



超级陶粲装置
Super Tau-Charm Facility

探测器与电子学分会

张云龙

中国科学技术大学

2026年超级陶粲装置研讨会 西安
2026年7月1日-5日



探测器分会概况

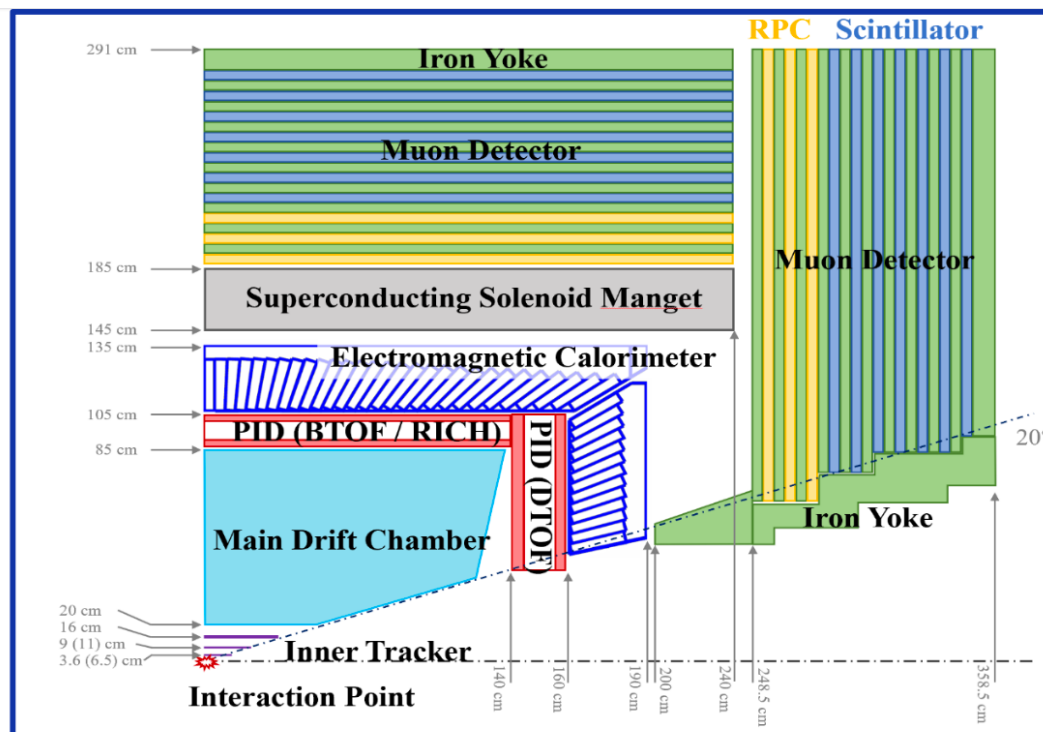
邀请报告 (12个)

- CEPC TaichuPix研制 (魏微, 高能所)
- HVCMOS研制 (周扬, 高能所)
- 宽禁带半导体探测器研究 (刘林月, 西安交大)
- MCP-PMT研究进展 (李奎念, 西安光机所)
- HNS进展 (王博群, 近代物理所)
- ASHIPH进展 (王小龙, 复旦大学)
- LHCb电磁量能器升级 (李衡讷, 华南师范大学)
- CEPC电磁量能器 (刘勇, 高能所)
- ATLAS Phase-II thin-gap RPC (梁昊, 中国科大)
- BESIII实验束流能量 (张建勇, 高能所)
- CEPC TDAQ研究进展 (李飞, 高能所)
- ML at BESIII trigger (张瀚林, 高能所)

STCF进展报告 (17个)

- STCF ITKM进展报告 (秦家军, 中国科大)
- STCF ITKW进展报告 (方竹君, 中国科大)
- STCF MDCH进展 (曹喆, 中国科大)
- STCF RICH进展 (黄文谦, 广西大学)
- STCF DTOF/BTOF进展 (庞昊, 中国科大)
- STCF ECAL进展 (张云龙, 中国科大)
- STCF MUD进展 (刘凯, 兰州大学)
- STCF前向区系统研究进展 (王杰, 中国地大)
- STCF谱仪机械设计及关键技术研究 (刘萍, 安徽理工)
- STCF探测器超导磁铁进展汇报 (张小涛, 西门子)
- STCF时钟系统与数据传输ASIC研究 (王进红, 中国科大)
- 高能物理实验中双向光纤收发器的研究 (郭迪, 华中师大)
- DC/DC BUCK型电压转换器研究 (王佳, 西北工大)
- STCF DAQ系统研究进展 (杨俊峰, 中国科大)
- 基于异构框架的STCF HLT算法研究 (彭亮, 湖南科大)
- STCF触发系统研究进展 (方竹君, 中国科大)
- STCF慢控进展报告 (胡东栋, 中国科大)

STCF譜仪进展（刘倩，大会报告）



Major Performance Requirements

Acceptance: $94\% \times 4\pi$

Momentum res.: $\sigma_p/p \sim 0.5\% @ 1 \text{ GeV}$

Energy res.: $\sigma_E/E \sim 2.5\% @ 1 \text{ GeV}$

Hadron ID: $\pi/K \sim 4\sigma @ 2 \text{ GeV}$

Muon ID: eff. $>95\%$, misrate $<3.3\% @ 1 \text{ GeV}$

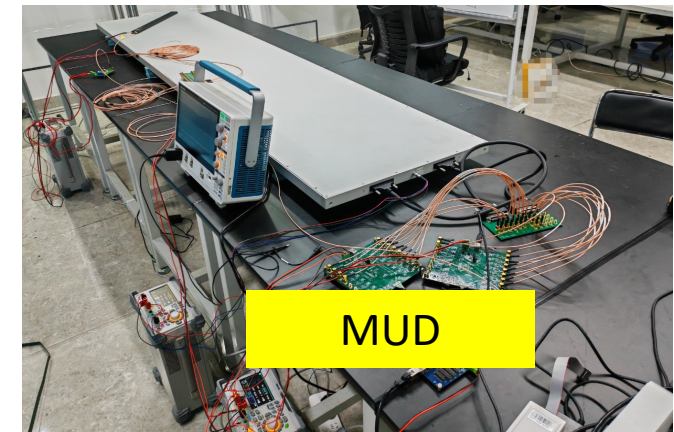
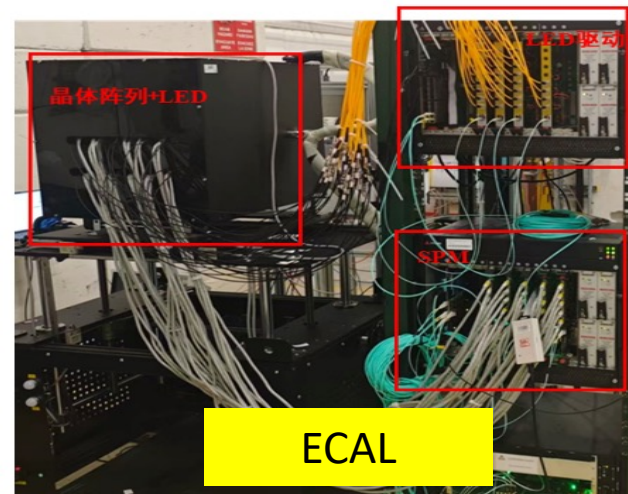
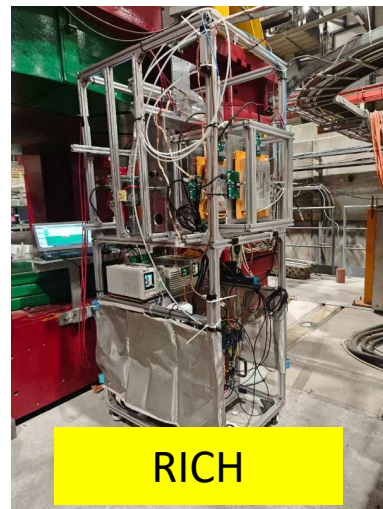
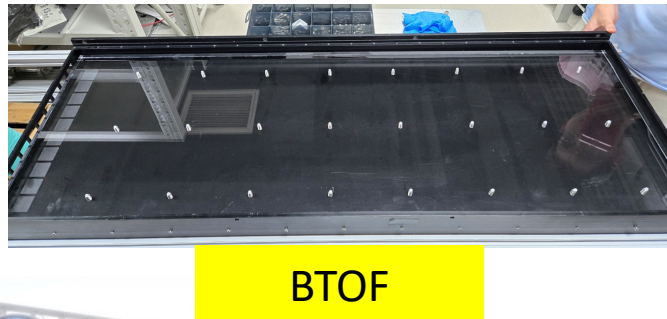
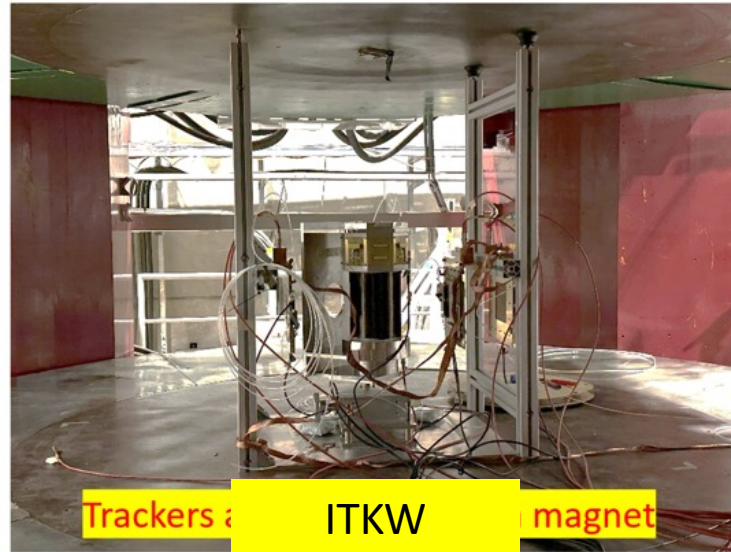
- **Inner Tracker**
 - MPGD: cylindrical uRGroove, $\sigma_x \sim 100 \mu\text{m}$
 - Silicon: low-mass MAPS, $<0.3\%X_0/\text{layer}$
- **Central Tracker** ($\sigma_p/p \sim 0.5\% @ 1 \text{ GeV}$)
 - Drift chamber with super-small cells, $\sigma_x < 130 \mu\text{m}$
- **PID System** ($\pi/K \sim 4\sigma @ 2 \text{ GeV}$)
 - Barrel: DIRC-like TOF ($\sigma_t \sim 30 \text{ ps}$)
 - Endcap: RICH ($<4 \text{ mrad}$) or ASHIPH
- **EMC**
 - pCsI + APD: ($\sigma_E/E \sim 2.5\%$, $\sigma_x \sim 5 \text{ mm}$, $\sigma_t \sim 300 \text{ ps} @ 1 \text{ GeV}$)
- **Solenoid : 1 T**
- **Muon Detector** (eff. $>95\%$, mis-rate $<3\% @ 1 \text{ GeV}$)
 - inner layers : glass RPC, $> 300 \text{ Hz/cm}^2$
 - outer layers : scintillator strip + SiPM, $\sim 2.4 \text{ m}$
- **Trigger, DAQ, Clock and Data Transmission**

Beam background at the inner most layer

$\sim 1 \text{ Mrad/y}$, $\sim 1 \times 10^{11} \text{ 1MeV n-eq/cm}^2/\text{y}$, $\sim 1 \text{ MHz/cm}^2$

STCF探测器研究进展

◆各子探测器均在进行或完成样机的研制，并进行宇宙线或束流实验验证性能



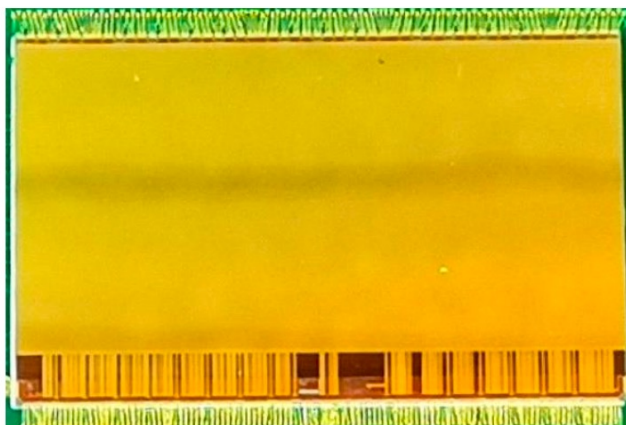
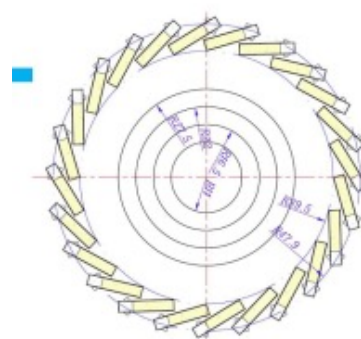
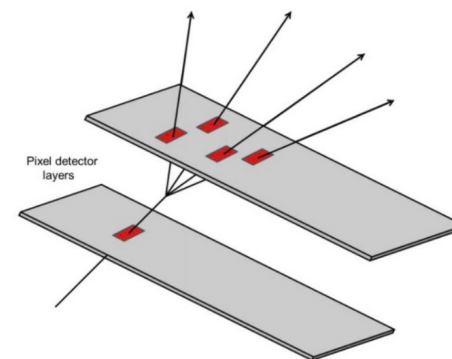
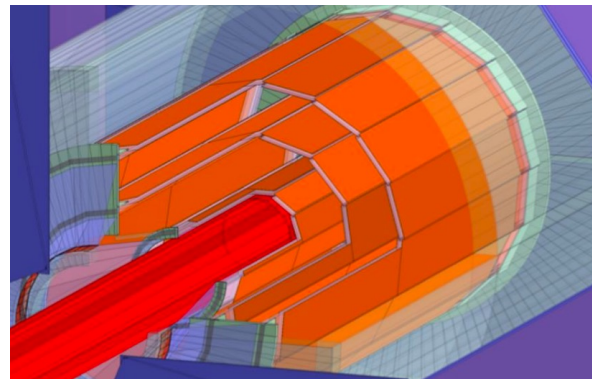
STCF机械设计、超导磁铁及前向系统研究进展

◆完成各个子探测器的机械设计，并开展相关研究

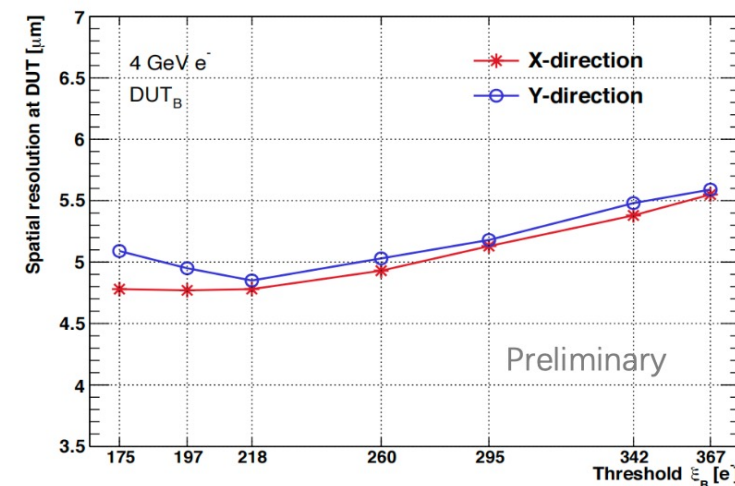
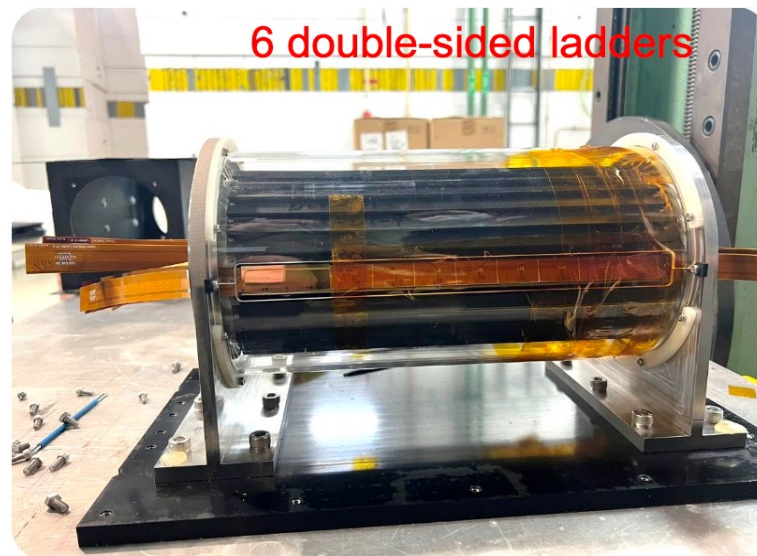
子探测器名称	2024.12-2025.02	2025.03-2025.05	2025.06-2025.08	2025.09-2025.12
1、整体支撑及移动	整体支撑和移动结构分析及优化（已完成）	设计制作模型（已完成）	模型验证（已完成）	TDR+设计优化改进（已完成）
2、MUON（轭铁）	整体轭铁机械结构初步设计，整体框架力学分析	模型更新，桶轭与端轭吊装方案	MUON探测器安装方案	已完成：厚度、新磁力分析
3、超导磁体	完成项目建议书、吊挂结构设计（已完成）	超导螺线管磁体垂直组装设计、超导螺线管磁体与轭铁工装设计（已完成）	工装过程中吊挂结构及辅助吊耳分析、冷质量吊挂结构模型迭代（V3）（已完成）	冷质量吊挂结构改进、水平组装方案设计、TDR撰写（已完成）
4、电磁量能器	完成量能器桶部和端部吊挂结构设计（已完成）	完成量能器端部和桶部组装设计、与轭铁工装设计（已完成）	完成量能器冲击载荷分析、模态分析、组装设备强度分析（已完成）	完成量能器散热方案设计和仿真（已完成桶部）维护方案设计
5、ITKM（内径探测器）	整体安装机构的机械设计移动/连接副的设计	结构优化设计，工装设计，安装方案，整体结构的强度分析	制造工艺校核，安装、拆卸与维护方案	整体结构改进（已完成）
6、ITKW（气体内径迹探测器）	完成项目建议书、产热与散热分析（已完成）	散热系统仿真与实验、进一步优化结构（已完成）	完成机械主体与散热系统完整结构设计图（已完成）	安装与维护、定位与悬挂（已完成）
7、MDC（主漂移室）	完成项建书撰写和机械结构尺寸优化匹配（已完成）	完成内桶连接形式的优化，确定结构及尺寸（已完成）	考虑实际机械结构边界条件关键零部件模拟分析（已完成）	设计安装与拆卸维护方案，优化调整定位系统（已完成）
8、PIDB（BTOF） （桶部粒子鉴别器）	完成RICH结构初步设计，整体框架力学分析	RICH结构优化设计、工装	方案更改 PIDB（BTOF）	已完成：BTOF 设计及分析
9、RICH （端部粒子鉴别器）	完成DTOF结构初步设计，整体框架力学分析	DTOF结构优化设计、工装	方案更改 RICH	已完成：RICH 设计及分析

◆CEPC顶点探测器

- 空间分辨: $\sim 5\mu\text{m}$
- 物质质量: $\sim 0.8\%X_0$
- 时间分辨: 100ns
- 功耗: $<40\text{mW}/\text{cm}^2$
- 4层弯曲MAPS+ 1层ladder结构



TaichuPix-3
(15.9 × 25.7 mm²)

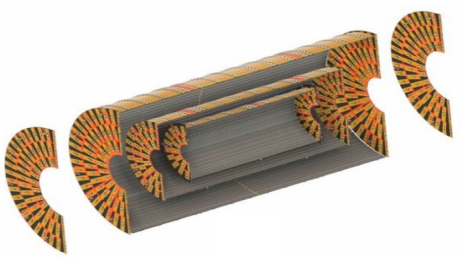


Spatial resolution vs. pixel threshold

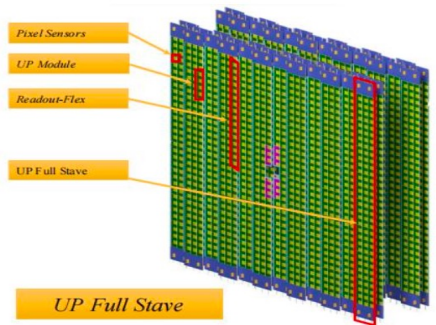


单片高压CMOS像素传感器 周扬（IHEP）

- 时间分辨: $\sim 3 - 5$ ns for 精确标记束团碰撞时间 (precise tagging of bunch crossing ~ 23 ns for CEPC, 25ns for LHCb);
- 位置分辨: $\sim 8 \mu\text{m}$ in the R- ϕ (bending) direction for CEPC, with less stringent requirements for LHCb;



CEPC ITK: 3 barrels layers + 4 pairs of endcap disks

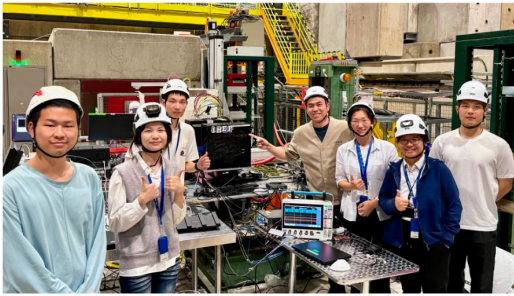
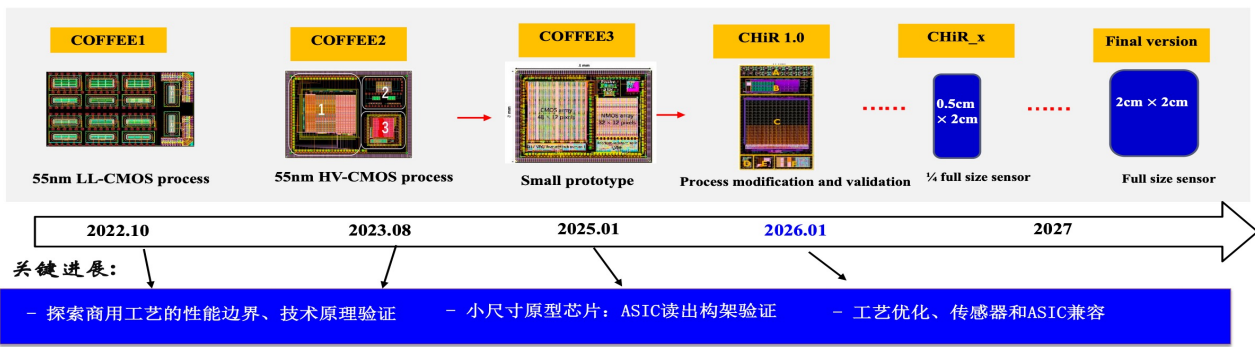


LHCb UP: 4 layers of endcap

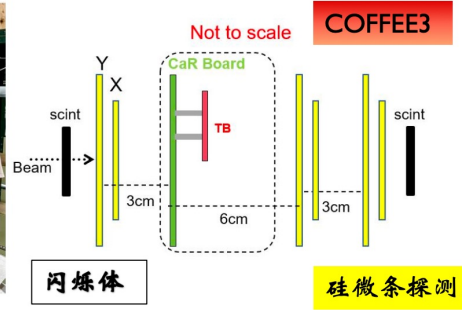


COFFEE 系列芯片研发路线图: CMOS sensor in Fifty-Five nm process

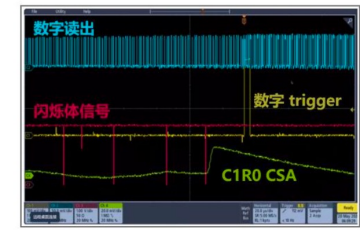
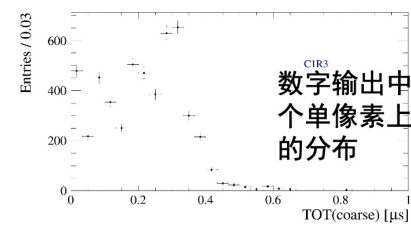
需要逐步攻克的核心问题:
先进CMOS工艺上传感器的实现、ASIC读出构架、传感器和ASIC的兼容、全功能集成、大尺寸全功能芯片集成



Setup on 19th May COFFEE placed between Si strip layers @ H6/PP156 @ SPS.



- COFFEE3在首次束流实验中观测到了MIP信号;
- 进一步的分析正在进行中;
- 为下一次束流实验积累了经验;

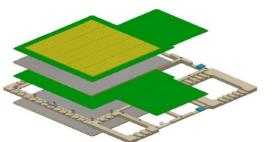


示波器中记录到的MIP 击中在COFFEE3芯片上产生的模拟波形 (绿色)、数字信号 (蓝色)

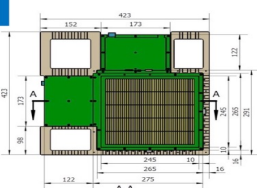
CEPC Electromagnetic Calorimetry 刘勇 (IHEP)

- ScW-ECAL prototype: developed in 2016-2020
 - Transverse area $22 \times 22 \text{ cm}^2$, 32 longitudinal layers
 - 6,720 channels based on SPIROC2E (192 chips)
 - Total weight $\sim 350 \text{ kg}$

“Super-layer” design



Scintillator strips and SiPMs: effective granularity $5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2$

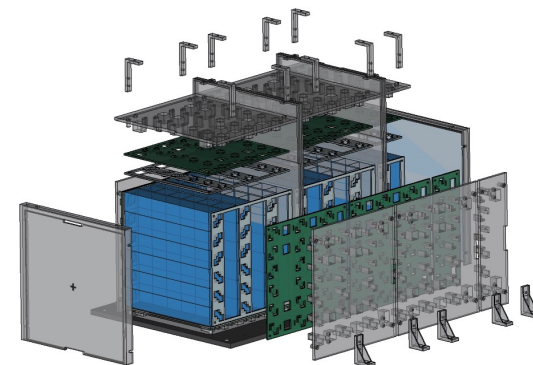
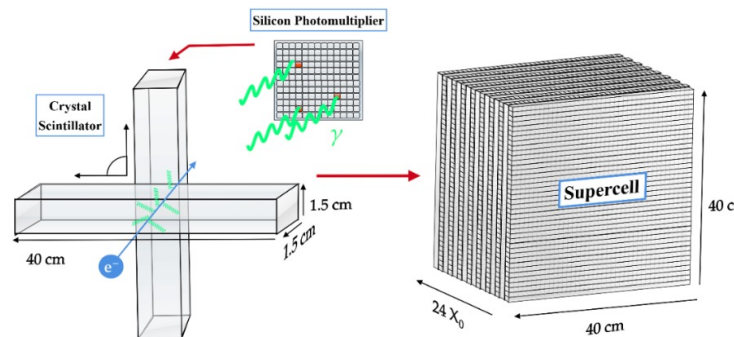


Readout boards with SP2E chips

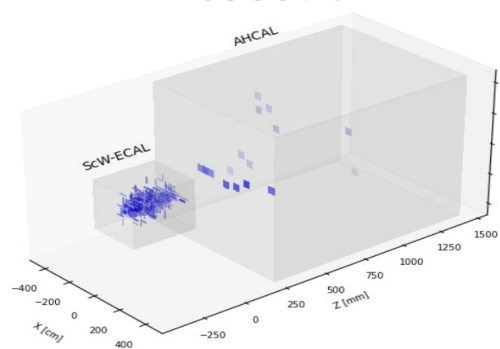


- A new PFA-oriented ECAL option for a future Higgs factory
 - **Homogeneous imaging** calorimetry: the first of this type
 - Design featuring **high granularity, modularity** and **hermeticity**
 - Crystals and SiPMs fully integrated in mechanics, cooling and readout electronics

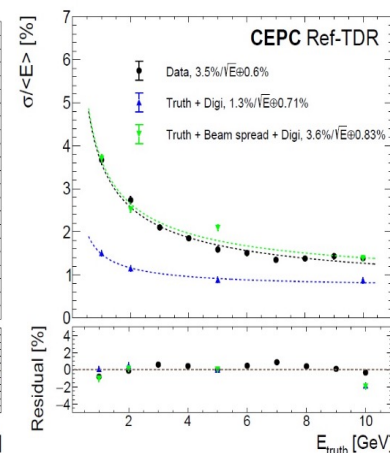
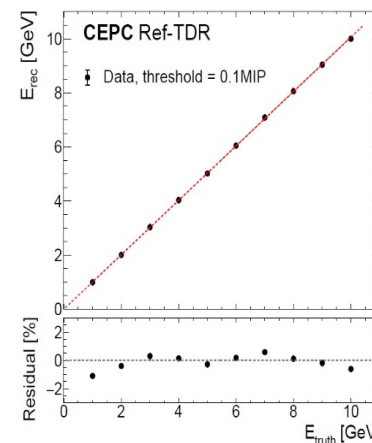
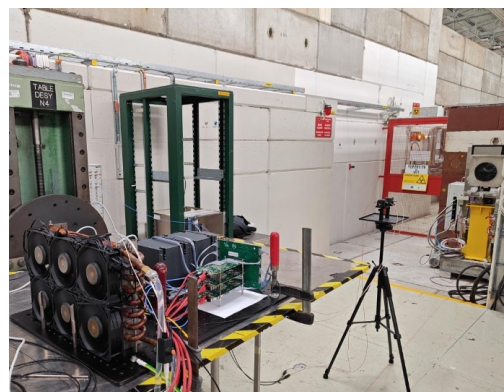
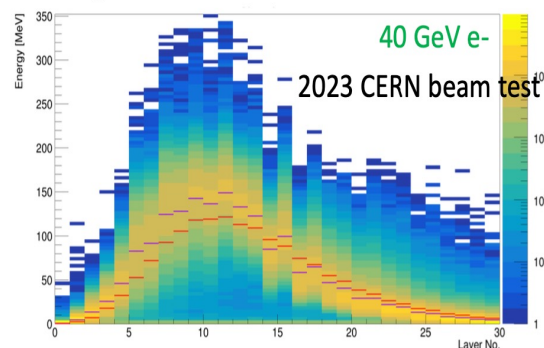
Module schematics



60 GeV e^-



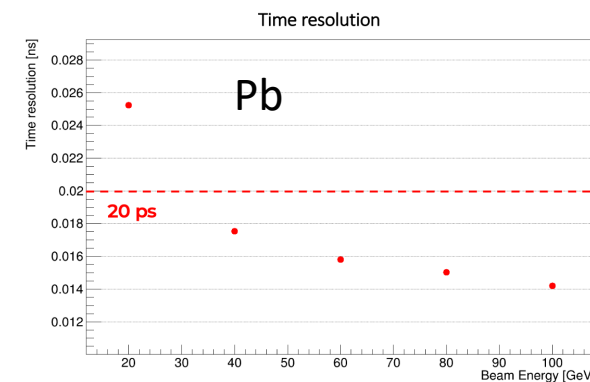
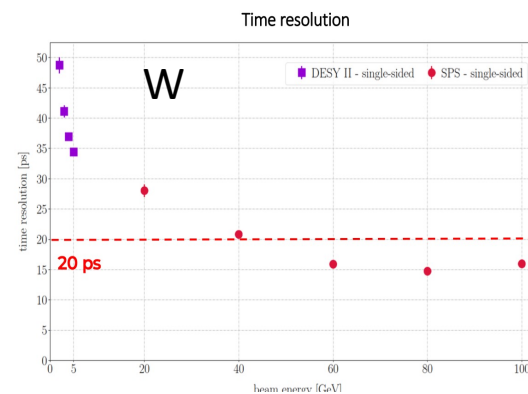
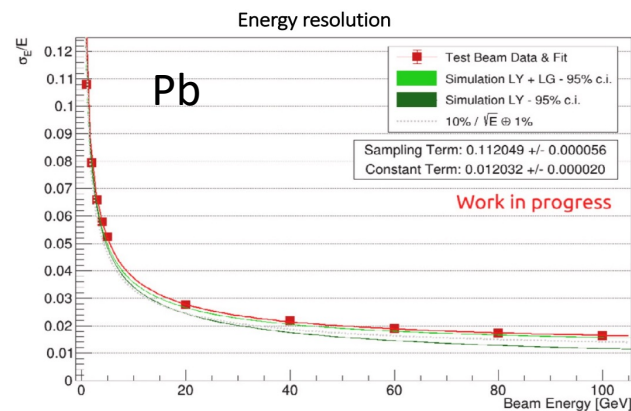
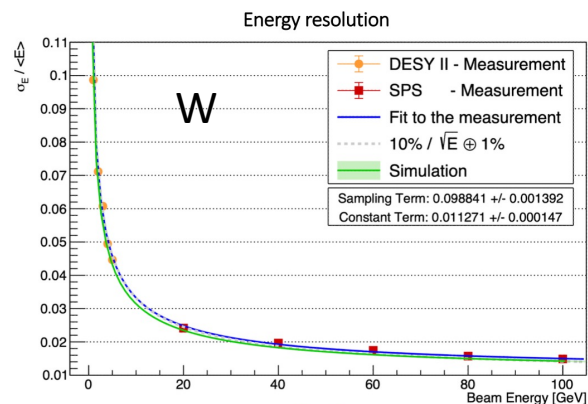
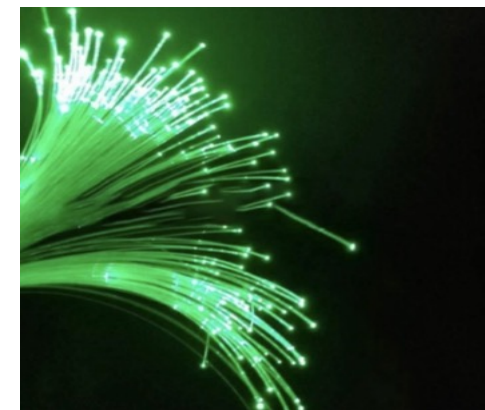
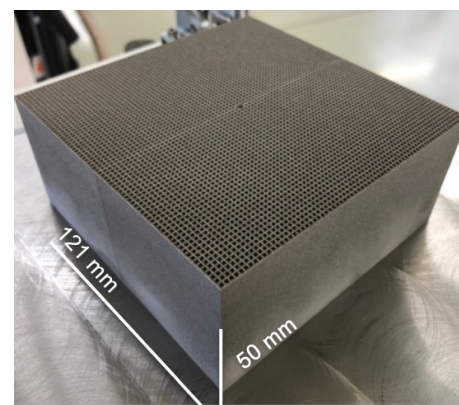
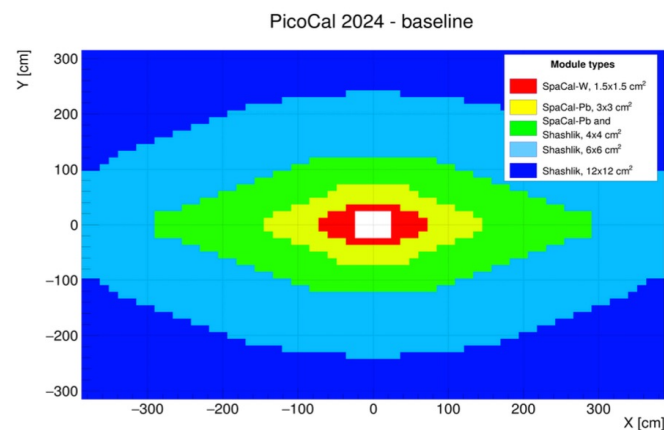
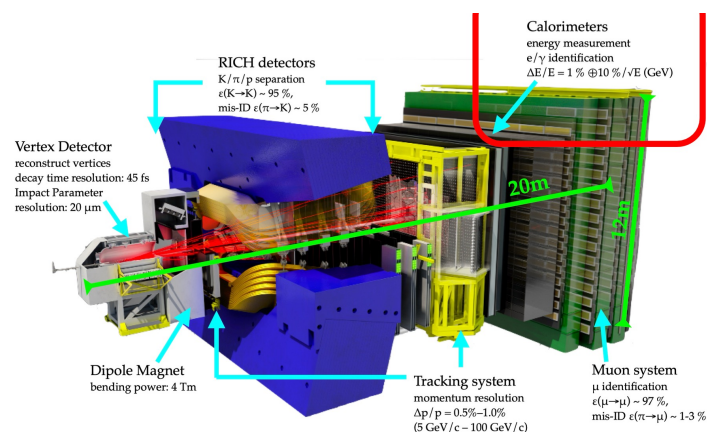
Longitudinal Shower Profile: MC vs Data



LHCb ECAL Upgrade II 李衡讷 (SCNU)

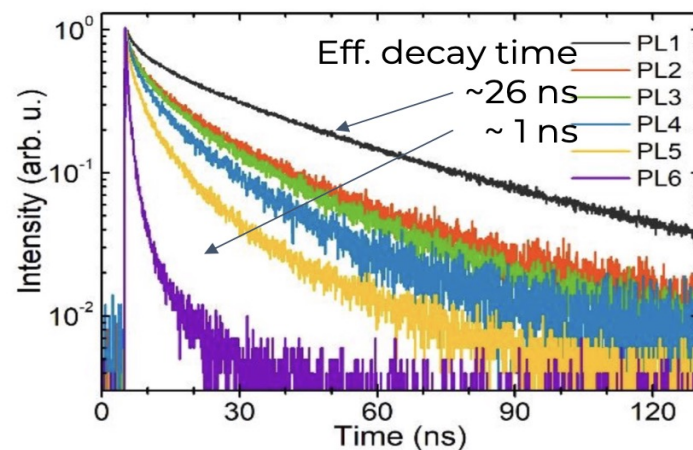
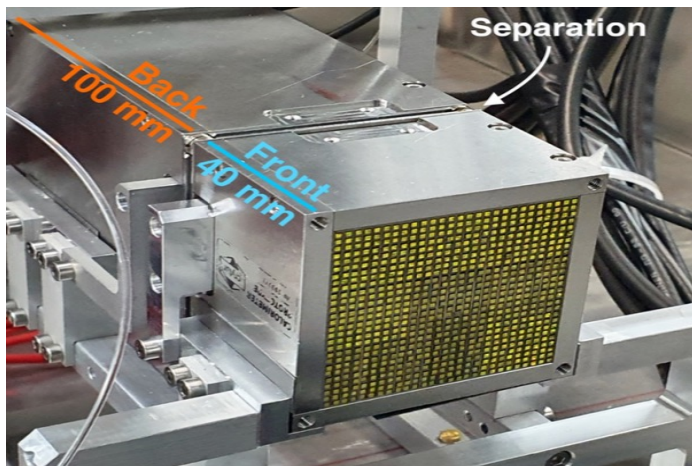
- 升级挑战
 - 1MGy
 - ϕ (10 ps)

SpaCal, Scintillation fiber

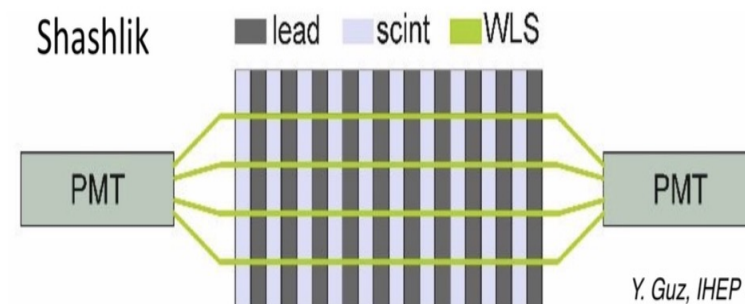


LHCb ECAL Upgrade II 李衡讷 (SCNU)

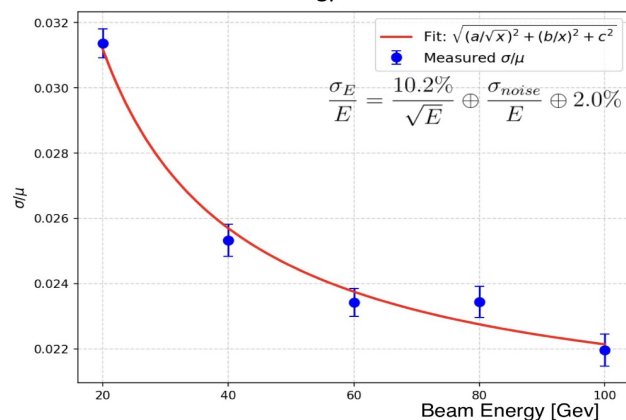
SpaCal, W+GAGG fiber



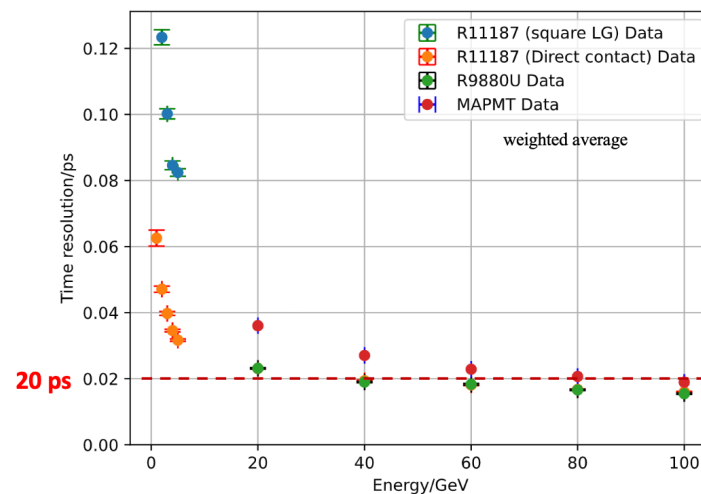
Shashlik



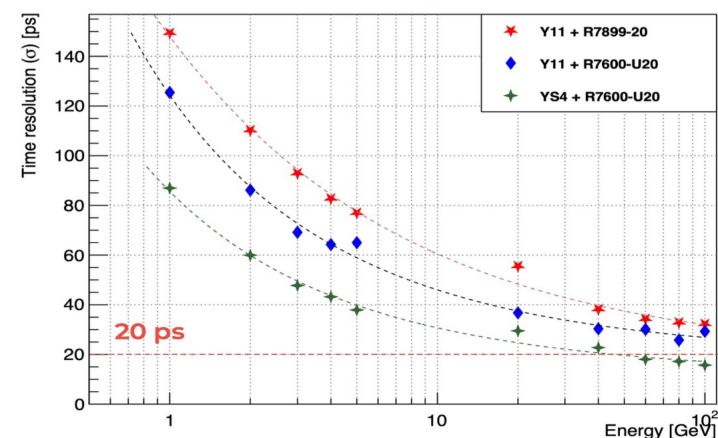
Energy resolution



Time resolution



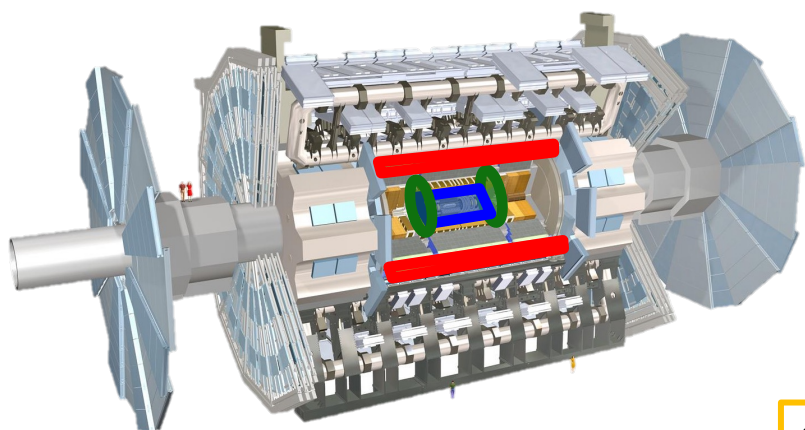
Time resolution - Single-sided readout



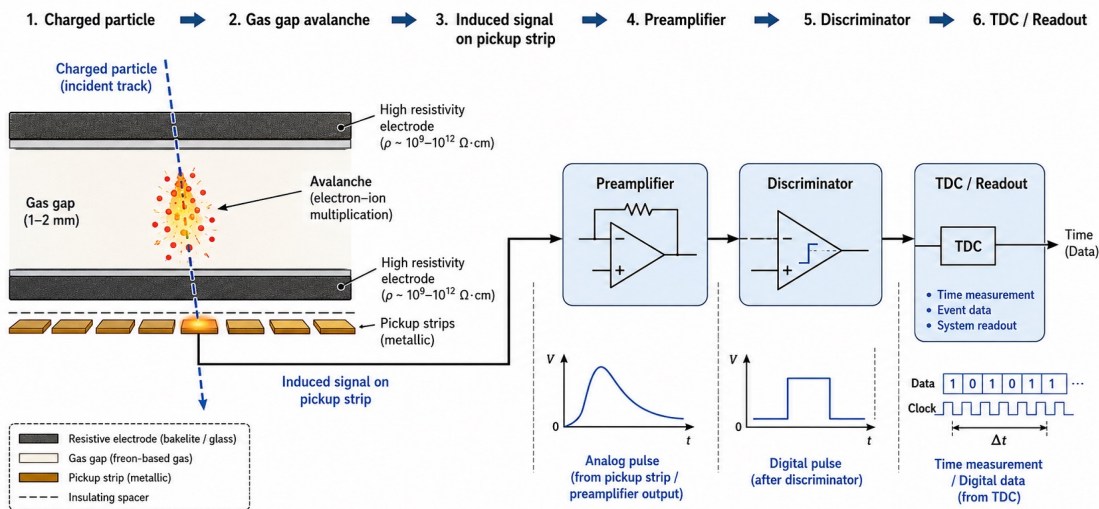
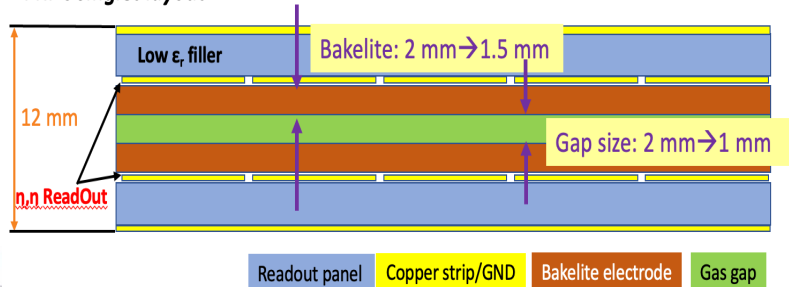
ATLAS Phase-II Upgrade 梁昊 (USTC)

● HL-LHC condition:

- Luminosity up to $7,5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Pile-up $\langle \mu \rangle$ up to 200
- Target: integrate 3000-4000 fb^{-1}

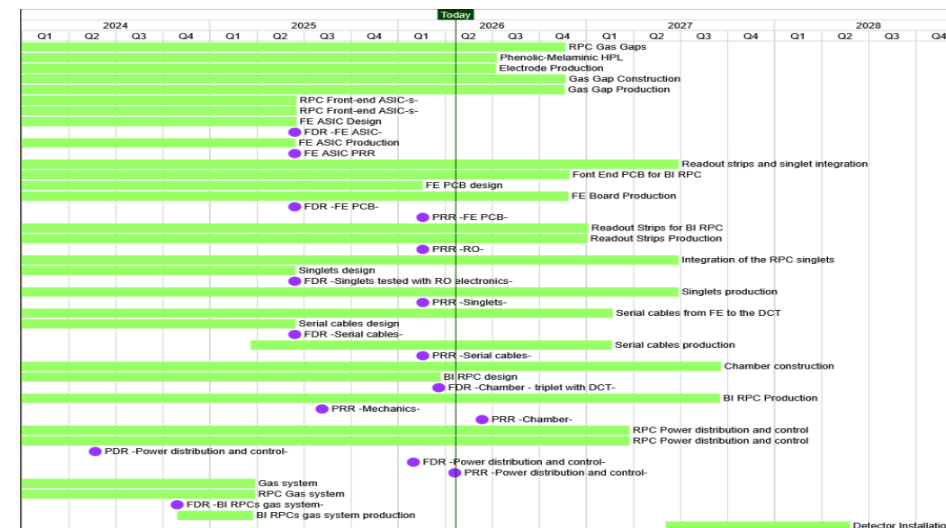


BI RPC singlet layout



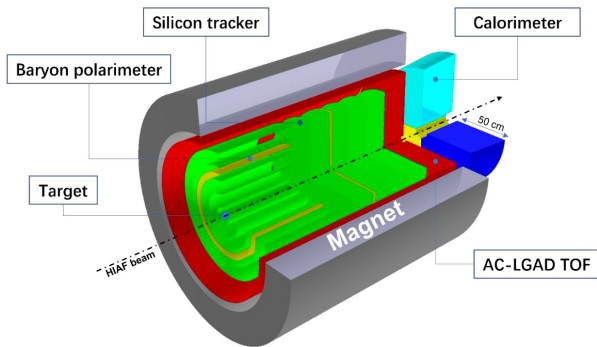
Specifications:

- Rate: $>1 \text{ kHz/cm}^2$
- Longevity: $>10\text{y@HL-LHC}$
- Spatial resolution: $<1 \text{ cm}$
- Time resolution: $\sim 0.5 \text{ ns}$



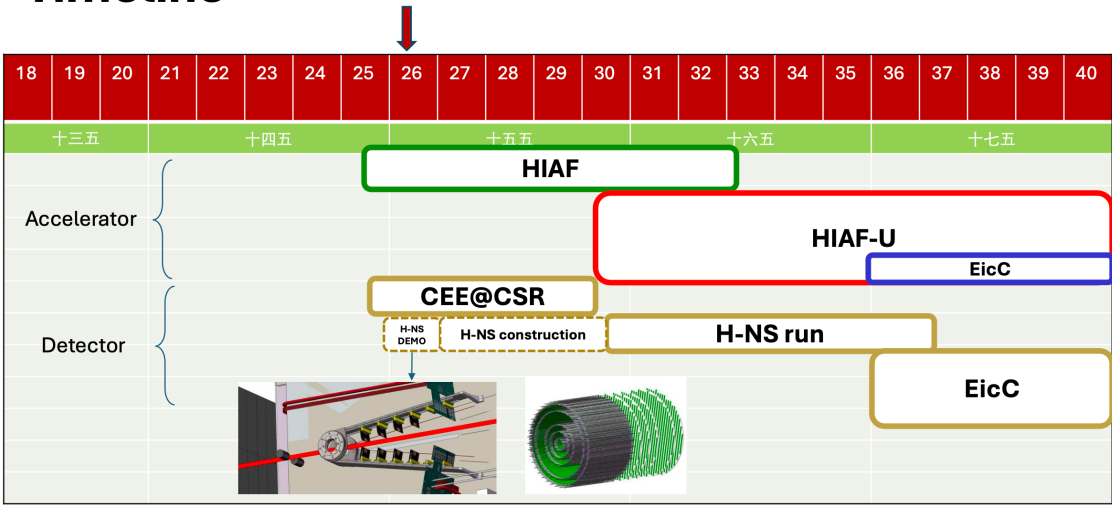
2026/7/3

Hyperon-Nucleon Spectrometer (H-NS)



- Mag. Field: 1.5 Tesla
- Tracker: MIC6, 30X30 μm^2 , 0.35% X/X_0
- LGAD: $\sigma_t \sim 30$ ps, 300X300 μm^2
- Calorimeter: $\sigma_E \sim 3\%$ @ 1GeV
- Polarimeter: nucleon and photon polarization
- Momentum resolution:
- ~2% @ 1GeV
- PID:
- K, π separation ($\sim 3\sigma$) up to 2 GeV/c.
 - K, p separation ($\sim 3\sigma$) up to 5 GeV/c
- Vertex resolution:
- Excellent vertex resolution for background suppression
 - Low Material budget (<10%)
- Acceptance:
- 5 to 100 degree
- High event rate
- 100MHz

Timeline



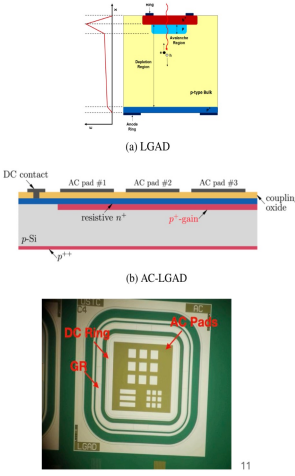
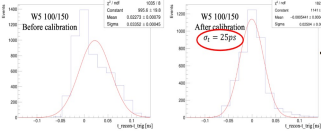
Silicon tracker at H-NS



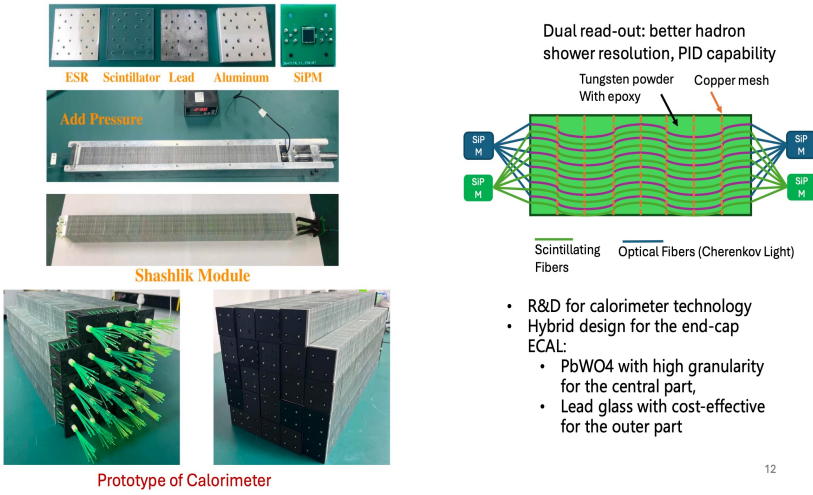
- MIC6 MAPS pixel chip: development and manufacture with the domestic process
- Readout electronics (ITS2 based design) and DAQ (ALICE CRU/FELIX protocol, GBTx, ...)
- Detector assembly and integration:
- Vertex detector: Stave module design (spatial resolution: $\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ with pixel size 30 μm , total material < 0.35% X/X_0 per layer)
 - Forward tracker: Ladder module aligned to disc super-module (spatial resolution: $\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ with pixel size 30 μm , total material < 0.45% X/X_0 per layer)

AC-LGAD at H-NS

- Low Gain Avalanche Diode (LGAD):
 - A p+ doped layer (commonly called gain layer) is implanted near the PN junction
 - Low fill factor with finer granularity
- AC-LGAD:
 - The gain layer is not segmented and a dielectric layer is deposited between the gain layer and segmented electrodes
 - Simultaneously good spatial and temporal resolutions
- Recent development from USTC:
 - Two wafers with different n+ dose: W5 high n+ dose and W6 low n+ dose.
 - Sensor size : 1300X1300X50 μm .
 - Sensor with different pad-pitch size: Large pad size/pitch: 100/150 μm , Small pad (Strip) size/pitch: 50/75 μm .



The Endcap Calorimeter at H-NS



- R&D for calorimeter technology
- Hybrid design for the end-cap ECAL:
 - PbWO4 with high granularity for the central part,
 - Lead glass with cost-effective for the outer part

ASHIPH Detector for PID 王小龙 (FDU)

ASHIPH: Aerogel-SHifter-PHotomultiplier

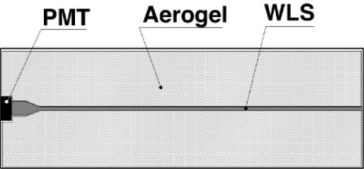


Figure 1.1: Operating principle of the ASHIPH counter.

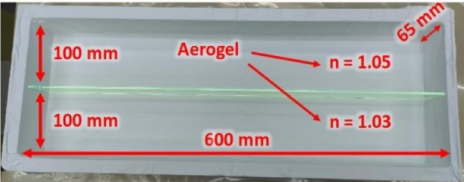


Figure 1.5: The ASHIPH counter prototype.

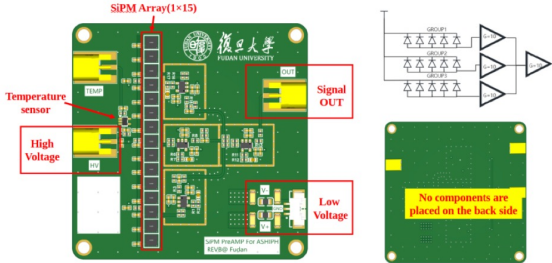
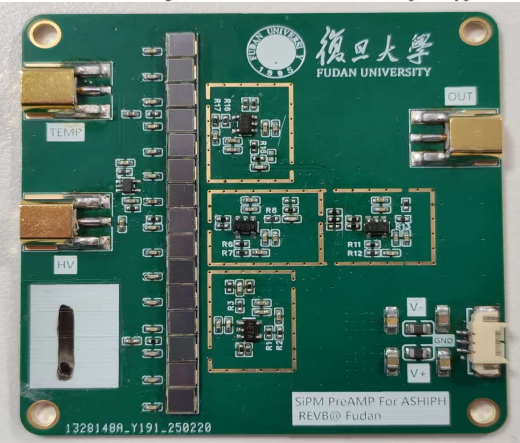
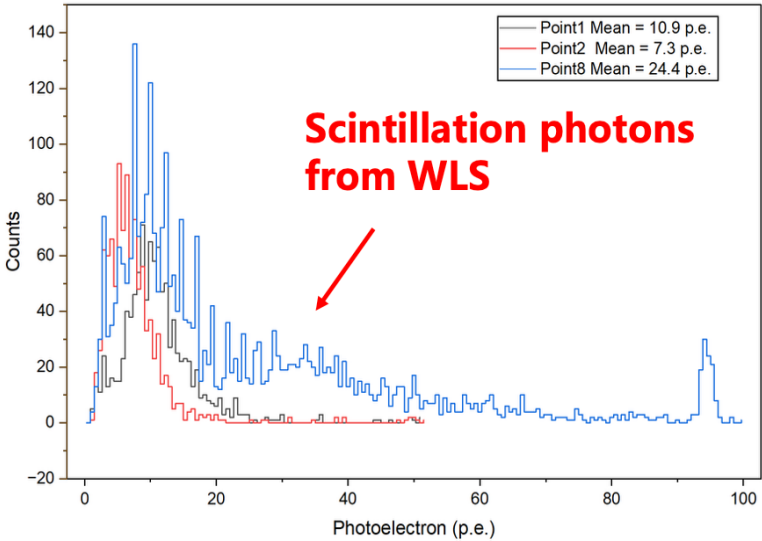
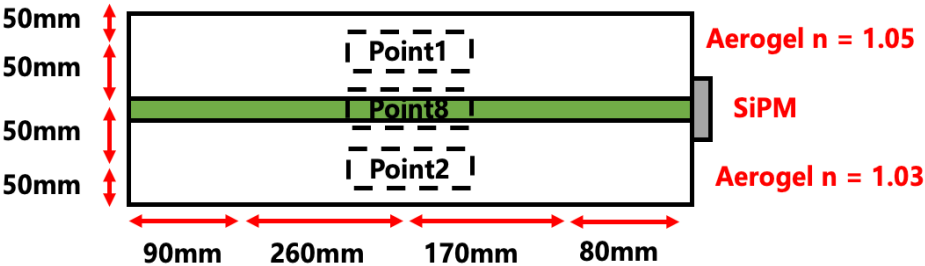
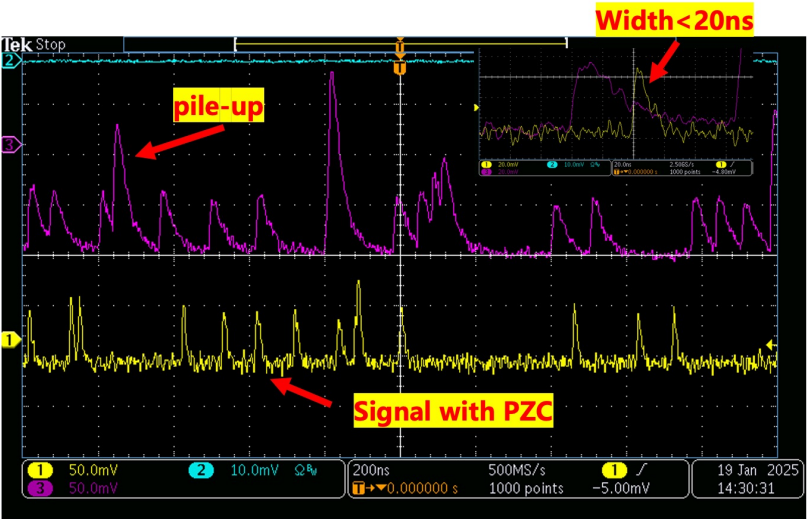


Figure 1.6: The PCB assembly featuring the SiPM linear array and the preamplifier circuit.

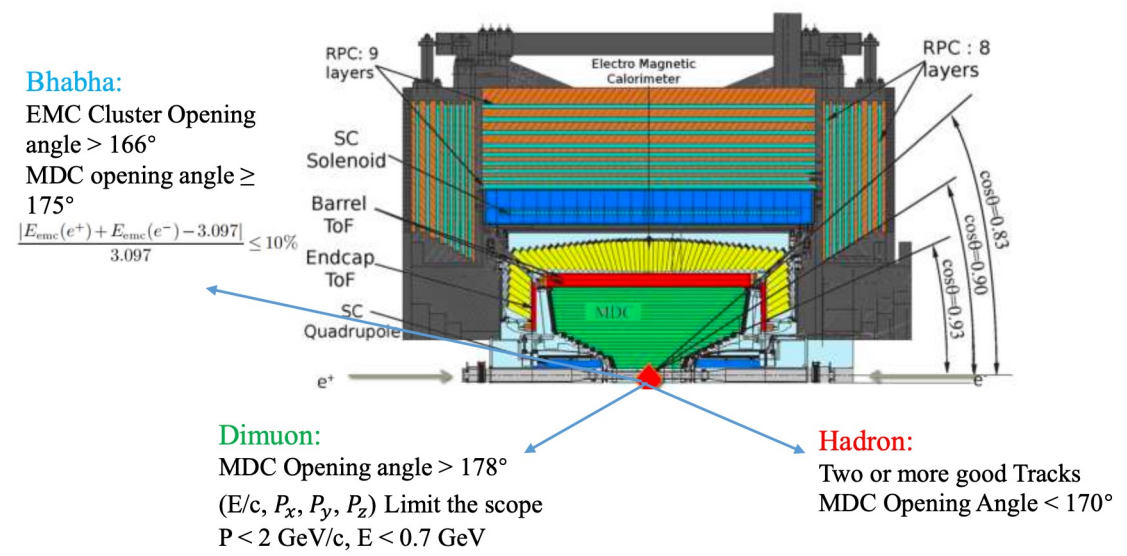


可以考虑WLS提供的TOF信息

Suppress background using ML in BESIII trigger 张瀚林 (IHEP)

- BEPCII 计划升级到 crab waist 方案，低质心能量下亮度提高10倍
 - 触发系统需要全面升级

The traditional method focused on : **Hadron**, **Bhabha**, **Dimuon**
The data other than these three categories are tag as **Beam Background**



Our model is a feed-forward dense neural network with two hidden layers.
(For FPGA!)

Supervised Learning

Inputs

- 48 Trigger Conditions

Hidden

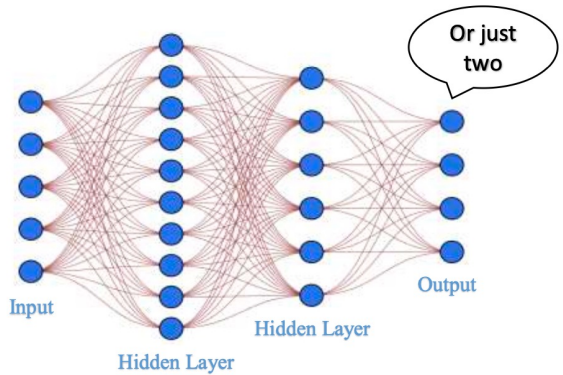
- 64 Nodes per Layer
- Two hidden layers
- Dynamic Learning Rate Adjustment

Outputs

- Prediction results of binary classification or four-class classification

Threshold

- Which let the TPR matches the traditional method

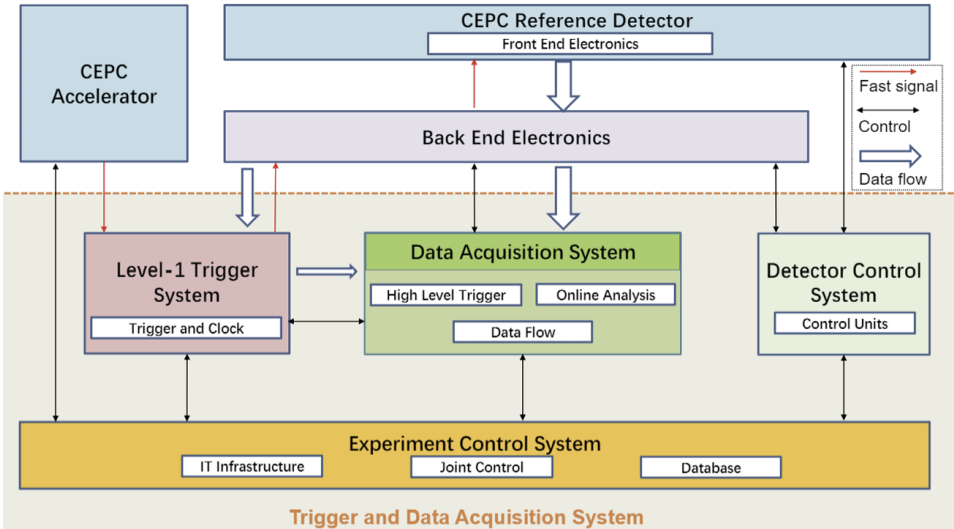


	Binary Classification	Four-class Classification
MDC&TOF only	20.86%	21.79%
EMC only	31.26%	26.40%



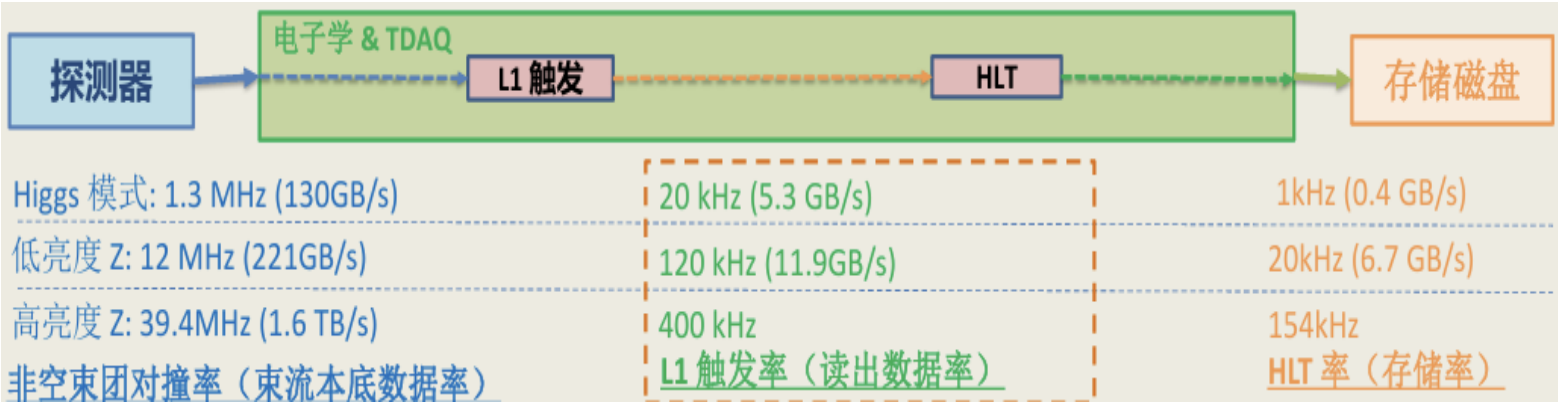
CEPC TDAQ研究进展 李飞 (IHEP)

- TDAQ方案：
 - 一级硬件触发 (L1) +高级触发 (HLT)
 - 提供常规触发和快速触发
 - 联合控制与监测
 - 统一在线服务和IT基础设施
- 硬件触发结构设计：量能器+muon为默认方案，径迹探测器为可选



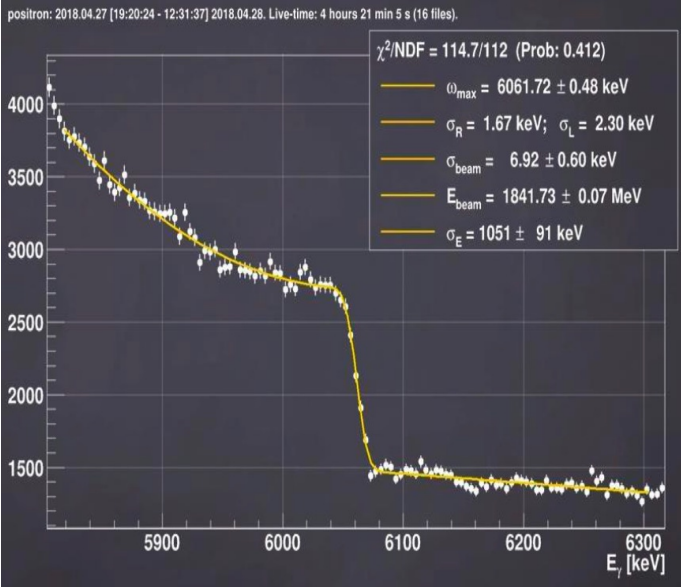
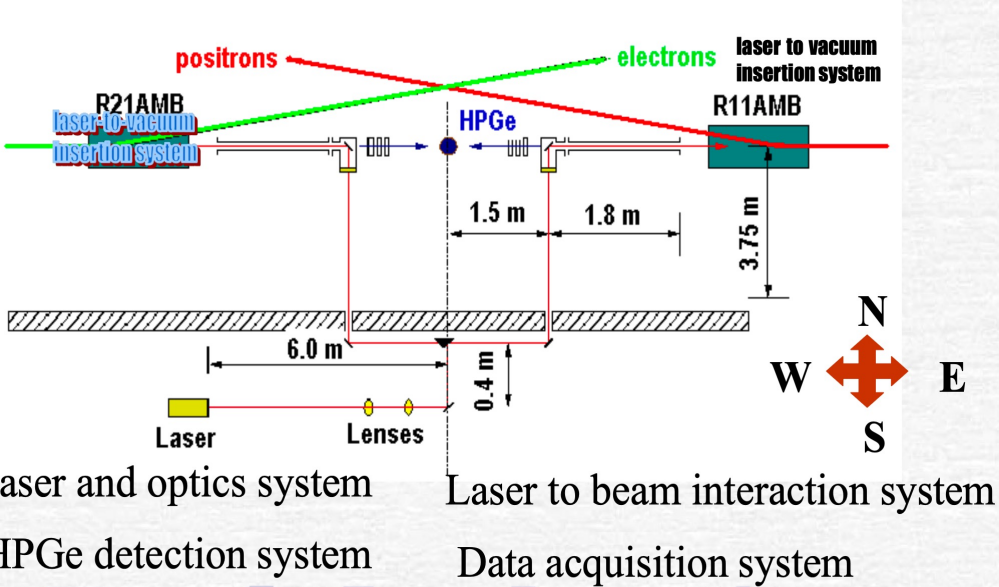
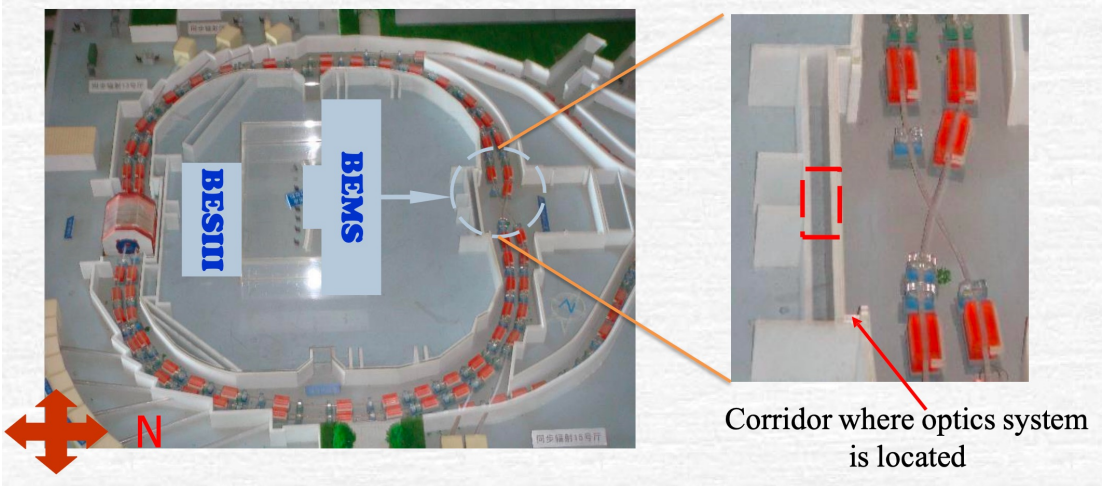
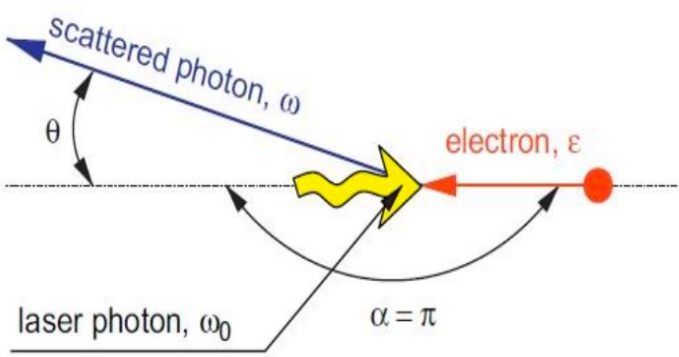
- 触发效率高、本底抑制效率好
- 估算3种工作模式下的L1、HLT触发率和数据率

Higgs mode	Efficiency(%)	Z mode	Efficiency(%)
Higgs production	>99.9	$q\bar{q}$	>99.9
$q\bar{q}$	>99.9	$\mu^+\mu^-$	>99.9
$\mu^+\mu^-$	99.8	$\tau^+\tau^-$	>99.9
$\tau^+\tau^-$	99.6	Bhabha	>99.9
Bhabha	99.9		
Di-photon processes		Di-photon processes	
Di-photon event rate	Efficiency(%)	Di-photon event rate	Efficiency(%)
9.1 kHz	40.3	Low Lumi: 18.5 kHz	42.9
Beam Background		Beam Background	
Background event rate	Veto efficiency(%)	Background event rate	Veto efficiency(%)
11.4 kHz	99.2	Low Lumi: 90.0 kHz	99.3
Total		Total	
20.6 kHz		Low Lumi: 118.9 kHz	



BEPCII上束流能量测量系统（BEMS） 张建勇（IHEP）

- 精确测量束流能量对加速器和北京谱仪都有重要的意义
- 对于共振态质量测量，特别是陶轻子的质量测量，能量不确定度是改善其测量精度的瓶颈
- 目标：束流能量1-2GeV，相对精度 5×10^{-5}



正电子

测量的相对误差

实测结果: 3.55×10^{-5}

设计指标: 5×10^{-5}

$E_{edge} = 6220.999 \pm 0.441$ keV

$\sigma_{E_{edge}} = 6.15 \pm 0.72$ keV

$E_{beam} = 1887.065 \pm 0.067$ MeV

$\sigma_{E_{beam}} = 932.1 \pm 109.3$ keV

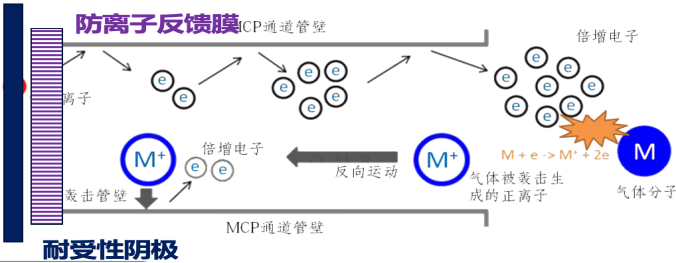
MCP-PMT寿命量化控制

高信噪比门控选通

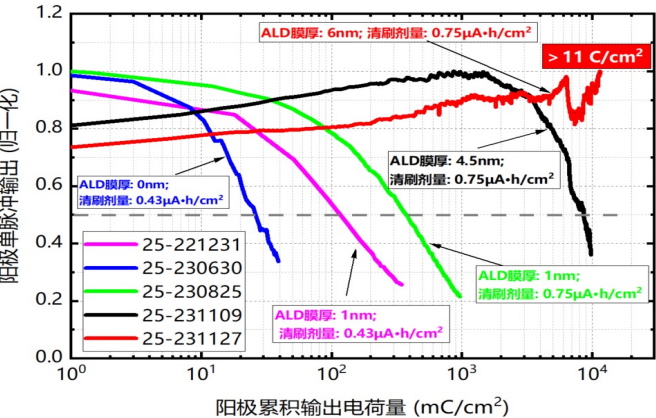
饱和特性及饱和恢复

寿命短是MCP-PMT的一大短板

- 主要原因：
 - MCP正离子反馈导致阴极性能下降
- 提高寿命的主要思路：
 - 抑制正离子产生及迁移
 - 提高阴极的耐受性

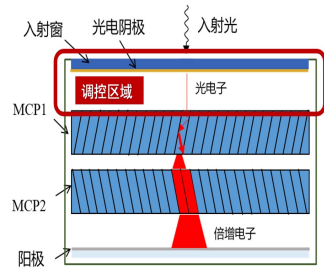


ALD膜层厚度对寿命的影响

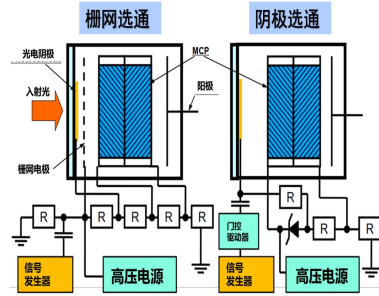


门控选通的思路

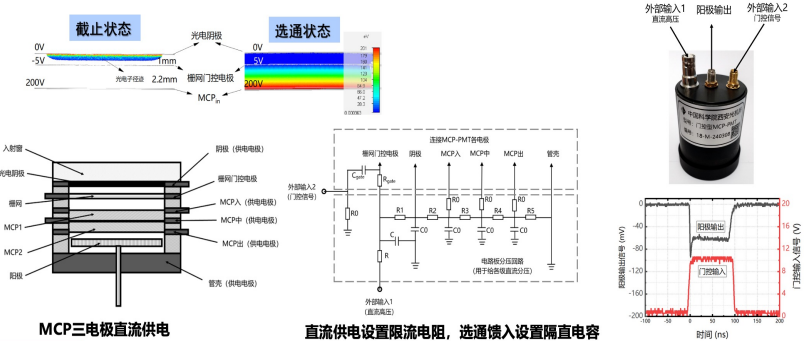
利用外加电场，控制阴极发射的光电子是否入射到MCP上，实现MCP-PMT的选通控制。



具体实现方式



- 采用三电极MCP供电，设置限流电阻和隔直电容，实现直流高压供电和门控选通信号馈入
- 引出管壳电极，内部封装电路连接，外部设置“直流高压”、“门控信号”两个输入端口



输出饱和的定义：

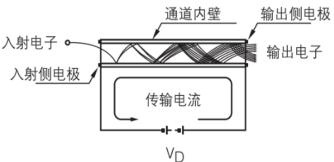
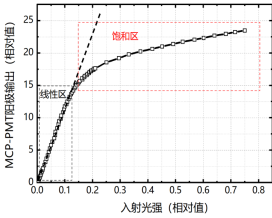
- 随入射光强的增大，阳极输出偏离线性，偏离线性超过10%时，称为输出饱和

输出饱和的原因：

- MCP末端聚集大量电子，形成反向局部电场，抑制后续电子倍增
- 外部电路不能及时补充通道内壁消耗的二次电子

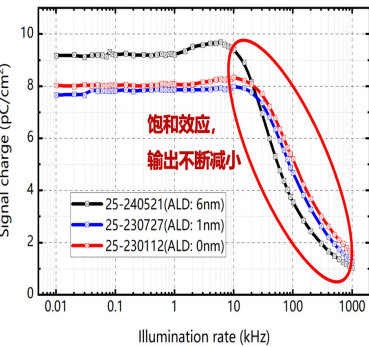
饱和模式分类：

- 单次脉冲饱和：单脉冲输出电荷量受限于通道末端的电荷效应
- 高重复饱和：通道壁电子的消耗速率超过补充速率

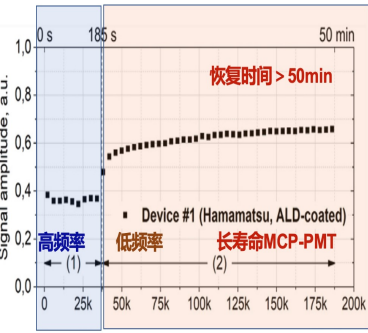


ALD技术可以大幅提升MCP-PMT的寿命，但ALD-MCP在高重复饱和后，恢复时间需数小时

需进一步厘清基于ALD-MCP的长寿命MCP-PMT的高重复饱和和恢复作用机制



随入射光频率的增加，单脉冲输出减小



长寿命MCP-PMT饱和后，恢复时间长（数小时）

高频率下器件失效

总结

- 探测器分会：12个邀请报告，17个STCF进展报告
- 感谢议程委员会、主持人、报告人和志愿者
- 感谢大家的积极讨论



总结

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- 感谢议程委员会、主持人、报告人和志愿者
- 感谢大家的积极讨论

谢谢!

