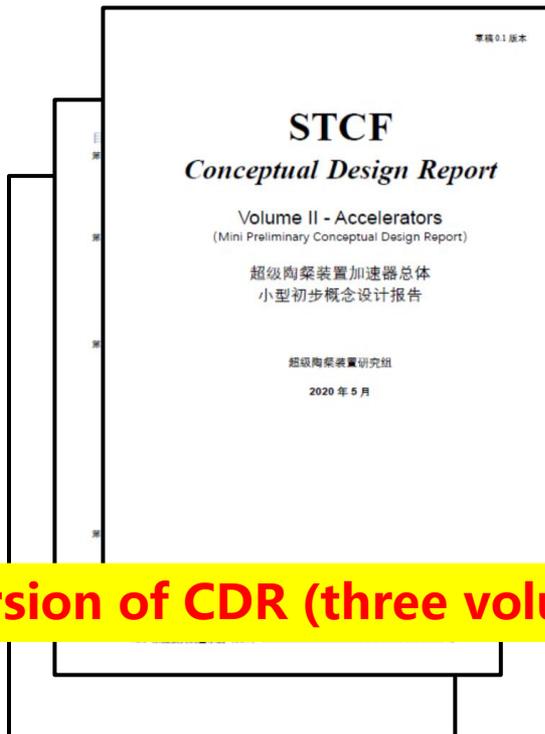
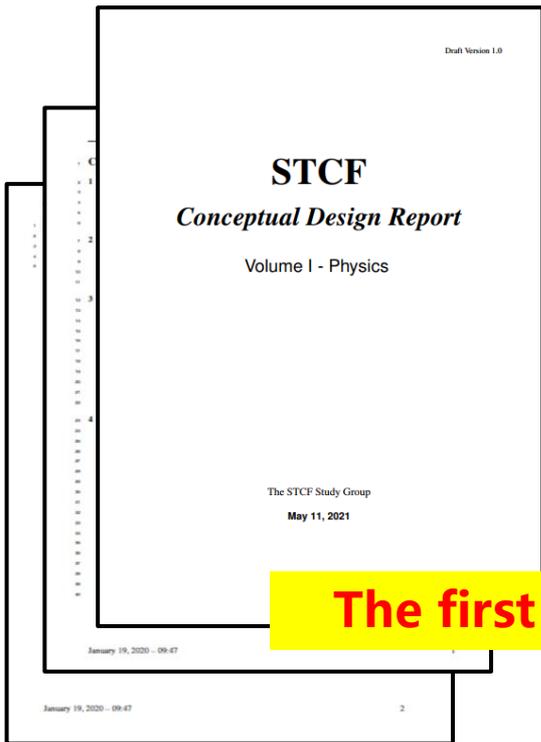
Dark photon: $e+e\rightarrow\gamma A'(\rightarrow l^+ l^-), J/\psi\rightarrow e+e-A'...$

Millicharged: $e+e\rightarrow\chi\chi\bar{\chi}...$

- **Leading role**
- **In Competition with BelleII/LHCb**
- **Synergy with BelleII/LHCb/Eic/EicC**

Tentative Plan

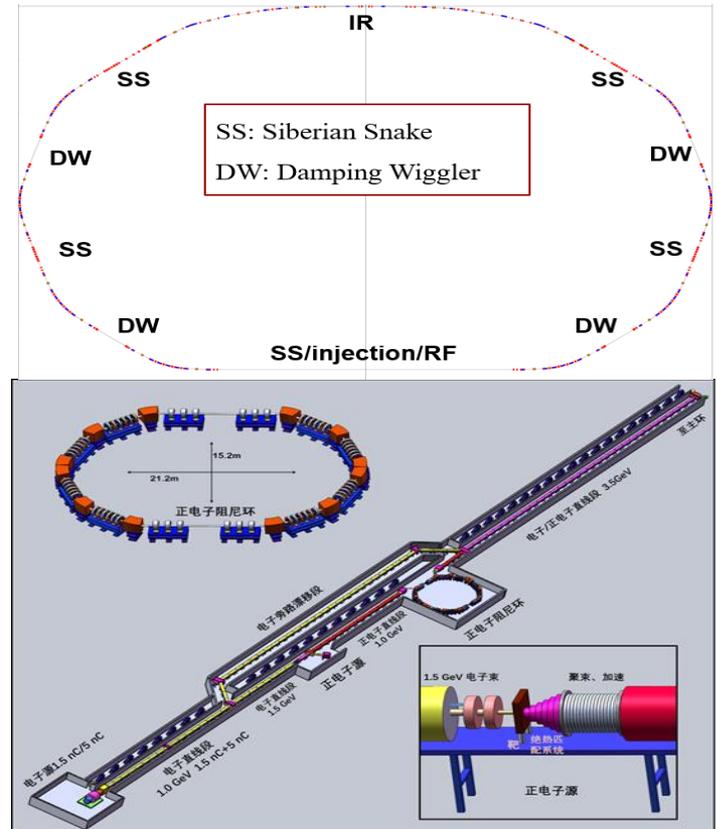
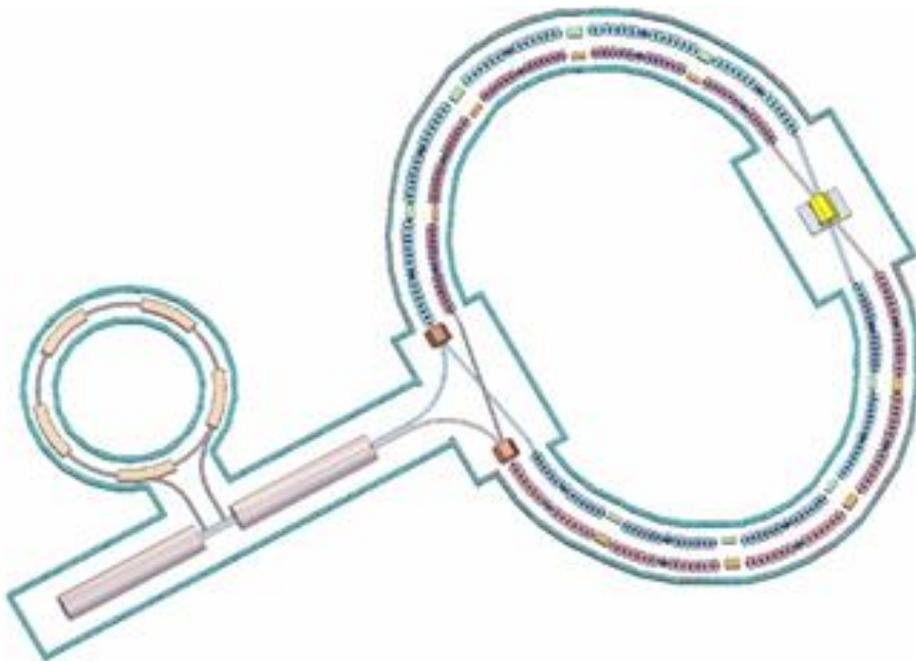
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031-2040	2041-2042
Form Group															
CDR															
TDR															
Construction															
In operation															
Upgrade															



The first version of CDR (three volumes) has finished

STCF Accelerator

Interaction Region : Large Piwinski Angle Collision
+ Crabbed Waist



Injector:

- No booster, 0.5 GeV→1~3.5 GeV
- e+, a converter, a linac and a damping ring, 0.5 GeV
- e-, a polarized e- source, accelerated to 0.5 GeV

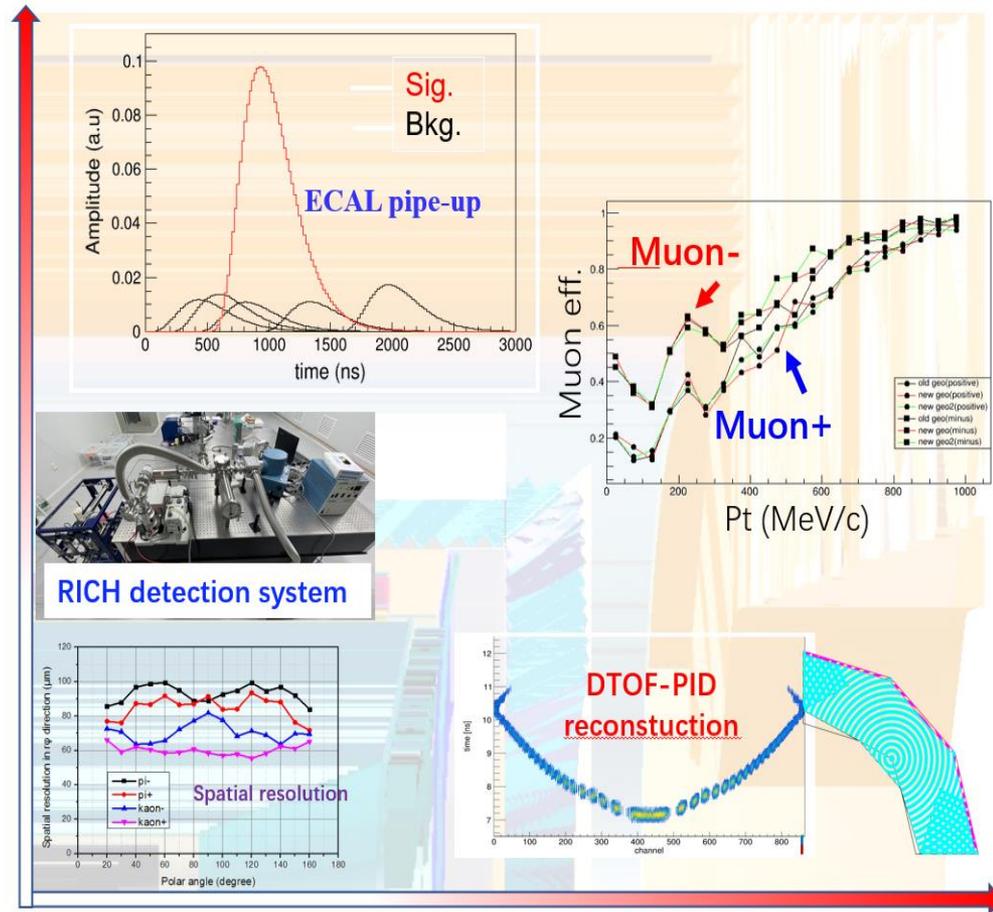
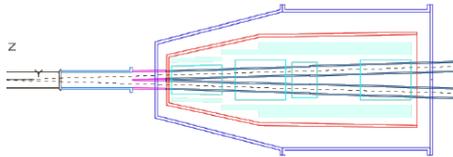
Machine Parameters

Parameters	Phase1	Phase2
Circumference/m	600~800	600~800
Optimized Beam Energy/GeV	2.0	2.0
Beam Energy Range/GeV	1-3.5	1-3.5
Current/A	1.5	2.0
Emittance ($\varepsilon_x/\varepsilon_y$)/nm·rad	6/0.06	5/0.05
β Function @IP (β_x^*/β_y^*)/mm	60/0.6	50/0.5(estimated)
Full Collision Angle 2θ /mrad	60	60
Tune Shift ξ_y	0.06	0.08
Hourglass Factor	0.8	0.8
Aperture and Lifetime	15 σ , 1000s	15 σ , 1000s
Luminosity @Optimized Energy/ $\times 10^{35}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	~0.5	~1.0

STCF detector

- **MDI**: CDR finished; beam/physics background estimation;
- **Inner Tracker**: MPGD CDR finished, in optimizing; Silicon tracker ongoing
- **MDC**: CDR finished
- **PID**: CDR finished; Prototype of RICH (2nd version) and DTOF
- **ECAL**: CDR finished; optimizing crystal and electronics
- **MUC**: CDR finished; optimizing

MDI design



Strategy & Activities

CDR → TDR → project application → construction → commissioning

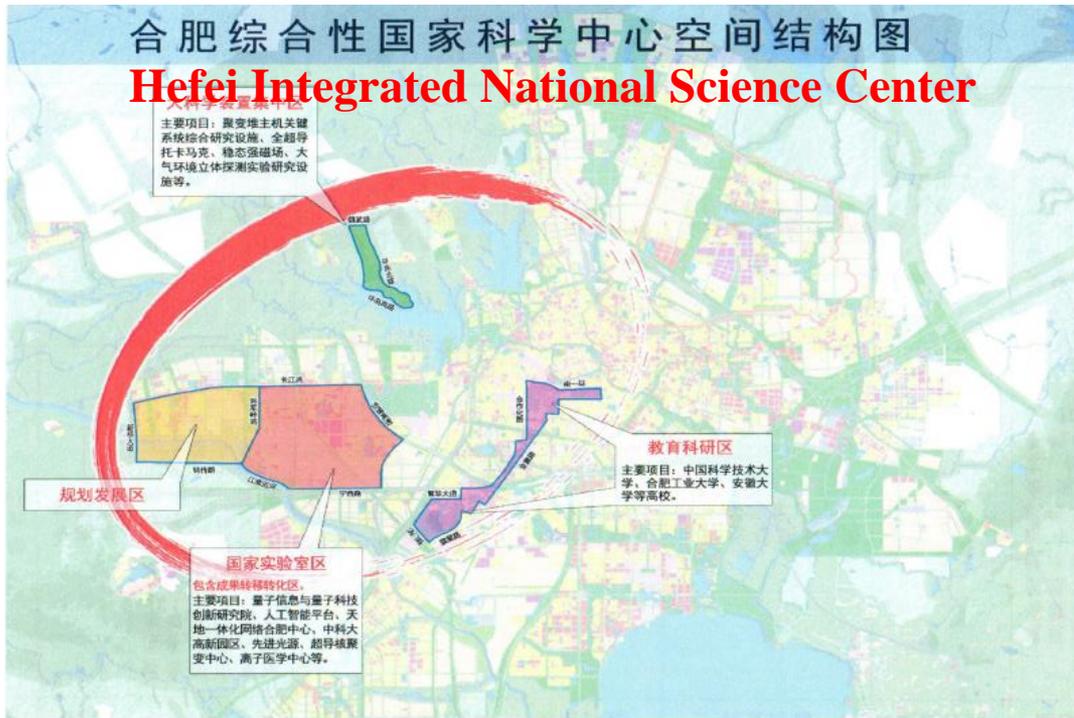
- **Strategy:** focus on **CDR** (4 years) and **TDR** (7 years) depend on the available resources. **the construction site open.**
- **Domestic Workshops** (2011, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21)
- **International Workshops** (2015, 18, 19, 20, 21)

Funding support for R&D

- **Double First-Class university project foundation of USTC**
- **CAS international cooperation and exchange project**
- **National Science Foundation of China (Key/General programs)**
- **The 14th five-year planning, National Key Basic Research Program of China**

Candidate Site : Hefei

One of three **integrated national science centers**, which will play important role in ‘Megascience’ of China in near future



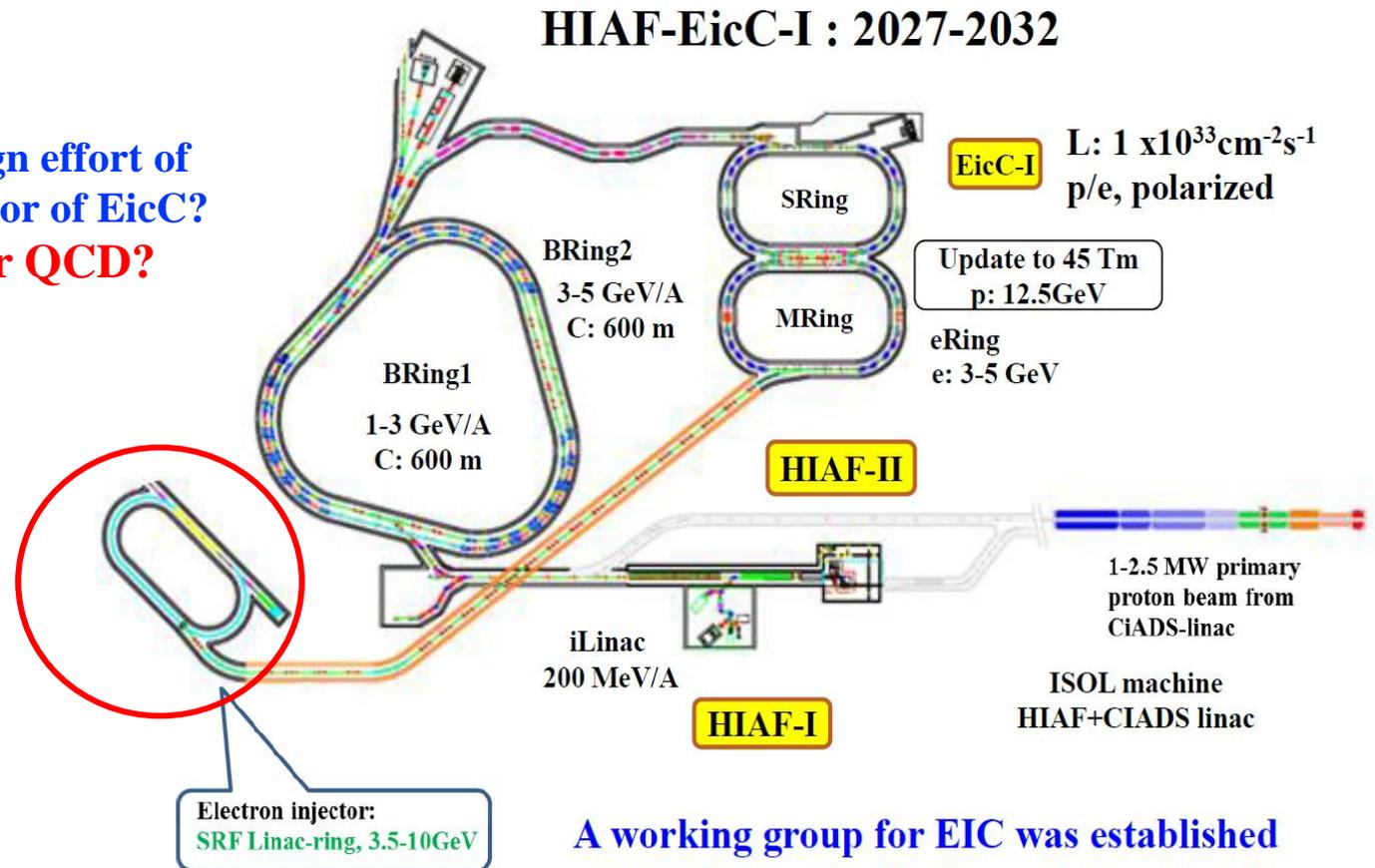
- **University of Science and Technology of China (USTC)**
- **National Synchrotron Radiation Lab and Hefei Light Source, operated by USTC**
- **The only National Lab operated by University in China. (Totally Four officially approved National Labs in China)**

- **Pay a lot of attention on accelerator facilities**
- **Hefei Advanced light source is under design**
- **STCF is listed in future plan**

Candidate Site : Huizhou

Institute of Modern Physics, CAS, proposed building HIAF-EicC in Huizhou, Canton

STCF Share the design effort of the electron accelerator of EicC?
National Center for QCD?



A working group for EIC was established at IMP led by Dr. Nu Xu and Jianping Chen.

Summary

□ Super τ - c Facility (STCF):

- e^+e^- collision with $E_{\text{cm}} = 2 - 7 \text{ GeV}$, $L > 0.5 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

□ STCF is one of the crucial **precision frontier**

- rich of physics program
- unique for physics with c quark and τ leptons,
- important playground for study of **QCD**, **exotic hadrons** and search for **new physics**.

□ Complementary to Belle-II and LHCb in understanding the **QCD/EW models** and searching for **new physics**

□ Project organization is setup and a working group is toward for **CDR/TDR**

□ An International collaboration is essential for promoting the project.

Thanks for your attention!
Welcome to join the effort!