



超级陶粲装置
Super Tau-Charm Facility

STCF物理研究进展

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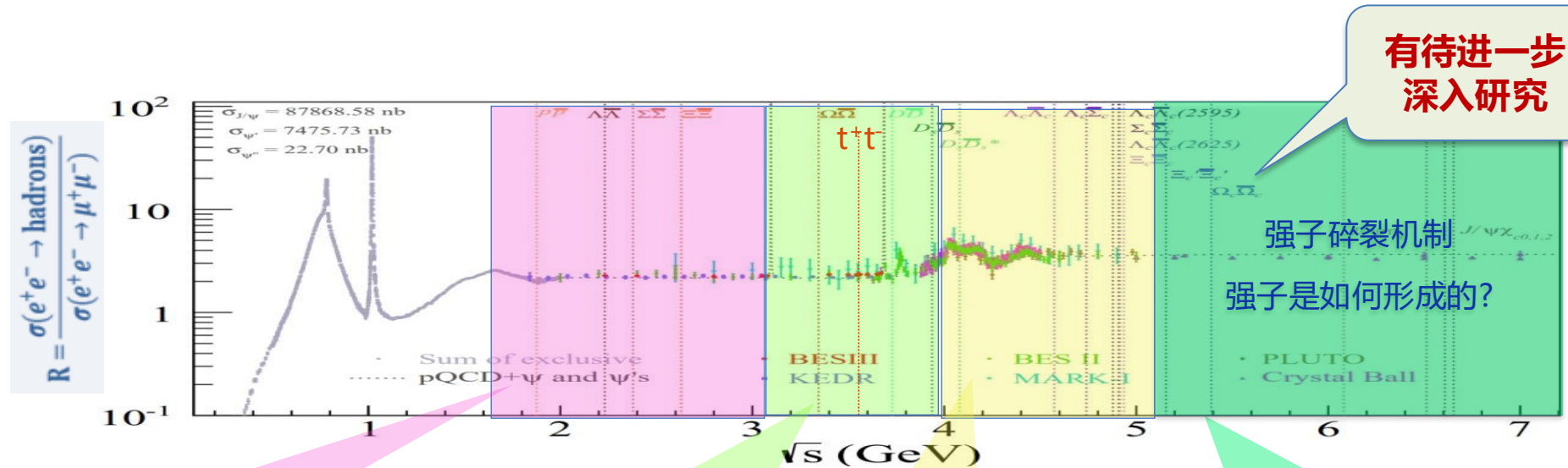
2026年超级陶粲装置研讨会, 西安

2026年6月30日 - 7月5日

- **STCF物理目标**
- **物理模拟研究进展**
- **总结和展望**

- **STCF物理目标**
- 物理模拟研究进展
- 总结和展望

- 微扰与非微扰**量子色动力学**的过渡能区
- **丰富的**共振结构、**巨大的**粲偶素态产生截面、阈值产生强子对和 τ 轻子对
- 大量**奇特量子数**强子、胶子态、多夸克态、夸克胶子混合态



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

- LH spectroscopy
- Gluonic and exotic
- LFV and CPV
- Rare/forbidden decays
- Physics with τ lepton

- XYZ particles
- Physics with D mesons
- f_D and f_{D_s}
- D_0 - D_0 mixing
- Charm baryons

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

有待进一步
深入研究

基本对称性检验

超子和陶轻子CP破坏
 $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ 系统CPT对称性
轻子味破坏等

探索色禁闭之谜

强子谱和强子结构
碎裂函数和能量关联

基本物理量精确测量

R值、陶轻子质量
电磁、强跑动耦合常数
CKM矩阵元

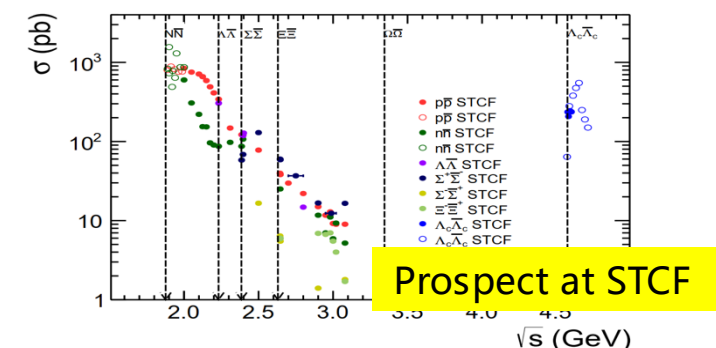
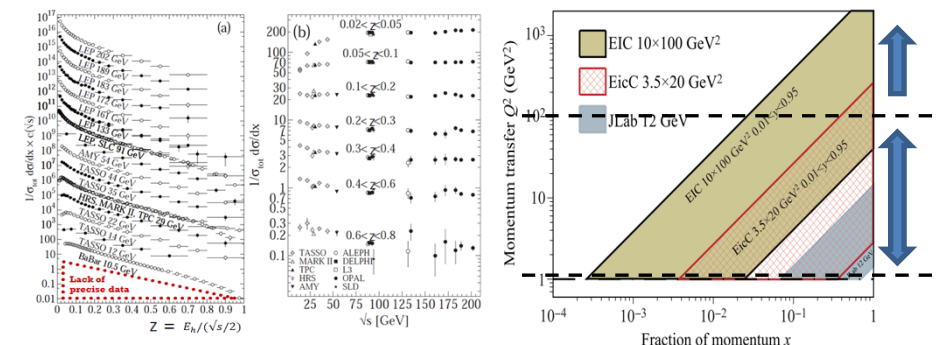
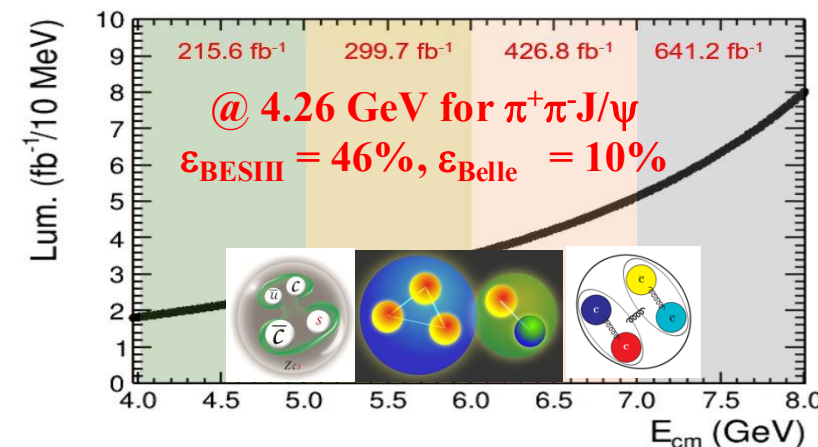
5-7 GeV新能区的物理潜力

• Hadron spectroscopy

- Many threshold opens in 5-7 GeV which yield more potentials for hadron studies
- Structures in more channels for **XYZ physics**, with larger production rates above 5 GeV
- **P_c pentaquarks** in $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi h \bar{h}$ for hidden-charm and $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c \bar{D}^* \bar{p}, \Sigma_c^* \bar{D}^{(*)} \bar{p}$ for open-charmed pentaquarks
- Energy region above 6 GeV is ideal for **fully charmed tetraquark states** via $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi c \bar{c}$ etc.

• Hadronization and hadron structure

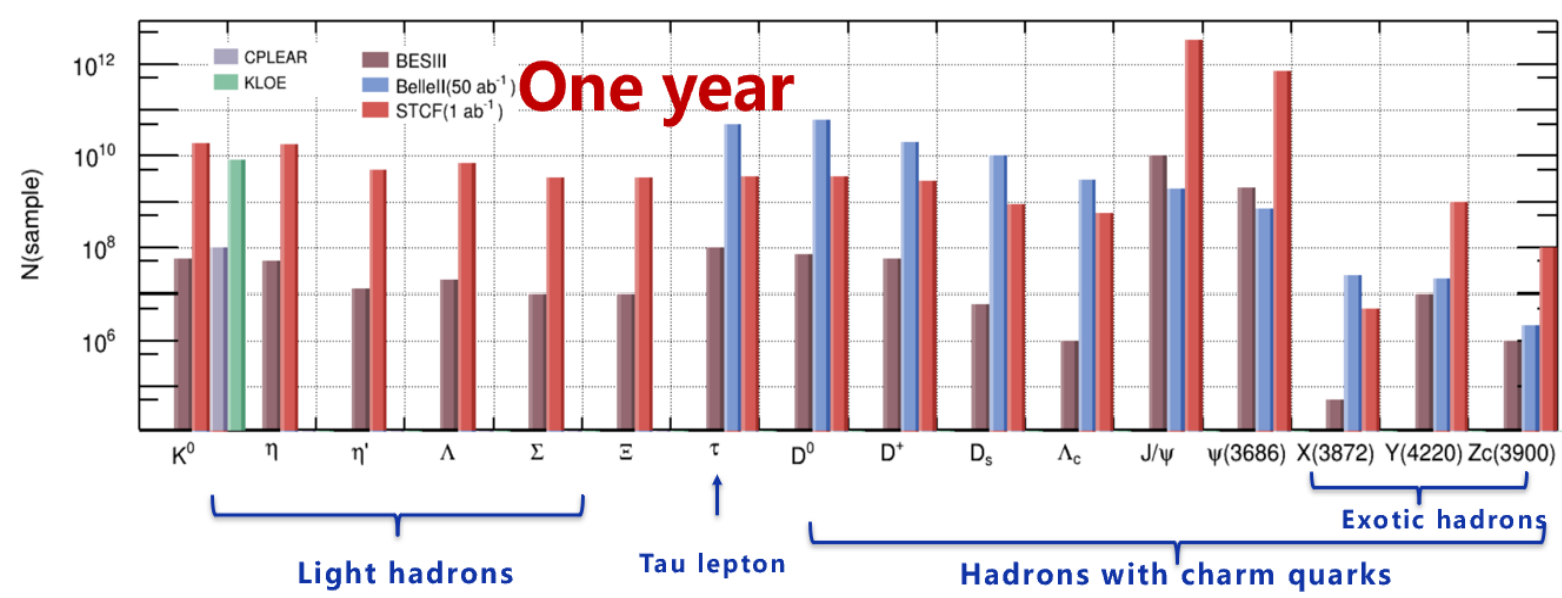
- **Fragmentation functions** for charmed quark is available
- Synergy with Eic(C) facilities for FF studies
- A non-zero Pauli **Form factors** provides evidence for the existence of higher Fock states, that require higher energies



STCF上的预期样本统计量



- STCF能够产生**万亿级 ψ 样本**，**数十亿粲强子对和陶轻子对**，以及**大量的XYZ粒子**
- STCF具有**质心能量连续可调**，**阈值处成对产生**，**量子关联**等独特性质
- 基于**OSCAR框架**，STCF对关键物理过程开展**全模拟研究**，优化探测器软件性能，保证物理的可行性



质心能量 (GeV)	积分亮度 (ab ⁻¹)	样本类型	截面 (nb)	事例数
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
		$D^0 \bar{D}^0$ 单标记		7.9×10^8
		$D^+ D^-$	2.8	2.8×10^9
		$D^+ D^-$ 单标记		5.5×10^8
		$\tau^+ \tau^-$	2.9	2.9×10^9
4.009	1	$D^{*0} \bar{D}^0 + c.c. \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0 \gamma$	4.0	1.4×10^9
		$D^{*0} \bar{D}^0 + c.c. \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0 \pi^0$	4.0	2.6×10^9
		$D_s^+ D_s^-$	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
		$D_s^{*+} D_s^- + c.c.$ 单标记		1.3×10^8
		$\tau^+ \tau^-$	3.6	3.6×10^9
4.230	1	$Y(4230)$	1.0	1.0×10^9
		$J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$	0.085	8.5×10^7
		$\tau^+ \tau^-$	3.6	3.6×10^9
		$\gamma X(3872)$	0.005	5×10^6
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
4.630	1	$\tau^+ \tau^-$	3.5	3.5×10^9
		$\psi(3686) \pi^+ \pi^-$	0.033	3.3×10^7
		$\Lambda_c \bar{\Lambda}_c$	0.20	2.5×10^8
		$\Lambda_c \bar{\Lambda}_c$ 单标记		1.5×10^7
		$\tau^+ \tau^-$	3.4	3.4×10^9
2.0-3.0	1	扫描 100 个能量点, 步长 10 MeV, 1 fb ⁻¹ /能量点		
4.0-7.0	3	扫描 300 个能量点, 步长 10 MeV, 1 fb ⁻¹ /能量点		
> 5	2-7	根据扫描情况, 在特定能量点收集大亮度样本		

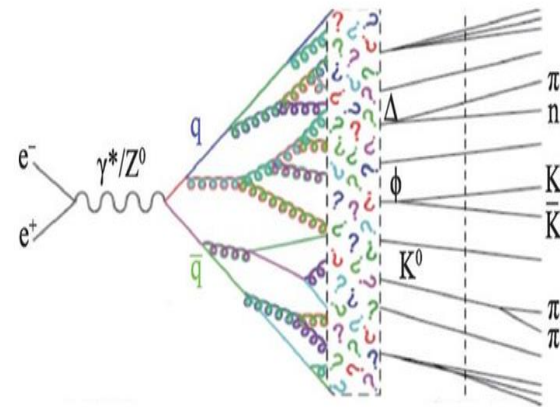
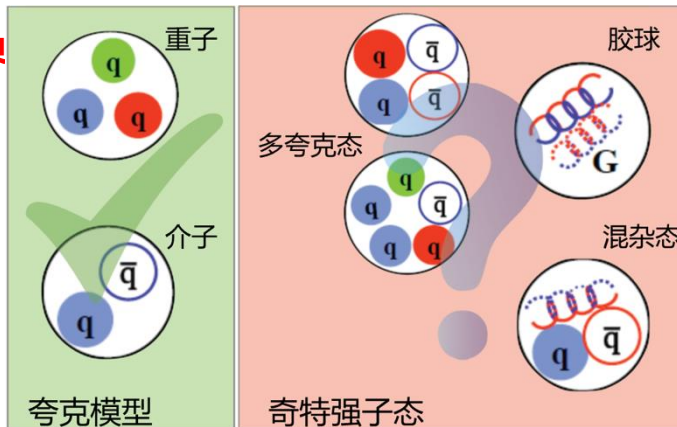
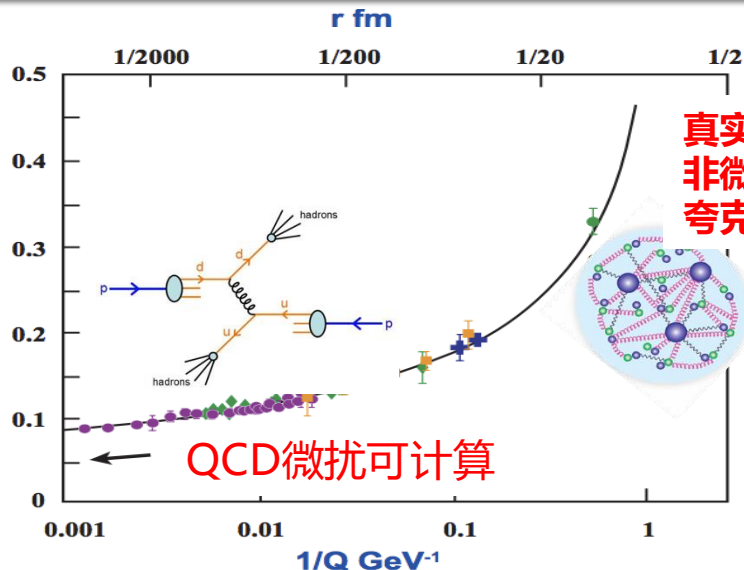
- **时空分立对称性**的守恒和破坏在了解**宇宙演化和自然规律**中起着非常重要的作用。目前已知空间宇称P，时间反演宇称T，电荷宇称C以及CP联合变换对称性的**破缺已被实验证实**。
- **电荷宇称（CP）不对称性**是形成正反物质不对称的三大**必要条件**之一，历史上两次CP不对称性研究突破都**获得诺奖，但仍然**无法解释正物质多于反物质的谜团，亟需寻找超出标准模型CP不对称性的新来源。
- STCF将产生**高统计量**的J/ψ和ψ(2S)粲偶素粒子、粲强子、超子、陶轻子和轻介子 (K, η, η')等，能够从**多个方面**对各种对称性进行精确检验。



- 关键物理课题：
 - ✓ 超子和陶轻子的CP破坏和 EDM寻找
 - ✓ 中性 $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ 系统中的CPT破坏寻找
 - ✓ 陶轻子和强子的稀有破坏寻找，如带电轻子味破坏

Current Status of CPV Research at the Quark Level		
First Generation	Second Generation	Third Generation
Up/Down	Charm	Top
CPV in first generation is predicted to be far below current experimental sensitivity	Charm mesons: In 2009, LHCb discovered CPV at $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$, within SM predictions	Lifetime too short to form hadrons; decays before hadronization → no "top hadron" CPV
	Charm baryons: No CPV observed yet. SM predicts $\mathcal{O}(10^{-4})$; new physics could reach $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$	
	Strange	Bottom
	Strange mesons: Discovered in 1964, CPV at level $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$, within SM predictions	Bottom mesons: Discovered in 2001 (BaBar/Belle), CPV at $\mathcal{O}(0.1)$, within SM predictions
	Strange baryons: No CPV observed yet. SM predicts $\mathcal{O}(10^{-4}-10^{-5})$; new physics could reach $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$	Bottom baryons: Discovered by LHCb in 2025, CPV at $\mathcal{O}(0.1)$, within SM predictions
Only strange baryons and charm baryons remain unexplored for CP violation—a final frontier for new physics in hadronic physics.		

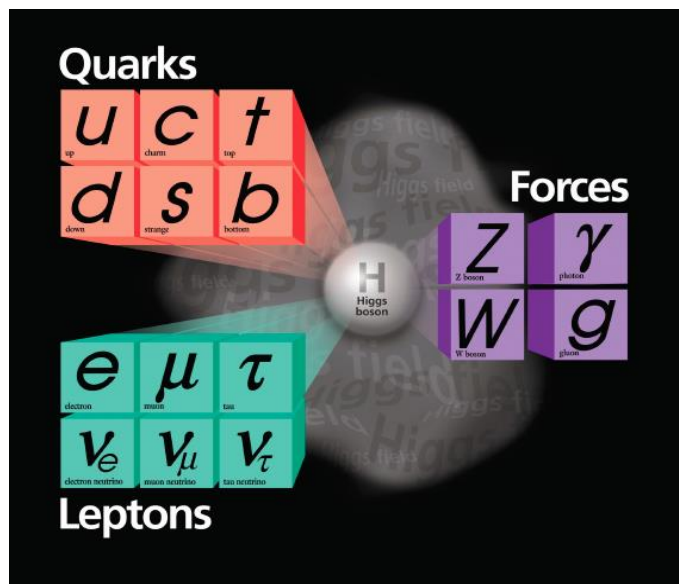
QCD 耦合强度 α_s



- **强子是物质世界基本组成单元**：理论预期存在胶球、混杂态、分子态、多夸克态等奇特强子态。强子谱的研究是探索与认识**强相互作用理论**的重要手段，STCF可以产生丰富的**奇特强子态**，在强子谱研究中具有**明显优势**。
- **夸克碎裂函数**描述夸克强子化的过程，正负电子对撞实验能够提供最干净的夸克碎裂函数信息。**形状因子**是强子的**基本观测量**，能够探针其内部结构信息。

STCF上强子谱学和夸克碎裂函数及强子形状因子的精确测量将提供夸克和胶子塑造强子内部结构信息，从而破解色禁闭难题。

- **基本物理量**或标准模型**基本参数**的精确测量，是**高精度检验标准模型**，**探索新物理**的重要途径。
- STCF能够对**R值**以及**陶轻子质量**、**CKM矩阵元**以及**强相互作用常数 α_s** 进行高精度测量：
 - **R值测量**：粒子物理中最基本的物理量之一，直接反映**夸克的味道和颜色**，发现**新粒子**，并对**精细结构常数**和**缪子反常磁矩**的理论计算提供实验输入。
 - **陶轻子质量**精度对于**轻子普适性**的精确检验具有重要意义。
 - **CKM矩阵**么正性能够保证是否只有三代夸克，么正性的破坏意味着第四代夸克的存在！
 - **强耦合常数 α_s** 的精度会直接影响希格斯物理、电弱物理和顶夸克物理的理论预言，对理解电弱真空的稳定性具有重要意义。



标准模型自由参数：

Masses			Couplings		
Parameter	Value	Method	Parameter	Value	Method
m_u	1.9 MeV	Lattice	α	0.0073	non-collider + collider
m_d	4.4 MeV	Lattice	G_F	1.17×10^{-5}	Non-collider
m_s	87 MeV	Lattice	α_s	0.12	Lattice + collider
m_c	1.3 MeV	Collider	Flavour and CP violation		
m_b	4.24 MeV	Collider	Parameter	Value	Method
m_t	173 GeV	Collider	θ_{12} (CKM)	13.1°	Collider
m_e	511 keV	Non-collider	θ_{23} (CKM)	2.4°	Collider
m_μ	106 MeV	Non-collider	θ_{13} (CKM)	0.2°	Collider
m_τ	1.78 GeV	Collider	δ (CKM-CPV)	0.995	Collider
m_Z	91.2 GeV	Collider	θ (strong CP)	~ 0	Non-collider
m_H	125 GeV	Collider			

R值定义：

$$R \equiv \frac{\sigma^0(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons})}{\sigma^0(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{\text{had}}^0}{\sigma_{\mu\mu}^0} \approx N_c \sum_f Q_f^2$$

描述夸克味道的混合的CKM矩阵：

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

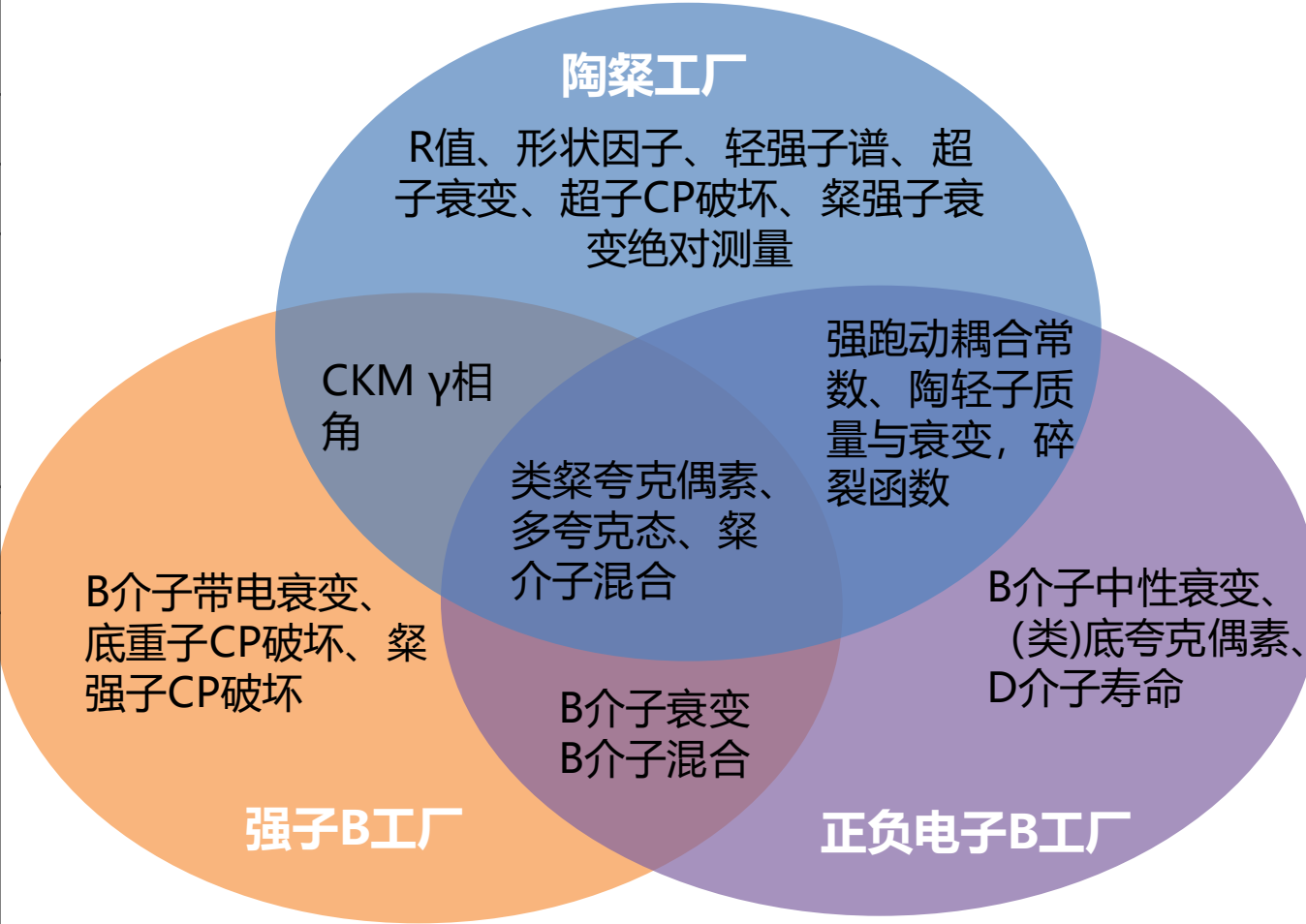
基于快模拟

Physics goal	Observable	BESIII	Current world best	STCF prospect(1 ab ⁻¹)
Fundamental Symmetry	A_{CP} in hyperon decay	0.005	0.005	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-4})$
	weak phase in hyperon decay	1.2°	1.2°	0.04°
	Δ_{CP} in tau decay	-	0.25%	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$
	EDM of hyperon	-	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-16})$ ecm	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-21})$ ecm
	EDM of tau	-	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-17})$ ecm	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-18})$ ecm
	cLFV in $\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu$	-	2.1×10^{-8}	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-9})$
	cLFV in $J/\psi \rightarrow e\mu$	4.5×10^{-9}	4.5×10^{-9}	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-11})$
	cLFV in $J/\psi \rightarrow e\tau$	7.5×10^{-8}	7.5×10^{-8}	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-10})$
Quark Confinement	$N_{Y(4260)/Z_c/X(3872)}$	$10^7/10^6/10^4$	$10^6/10^5/10^6$	$10^9/10^8/10^6$
	Pentaquarks	-	P_{cs} in $J/\psi p(\Lambda)$	$\sigma_{J/\psi p p} \simeq 4$ fb
	Di-charmonium	-	di- ψ	$\sigma_{J/\psi c\bar{c}} \simeq 10$ fb
	$N_{J/\psi/\psi(3686)}$	$10^{10}/10^9$	$10^{10}/10^9$	$10^{12}/10^{11}$
	Collins effects	0.3	0.3	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$
	Baryon form factors	10%	10%	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-2})$
Physical Quantities	R value	3%	3%	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$
	tau mass	160 keV	120 keV	$\mathcal{O}(10)$ keV
	$ V_{us} $	-	1%	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$
	$ V_{cd} $	1.2%	1%	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$
	$ V_{cs} $	1.4%	1.4%	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$
	Sys. unc. of γ from D decay	0.4°	0.4°	0.1°
	α_s	-	1.5%	$\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$

STCF与Belle II, LHCb实验的协作和互补



装置名称	STCF	SuperKEKB/Belle II	LHC/LHCb upgrade I/II
对撞类型	e^+e^-	e^+e^-	pp
质心能量	2-7 GeV	10-11 GeV	13/14 TeV
峰值亮度	$0.5 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	$8 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	$(1.5-2.0) \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
预计运行时间	2032-	2019-2043	2024-2033, 2036-2041
预期积分亮度	10 ab^{-1}	50 ab^{-1}	$50/300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
预期重要成果	确定奇特态强子谱结构；发现超子CP破坏；确定标准模型基本物理参数	底介子衰变性质和CKM相位角精确测量；粲物理和夸克偶素精确研究；新物理寻找	CKM矩阵参数精确测量；中性粲介子CP破坏参数精确测量；底强子中轻子普适性检验和稀有衰变寻找；奇特强子态研究



- STCF物理目标
- **物理模拟研究进展**
- 总结和展望

- 凝练关键物理课题和**建议书**科学目标
- 开展**OSCAR全链条模拟**，确定物理**敏感度**，**优化探测器方案**
- 计划和撰写**TDR物理部分**

成立三个TDR物理工作组

1. 基本对称性检验（召集人：张宇、刘明依）
2. 色禁闭之谜（召集人：耿聪、罗涛、康晓坤）
3. 基本物理量精确测量（召集人：康晓琳、李惠静）

确定物理敏感度：

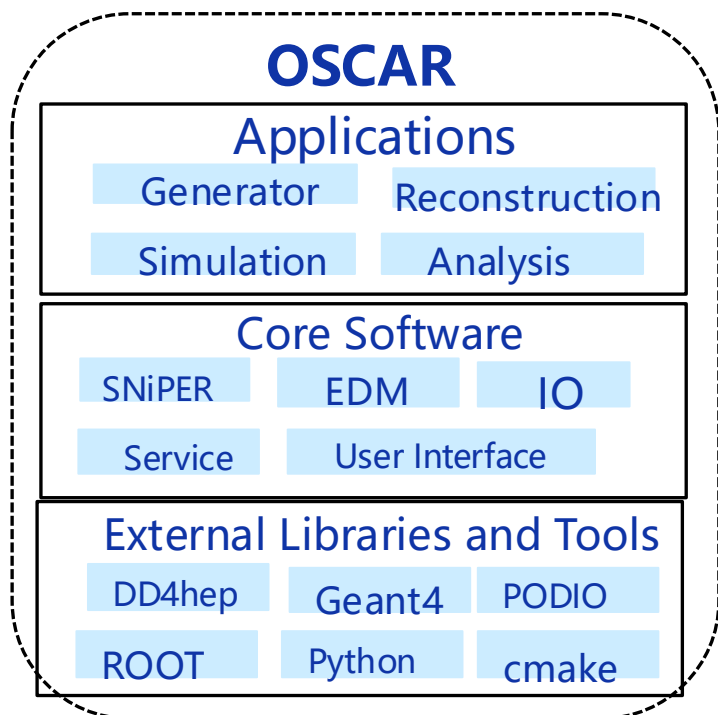
- 公共数据样本产生；
- 程序框架和信号分析；
- 与BESIII实验结果对比

探测器优化：

- 多径迹重建效率
- π^0 重建效率
- 顶点拟合效率
- ...

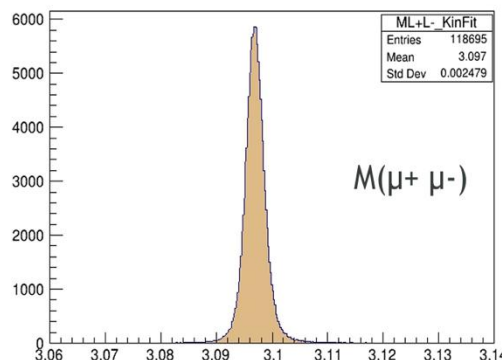
- Offline Software System of Super Tau-Charm Facility (**OSCAR**)
 - External Interface+ Framework +Offline
- SNiPER framework** provides common functionalities for whole data processing
- Offline including Generator, Simulation, Calibration, Reconstruction and Analysis

详见7月3日黄性涛报告

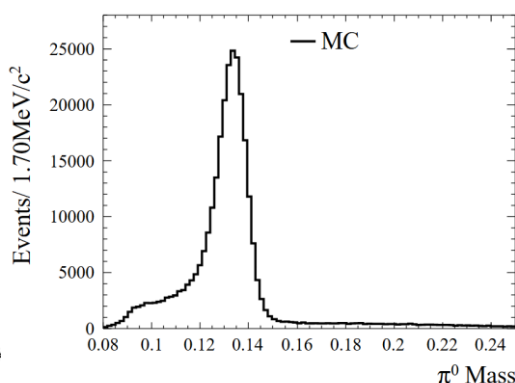


Detectors	Simulation	Digitization	Reconstruction	Analysis tools		
				Global PID	Traditional combined PID	Kinematic & Vertex Fit
ITK	✓	✓	✓	Charged tracks: ✓ Neutral tracks: ✓	✓ ✓ Good state ✓ Under optimization ✓ Under development	✓
MDC	✓	✓				
RICH	✓	✓	✓			
DTOF	✓	✓	✓			
BTOF	✓	✓	✓			
EMC	✓	✓	✓			
MUD	✓	✓	✓			

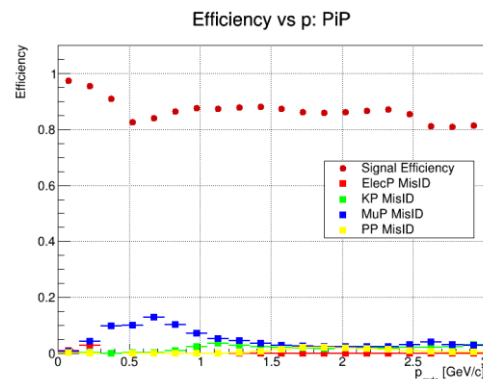
全模拟链条过程



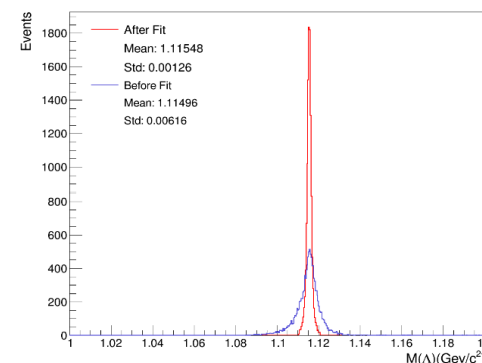
✓ 带电径迹重建



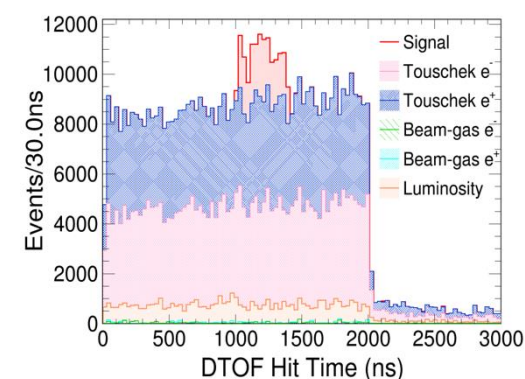
✓ 中性粒子重建



✓ 粒子鉴别系统



✓ 运动学拟合

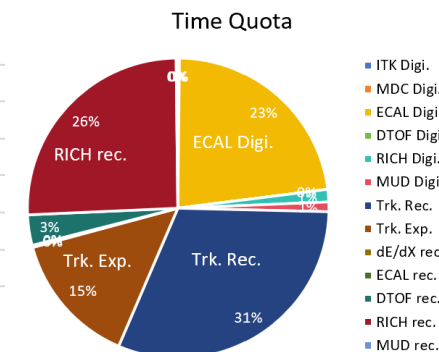
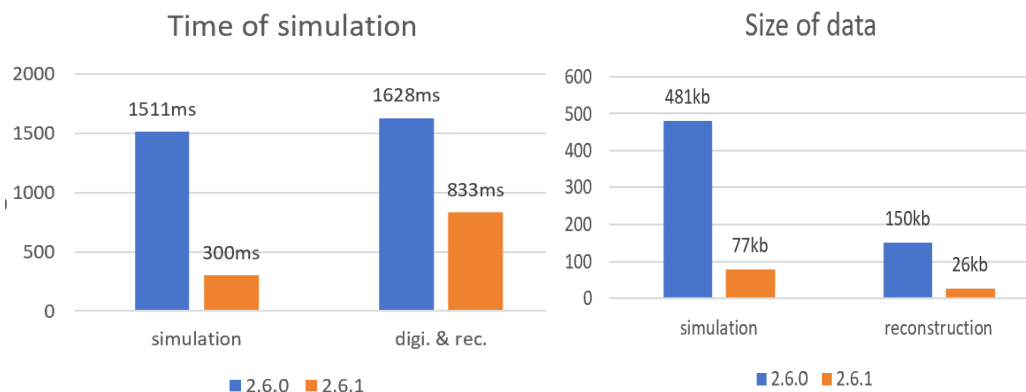


✓ 本底混合

OSCAR下的产生子移植:

- Babayaga (巴巴散射, $\mu^+\mu^-$ 和 $\gamma\gamma$ 过程)
- Madgraph + Pythia ($\tau\tau$ 过程)
- Ekhara, Diag36, Gluga (双光子过程)
- KKMC + EvtGen (粲偶素衰变)
- LundArlw, Pythia (强子末态)
- Phokhara, Conexc (初态辐射过程)

模拟/重建加速和事例大小优化



- 能量点和物理事例模拟：按反应截面计算需要产生的样本量(截面单位nb)

Ecm/GeV	相关物理	巴巴散射	$\mu^+\mu^-$	$\gamma\gamma$	$\tau^+\tau^-$	双光子	强子末态
2.125	双光子、轻强子	1602	20.0	78.8	-	> 20	44.15
3.097	超子物理、新物理	887	9.0	37.4	-	> 20	~4500
3.770	粲介子、初态辐射过程	511	6.6	25.3	2.6	> 30	24.4
4.03	D*, Ds	448	5.8	22.1	3.3	> 30	26.6
4.26	XYZ粒子、陶轻子物理	401	5.2	19.8	3.5	> 30	15.3
4.682	粲重子物理、	332	4.3	16.5	3.4	> 30	15.0
6.0	双粲偶素、激发态XYZ	203	2.6	10.0	2.4	> 30	8.4
7.0	碎裂函数	150	1.9	7.4	1.9	> 30	6.2

召集人：张宇、刘明依

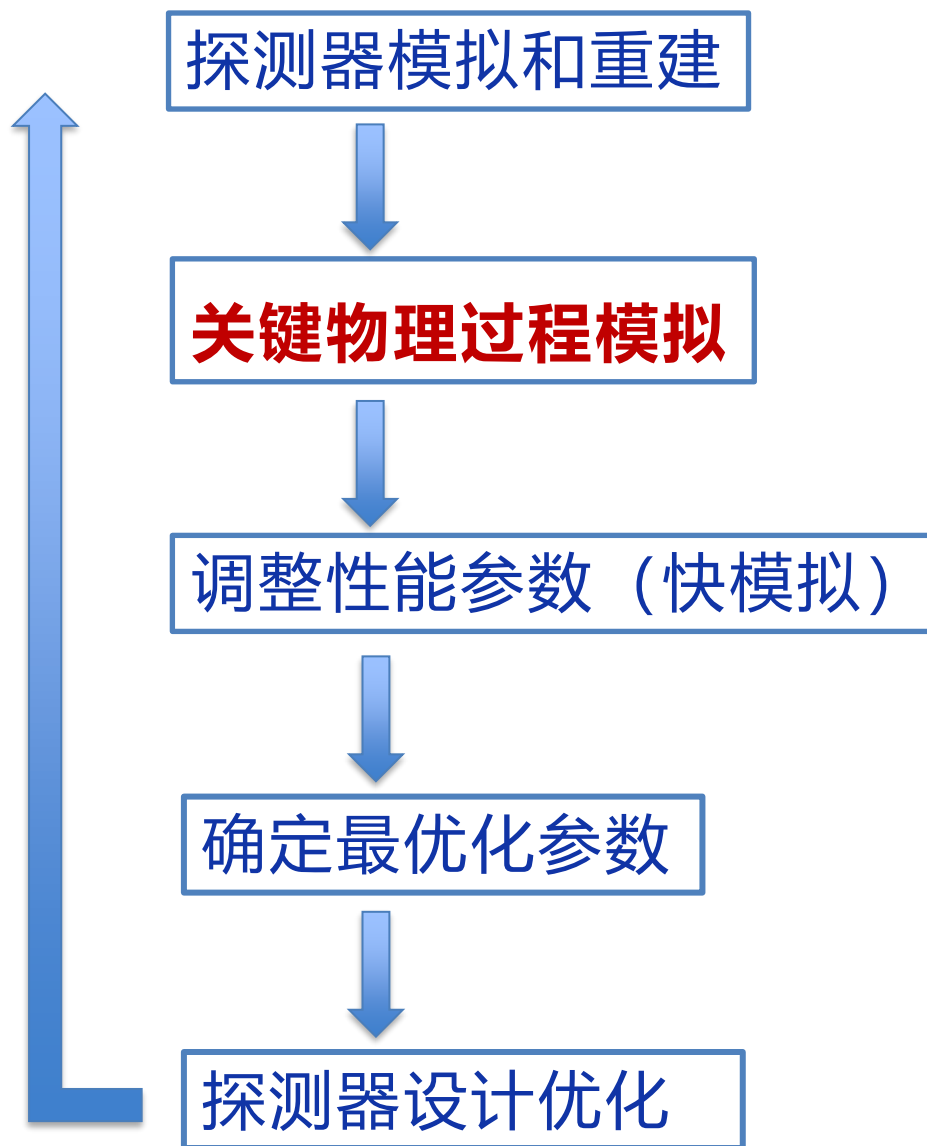
物理目标	物理过程	性能检验	状态	完成人	TDR
超子CP破坏和 EDM研究	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$	径迹重建和分辨, 顶点拟合	Note completed	于明玉 (山大) 张剑宇 (国科大)	√
	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi^+ \bar{\Xi}^-$		Note preparation	徐月 (复旦)	
陶轻子物理 (EDM, 量子关联, 稀有衰变)	$\tau \rightarrow \pi(\pi\pi^0)\nu$	粒子鉴别, π^0 重建	Note completed	鲍晨涛 (中科大) 李晓康 (北大)	√
	$\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi\nu$		Working in progress		
	$\tau \rightarrow 3\mu$	π/μ 鉴别	Working in progress	屈可立 (山大)	
	Radiative decay	光子重建	Working in progress	赵志鹏 (山大)	
中性粲介子混合、 强相位差	C-even correlated $D\bar{D}$	D介子标记, 光子/ π^0 重建	Working in progress	王英豪 (兰大)	
Λ_c^+ 衰变中的CP破坏研究	$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda K^+, \Sigma^0 K^+, \Sigma^+ K_S^0$	π/K 鉴别, 光子重建	Published	王鸿鉴 (兰大)	√
$K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ 系统CPT 对称性检验	$J/\psi \rightarrow K_S^0 K\pi$	顶点拟合	Working in progress	张慧斌 (国科大)	
Invisible decay	$J/\psi \rightarrow \omega/\phi\eta(')$	本底研究	Working in progress	陶智博、夏一航 (吉大)	
重子数破坏	$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \pi/K + \text{invisible}$	粒子鉴别, 中性强子	Draft in preparation	唐馨茹 (南华)	
轻子味破坏	$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma ll'$	轻子鉴别	Working in progress	陶智博 (吉大)	

召集人：耿聪、罗涛、康晓坤

物理目标	物理过程	性能检验	状态	完成人	TDR
(类) 粲偶素态、多夸克态	$X(3872)$ 扫描	能量刻度和分辨	Working in progress	赵祥 (中科大)	
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi Z_c(3900)$	径迹重建			
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow P_c \bar{p} \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}$	径迹重建, 低能质子重建	Note preparation	董焯娟 (中大)	√
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi \eta_c$	径迹分辨	Note preparation	陈梓康 (中大)	√
极化碎裂函数	$e^+e^- \rightarrow KK, \pi\pi, K\pi$	π/K 鉴别	Working in progress		
电磁形状因子	$e^+e^- \rightarrow p \bar{p}$	质子鉴别	Working in progress	田文辉 (中大)	
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow n \bar{n}$	中子鉴别	Working in progress	李梦翔 (兰大)	
跃迁形状因子、超子衰变	$J/\psi \rightarrow l^+ l^- \pi^0 / \eta$	π/μ 鉴别			
	$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 p, \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \gamma p$	光子/ π^0 重建			
	$\Lambda \rightarrow p e \nu$	顶点拟合, 电子鉴别	Note preparation	周俊贤 (复旦)	√
	$\Xi^- \rightarrow \Lambda e \nu$	顶点拟合, 电子鉴别	Working in progress	韩许 (中科大)	√
	$\bar{\Lambda}$ interacts with materials	束流管相互作用	Newly started	何思盈 (河南大学)	

召集人：康晓琳、李惠静

物理目标	物理过程	性能检验	状态	完成人	TDR
R值测量	$e^+e^- \rightarrow hadrons$	亮度测量			
双光子物理	$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow hadrons$	前向区	Working in progress	王杰（地大）	√
	$\eta_c \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	光子鉴别	Working in progress	景新媚（国科大）	
陶轻子质量	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ near threshold	能量刻度和分辨			
CKM矩阵元 $ V_{us} , V_{cs} , V_{cd} $	$D \rightarrow \pi\mu\nu$	D介子标记, π/μ 鉴别	Working in progress	黄清源（国科大）	√
	$D \rightarrow \mu\nu$	D介子标记, π/μ 鉴别	Note preparation	乔佳辉（河南师大）	√
	$D \rightarrow inclusive$	D介子标记	Working in progress	刘弘锐、栗佳元（华科）	
	$\tau \rightarrow K\nu$	π/K 鉴别			
强相互作用跑动常数 α_s	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-, \tau \rightarrow l\nu\nu, \tau \rightarrow \pi\pi^0\nu_\tau, \rightarrow K\pi^0\nu_\tau$	π/K 鉴别	Note preparation	李珊珊（湖南大学）	√



关键物理过程的选择:

1. 物理目标重大, 预期敏感度明确
2. 针对探测器的性能优化具体

快模拟提供的参数接口:

◆shower:

- gamEneScale 能量分辨
- gamTheScale theta角度分辨
- gamPhiScale phi角度分辨
- gamRecEffScale 中性粒子重建效率

◆带电径迹

- chgSigXY σ_{xy} 转换到动量分辨
- chgSigZ σ_z 转换到动量分辨
- chgRecEffScale 径迹效率
- chgVrScale 顶点分辨Vr
- chgVzScale 顶点分辨Vz

◆未使用:

- vtxRadScale
- vtxZdrScale

```
declProp( "gamEneScale" , par_gamEneScale=1.0 );
declProp( "gamTheScale" , par_gamTheScale=1.0 );
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declProp( "chgSigXY" , par_chgSigXY=-1 ); /
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declProp( "chgVrScale" , par_chgVrScale=1.0 );
declProp( "chgVzScale" , par_chgVzScale=1.0 );
declProp( "vtxRadScale" , par_vtxRadScale=1.0 );
declProp( "vtxZdrScale" , par_vtxZdrScale=1.0 );
```

子探测器	性能检验	物理过程	优化	Scaling参数
径迹探测器	径迹重建和顶点/动量分辨	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi\pi J/\psi$	对撞点的径迹重建	径迹效率
		$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$	长寿命粒子衰变的径迹重建、顶点分辨	径迹效率、顶点分辨
		$J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi^+\bar{\Xi}^-$	长寿命粒子衰变、多径迹重建	径迹效率
		$\Lambda \rightarrow p e \nu$	假径迹	假径迹混入
		D tag	径迹动量分辨	动量分辨
电磁量能器	光子/ π^0 重建和鉴别	$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \gamma p$	光子鉴别, 主要本底 $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 p$	光子位置、能量分辨
		$\tau \rightarrow \gamma \mu$	光子鉴别, 主要本底 $\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi^0 \nu$	光子位置、能量分辨
		$\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi^0 \nu$	π^0 重建, 主要本底 $\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi^0 \pi^0 \nu$	光子位置、能量分辨
粒子鉴别探测器/缪子探测器	π/μ 粒子鉴别	$\tau \rightarrow \pi \nu$ at 7 GeV	高动量, 主要本底 $\tau \rightarrow \mu \nu \nu$	π/μ 误判率和 π 鉴别效率
		$D \rightarrow \pi \mu \nu, D \rightarrow \pi \pi \mu \nu$	动量区间<1.0 GeV, 主要本底 $D \rightarrow \pi \pi \pi^0$	π/μ 误判率和 μ 鉴别效率
		$D \rightarrow \mu \nu$	动量区间(1.0, 1.5) GeV, 主要本底 $D \rightarrow \pi \pi^0, D \rightarrow \tau \nu$	π/μ 误判率和 μ 鉴别效率
		$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\pi\pi$	主要本底 $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\mu\mu$	π/μ 误判率和 π 鉴别效率
		$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu\mu\eta$	主要本底 $J/\psi \rightarrow \pi\pi\eta$	π/μ 误判率和 μ 鉴别效率
粒子鉴别探测器	π/K 粒子鉴别	$e^+e^- \rightarrow KK + X$	动量区间<3.5 GeV, 主要本底 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi\pi + X$	π/K 误判率
		D tag	动量区间<1.0 GeV	π/K 误判率和 π/K 鉴别效率
		$\tau \rightarrow K\pi^0 \nu$	动量区间<1.6, 主要本底 $\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi^0 \nu$	π/K 误判率
电磁量能器/缪子探测器	中性强子鉴别	$e^+e^- \rightarrow n\bar{n}, D \rightarrow K_{S/L}\pi\pi$	主要本底光子和噪声	$\gamma/n/K_L$ 误判率和鉴别效率

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物理学前沿

STCF
Super Tau Charm Facility

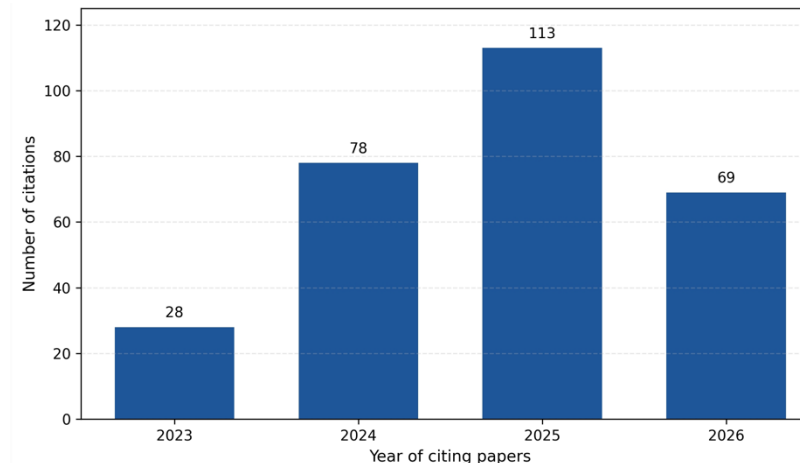
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Rich physics potential beyond the CDR content

Spin 3/2 polarization
Near-threshold resonance
Triangle singularity
 D_s^* radiative decay
FCNC
EMFFs
K0-K0bar
Two-pole
X(6200)
Neutral meson mixing
QCD sum rules
baryogenesis
CLFV
Light-cone distribution amplitudes
J/psi semileptonic decay
Belle locality
 $\Lambda - \bar{\Lambda}$ oscillation
Axion-like particle
Chiral theory
SU(2)_L-singlet vector-like fermion partners
Tau EDM
Fully charm tetraquarks
Hyperon EDM
X(4014)
Excited baryon
 $\Delta S = 2$ Nonleptonic hyperon decay
Hyperon-Nucleus Scattering
Axions
CPT
Proton charge radius
Coupled-channel effect
Invisible decay of J/psi
Phi meson photoproduction
 $a_0(1710)$

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共计被引用289次

CPV专题文章，完成审稿人第一轮意见回复



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修改后



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更多的STCF专题文章（白皮书）：

- 强子结构与强子谱
- 陶轻子物理
- . . .

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- 1) **La Thuile 2026, 1-7 March 2026, XXXIX edition of Les Rencontres de Physique de La Vallee d'Aoste, La Thuile, Aosta Valley, Italy**
中国科学技术大学 彭海平
- 2) **DIS 2026, Bologna, Italy, 4-8 May 2026** 山东大学 黄性涛
- 3) **FPCP2026, Physikzentrum Bad Honnef, Germany, 18th-22nd May**
中国科学技术大学 周小蓉
- 4) **Beauty2026, Maastricht, the Netherlands, 1st-5th June**
中国科学技术大学 刘建北
- 5) **PHIPSI 2026, Pisa, 8th-11th June** 山东大学 秦小帅
- 6) **BEACH2026, Florence, Italy, June 8 to June 12, 2026,** 中国科学技术大学 彭海平
- 7) **43rd International Conference on High Energy Physics, 30 July-5 August 2026, Natal, Brazil** 中国科学技术大学 刘建北
- 8) **NSTAR26. Seville/Spain from September 7th to 11th, 2026** 复旦大学 严亮
- 9) **PacificSPIN 2026 - The 13th Circum-Pan-Pacific Symposium on high energy spin Physics, 台北**

- 围绕陶粲能区的重大科学问题，STCF完成三大物理亮点凝练
 - ✓ 基本对称性检验
 - ✓ 强相互作用非微扰本质探索
 - ✓ 基本物理量精确测量
- 基于OSCAR全模拟软件框架，STCF上开展了一系列关键物理过程的可行性研究
- 目前已完成数据模拟，分析程序的搭建和条件优化，并对探测器软件性能进行了验证
- 基于关键物理过程研究，优化探测器设计方案
- TDR正在撰写中

通过 $J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$ 研究 A_{CP} 和 EDM



note version 0.0

STCF Analysis Note

SAN-xxx

January 6, 2026

Study of Λ CPV and EDM at STCF

Mingyu Yu^a, Jianyu Zhang^b, Xingtao Huang^c, and Jinlin Fu^d

^aShandong University, Qingdao, 250100, China

^bUniversity of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing

$$A_{CP} = \frac{\alpha + \bar{\alpha}}{\alpha - \bar{\alpha}}, \quad \alpha = \frac{2\text{Re}(s^* p)}{|s|^2 + |p|^2},$$

- $A_{CP} \neq 0$, Λ 衰变中的 CP 破坏来源于 CKM 弱相角
- $d \neq 0$, Λ 的 EDM, 新的 CP 破坏来源

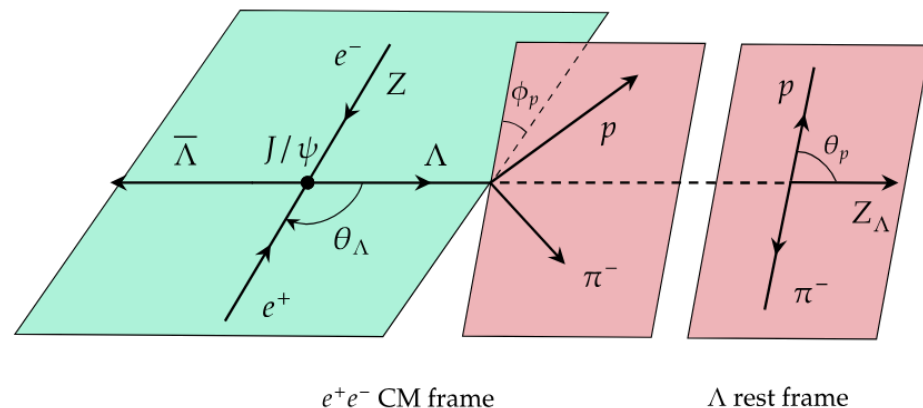
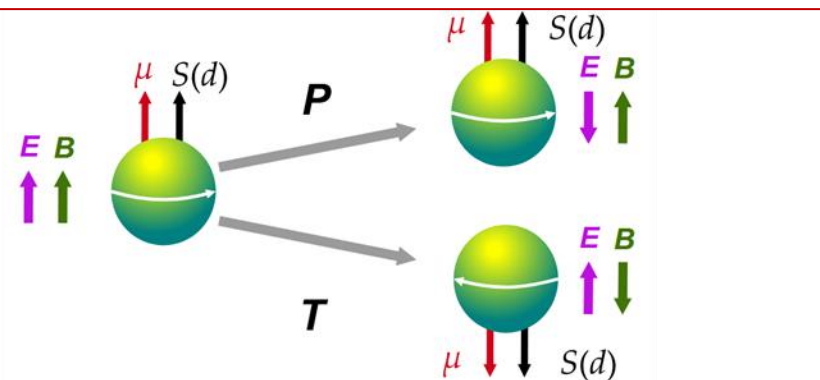


Fig. 2: Definition of the right-handed coordinate system used to describe the $J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$ process. In the e^+e^- center-of-mass system, the Λ is emitted along the $\hat{z}$ axis. The $\hat{y}$ axis is perpendicular to the plane of Λ and e^- . The hyperons are polarized along the $\hat{y}$ direction.



$$P\mathcal{H}P^{-1} = -(d\sigma \cdot (-E) + \mu\sigma \cdot B) = -\mathcal{H}_D + \mathcal{H}_\mu,$$

$$T\mathcal{H}T^{-1} = -(d(-\sigma) \cdot E + \mu(-\sigma) \cdot (-B)) = -\mathcal{H}_D + \mathcal{H}_\mu.$$

通过 $J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$ 研究 A_{CP} 和 EDM



➤ 基于1M统计量对参数统计误差进行估计

- STCF预计提供 3.4×10^{12} J/ψ 数据: $2.62 \times 10^9 J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda(p\pi^-)\bar{\Lambda}(\bar{p}\pi^+)$
- 数据 ($J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$ 分支比: 1.88×10^{-3} ; $\Lambda \rightarrow (p\pi^-)$ 分支比: 0.64)

• $J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$ 螺旋度振幅: $\epsilon_\mu(\lambda) \bar{u}(\lambda_1) \left(\mathbf{F}_V \gamma^\mu + \frac{i}{2M_\Lambda} \sigma^{\mu\nu} q_\nu \mathbf{H}_\sigma + \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 \mathbf{F}_A + \sigma^{\mu\nu} \gamma^5 q_\nu \mathbf{H}_T \right) v(\lambda_2)$

3.4×10^{12} J/ψ events

➤ 参数统计误差

- $\alpha_{J/\psi}$: 角度分布参数
- $\Delta\phi$: 螺旋度振幅相对相位
- A_{cp} : 描述cp破坏的可观测量 $A_{cp} = \frac{\alpha_\Lambda + \alpha_{\bar{\Lambda}}}{\alpha_\Lambda - \alpha_{\bar{\Lambda}}}$
- $\sin W^2$: weak-mixing angle
- Redm and ledm: 电偶极形状因子实部和虚部

Parameters	BESIII (3M signal events)	Our fit (1M signal events)
α_Λ	$0.7524 \pm 0.0036 \pm 0.0008$	0.7641 ± 0.0103
$\alpha_{\bar{\Lambda}}$	$-0.7571 \pm 0.0036 \pm 0.0008$	-0.7466 ± 0.0101
$Re(G_2)$	$(9.71 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.24) \times 10^{-4}$	$(9.88 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-4}$
$Im(G_2)$	$(9.14 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-4}$	$(9.2 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-4}$
P_L	$(-1.8 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-3}$	$(-2.3 \pm 3.4) \times 10^{-3}$
$Re(F_A)$	$(-2.4 \pm 1.6 \pm 3.1) \times 10^{-6}$	$(-7.3 \pm 4.4) \times 10^{-6}$
$Im(F_A)$	$(-7.9 \pm 3.7 \pm 2.5) \times 10^{-6}$	$(-5.3 \pm 10.8) \times 10^{-6}$
$Re(H_T)$	$(-1.4 \pm 1.4 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-6}$	$(0.6 \pm 4.1) \times 10^{-6}$
$Im(H_T)$	$(1.3 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-6}$	$(4.7 \pm 3.2) \times 10^{-6}$
$\alpha_{J/\psi}$	$0.4748 \pm 0.0022 \pm 0.0017$	0.4645 ± 0.0061
$\Delta\Phi$	$0.7552 \pm 0.0042 \pm 0.0013$	0.7503 ± 0.0116
A_{CP}	$(-3.1 \pm 4.6 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-3}$	$(1.1 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-2}$
$Re(d_\Lambda)$	$(-3.1 \pm 3.2 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-19}$	$(-1.4 \pm 9.3) \times 10^{-19}$
$Im(d_\Lambda)$	$(2.9 \pm 2.6 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-19}$	$(10.7 \pm 7.3) \times 10^{-19}$

Parameter	Estimated Uncertainty
$Im(F_A)$	2.11×10^{-7}
$Im(H_T)$	6.24×10^{-8}
$Im(G_2)$	2.14×10^{-7}
P_L	6.63×10^{-5}
$Re(F_A)$	8.58×10^{-8}
$Re(H_T)$	8.0×10^{-8}
$Re(G_2)$	2.92×10^{-7}
α_Λ	2.01×10^{-4}
$\alpha_{\bar{\Lambda}}$	1.97×10^{-4}
$\alpha_{J/\psi}$	1.19×10^{-4}
$\Delta\Phi$	2.26×10^{-4}
A_{CP}	2.53×10^{-4}
$Re(d_\Lambda)$	1.81×10^{-20}
$Im(d_\Lambda)$	1.42×10^{-20}

通过 $J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi^- \bar{\Xi}^+$ 研究 A_{CP}

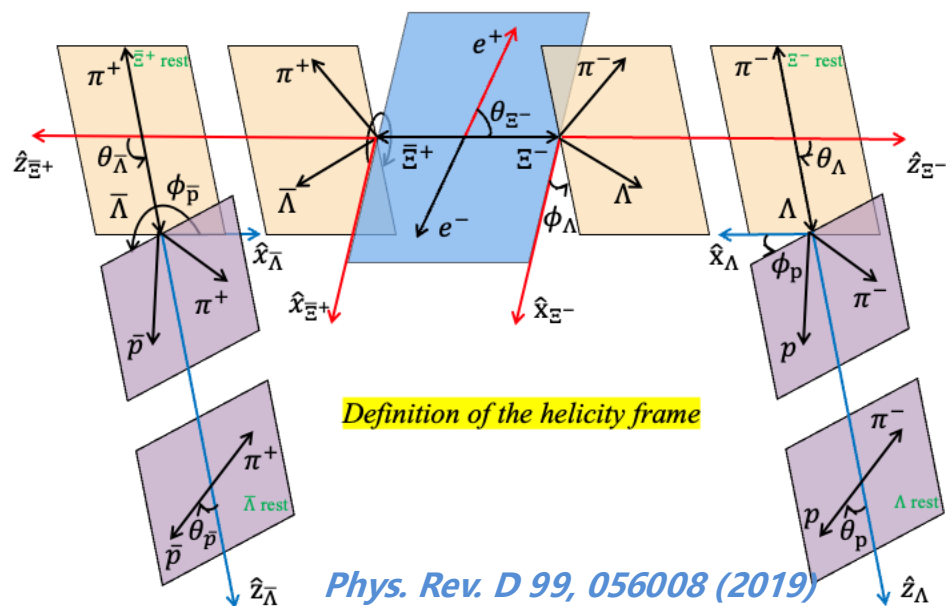
➤ 基于1M统计量对参数统计误差进行估计

- STCF预计提供 $3.4 \times 10^{12} J/\psi$ 数据: $1.34 \times 10^9 J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi^- \bar{\Xi}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^- \bar{\Lambda} \pi^+ \rightarrow p \pi^- \pi^- \bar{p} \pi^+ \pi^+$
- 数据 ($J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi^- \bar{\Xi}^+$ 分支比: 9.7×10^{-4} ; $\Xi^- (\bar{\Xi}^+) \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^- (\bar{\Lambda} \pi^+)$: 0.999 ; $\Lambda \rightarrow (p \pi^-)$ 分支比: 0.64)
- scale因子 = $\sqrt{1M/1.34 \times 10^9} \approx 0.0272$

Parameters	1M signal	BESIII 09+12	STCF uncertainty
$\alpha_{J/\psi}$	0.5832 ± 0.0081	0.586 ± 0.012	2.2×10^{-4}
$\Delta\Phi$	1.2690 ± 0.0313	1.213 ± 0.046	8.5×10^{-4}
α_{Ξ}	-0.3769 ± 0.0048	-0.376 ± 0.007	1.3×10^{-4}
$\bar{\alpha}_{\Xi}$	0.3741 ± 0.0048	0.371 ± 0.007	1.3×10^{-4}
α_{Λ}	0.7555 ± 0.0074	0.757 ± 0.011	2.0×10^{-4}
$\bar{\alpha}_{\Lambda}$	-0.7552 ± 0.0074	-0.763 ± 0.011	2.0×10^{-4}
ϕ_{Ξ}	-0.0006 ± 0.0135	0.011 ± 0.019	3.7×10^{-4}
$\bar{\phi}_{\Xi}$	-0.0087 ± 0.0135	-0.021 ± 0.019	3.7×10^{-4}
$A_{CP}^{\Xi} = (\alpha_{\Xi} + \bar{\alpha}_{\Xi}) / (\alpha_{\Xi} - \bar{\alpha}_{\Xi})$	0.0038 ± 0.0092	0.006 ± 0.013	2.5×10^{-4}
$A_{CP}^{\Lambda} = (\alpha_{\Lambda} + \bar{\alpha}_{\Lambda}) / (\alpha_{\Lambda} - \bar{\alpha}_{\Lambda})$	0.0002 ± 0.0082	-0.004 ± 0.012	2.2×10^{-4}
$\Delta\phi_{CP}^{\Xi} = (\phi_{\Xi} + \bar{\phi}_{\Xi}) / 2$	-0.0046 ± 0.0098	-0.005 ± 0.014	2.7×10^{-4}

➤ 联合角分布:

$$w(\xi; \omega) = \sum_{\mu, \bar{\nu}=0}^3 \sum_{\mu'=0}^3 \sum_{\bar{\nu}'=0}^3 c_{\mu\bar{\nu}} a_{\mu\mu'}^{\Xi} a_{\mu'0}^{\Lambda} a_{\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}'}^{\bar{\Xi}} a_{\bar{\nu}'0}^{\bar{\Lambda}}$$



➤ 参数统计误差

- $\alpha_{J/\psi}$: 角度分布参数
- $\Delta\phi$: 螺旋度振幅相对相位
- A_{CP} : 描述cp破坏的可观测量 $A_{CP} = \frac{\alpha_{\Lambda} + \alpha_{\bar{\Lambda}}}{\alpha_{\Lambda} - \alpha_{\bar{\Lambda}}}$

通过 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ 研究量子纠缠



note version 0.0

STCF Analysis Note

SAN-xxx

March 5, 2026

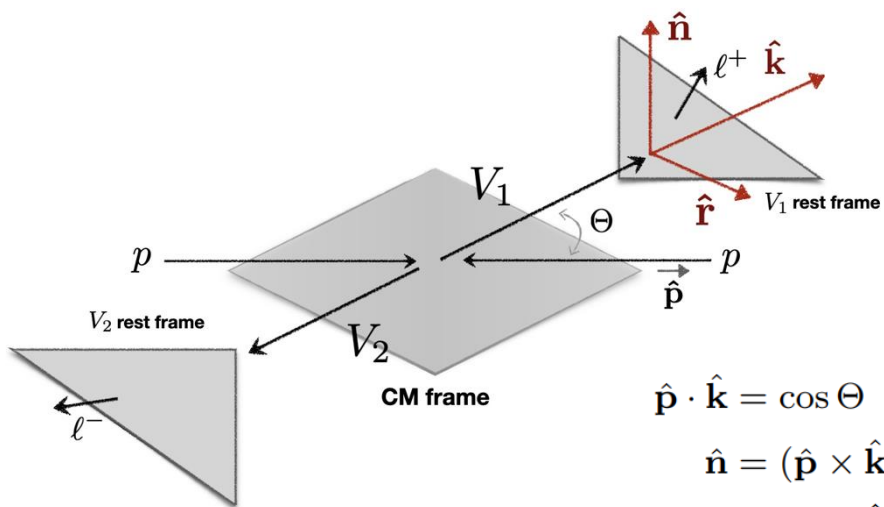
Feasibility Study of Probing Quantum Entanglement with Pair-Produced $\tau^+\tau^-$ at STCF

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$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{k}} &= \cos \Theta \\ \hat{\mathbf{n}} &= (\hat{\mathbf{p}} \times \hat{\mathbf{k}}) / \sin \Theta \\ \hat{\mathbf{r}} &= (\hat{\mathbf{p}} - \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cos \Theta) / \sin \Theta.\end{aligned}$$

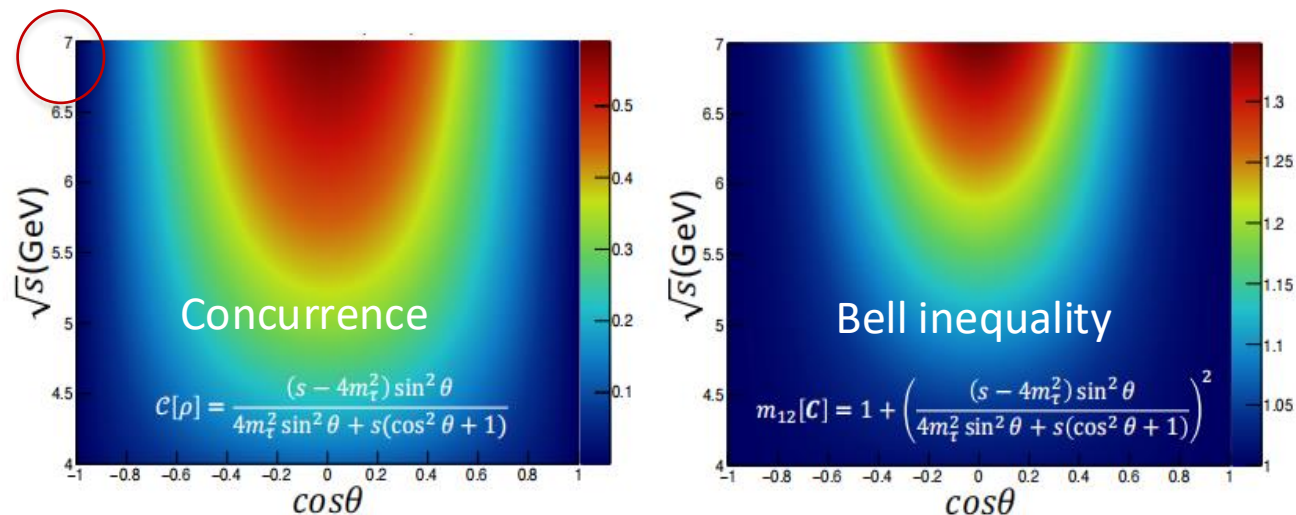


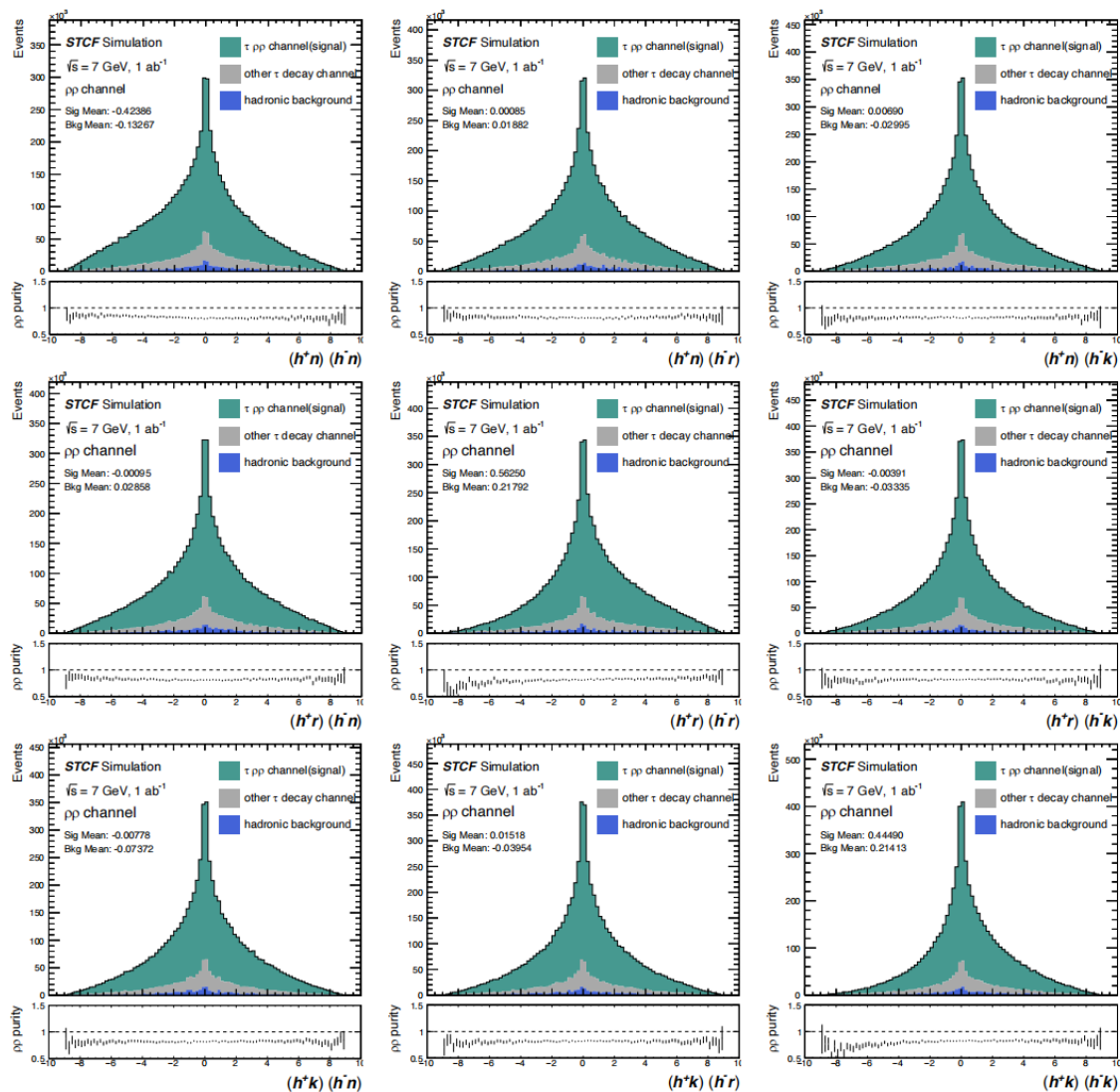
Fig. 2.1: A SM prediction for $C[\rho]$ (left) and m_{12} (right), as a function of the center-of-mass energy and the threshold on the polar angle of τ leptons, based on an analytical calculation.

$$\begin{aligned}C[\rho] &= \frac{(s - 4m_\tau^2) \sin^2 \Theta}{4m_\tau^2 \sin^2 \Theta + s(\cos^2 \Theta + 1)}, \quad m_{12}[\mathbf{C}] = 1 + \left[\frac{(s - 4m_\tau^2) \sin^2 \Theta}{4m_\tau^2 \sin^2 \Theta + s(\cos^2 \Theta + 1)} \right]^2. \\ B_i^\pm &= \frac{3}{\kappa_\pm} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} \int d\Omega^\pm \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega^\pm} (\mathbf{h}^\pm \cdot \hat{\mathbf{e}}_i) = \frac{3}{\kappa_\pm} \langle h_i^\pm \rangle, \\ C_{ij} &= \frac{9}{\kappa_- \kappa_+} \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} \iint d\Omega^- d\Omega^+ \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega^- d\Omega^+} (\mathbf{h}^- \cdot \hat{\mathbf{e}}_i)(\mathbf{h}^+ \cdot \hat{\mathbf{e}}_j) = \frac{9}{\kappa_- \kappa_+} \langle h_i^- h_j^+ \rangle.\end{aligned}$$

通过 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ 研究量子纠缠

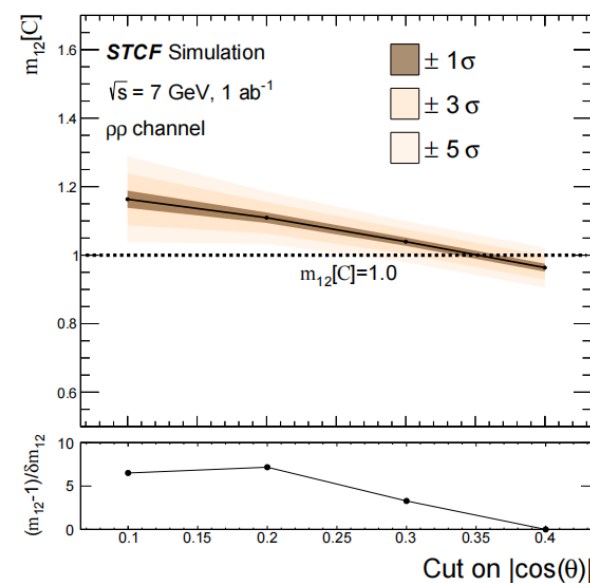
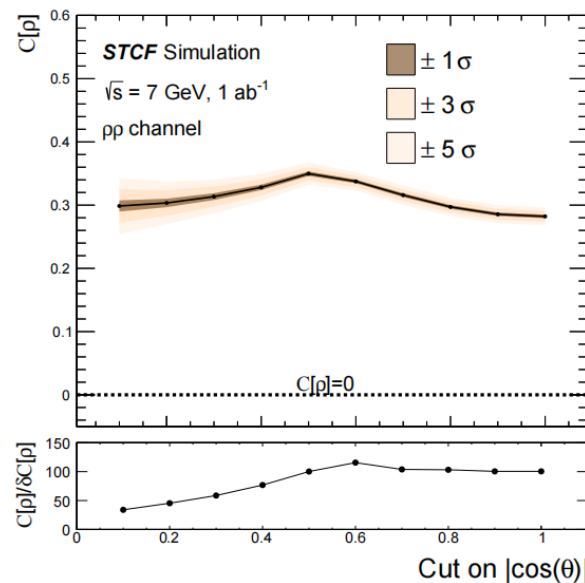


Background and signal events



step	Percentage of previous step		Signal purity
	Signal + BKG	Signal	
Total events	-	-	6.9%
Number of charged tracks = 2, total charge = 0	64.8%	78.1%	8.3%
Number of photons = 4	6.4%	21.7%	28.1%
Number of $\pi^+ = 1$, Number of $\pi^- = 1$	67.4%	79.6%	33.2%
Passed the particle pairing	19.0%	45.2%	78.9%
Passed event-level machine learning selection	75.8%	86.3%	89.9%
Passed the τ momentum reconstruction	95.0%	95.4%	90.3%

Cut-dependent significance



Λ_c^+ 衰变中的CP破坏

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Prospects for P and CP violation in Λ_c^+ decays with a polarized beam at the Super Tau-Charm Facility

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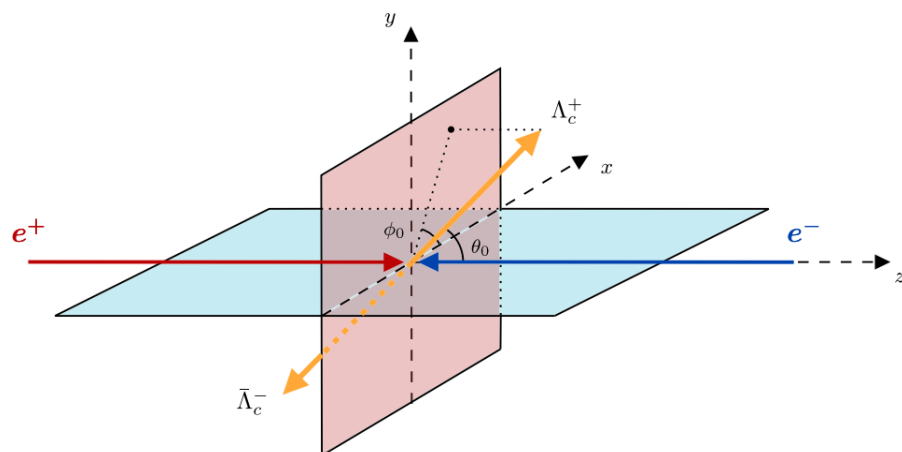
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Weak decays of the charmed baryons offer an ideal platform to study parity (P) and charge conjugation-parity (CP) violation in the quark sector, to stringently test the Standard Model and search for new physics. It is a key goal in the next-generation positron-electron collider, such as the Super Tau-Charm Facility (STCF). Thanks to the quantum-entangled pair production with superhigh luminosity and the possibility of beam polarization, STCF provides a unique environment to probe such symmetry violations with unprecedented sensitivity. In this paper, we evaluate the precisions of the P -violating parameters and subsequently obtain the expected sensitivity of the CP -violating parameters in charmed baryon decays of $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p\pi^0$, $p\eta$, ΛK^+ , $\Sigma^0 K^+$, and $\Sigma^+ K_S^0$ regarding to different polarization setups in STCF. The study suggests that the implementation of longitudinal beam polarization in STCF would greatly enhance the experimental capability in studying P and CP violation.

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Based on FastSimulation

