An update on the CMS HGCAL

Hsin-Yeh Wu on behalf of the CMS collaboration

HSTD14

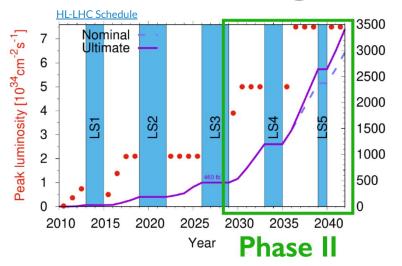
18 November, 2025

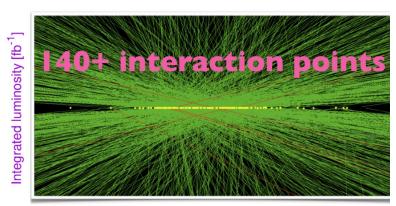
National Taiwan University





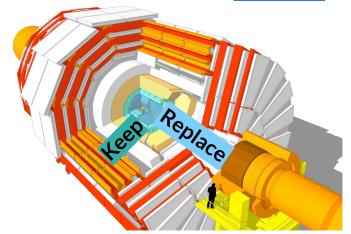
HL-LHC challenges and the CMS calorimeters





CMS-CR-2020-204

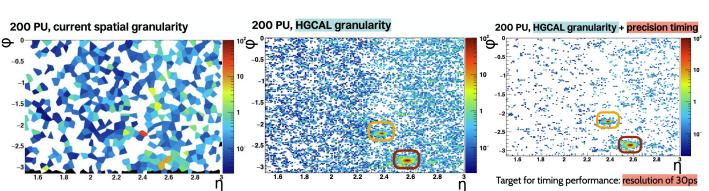
- Integrated luminosity will be increased over 3000 fb⁻¹
 - More radiation, more pile-up, higher density of tracks ...
- Calorimeter endcaps with high radiation background is especially challenging ($10^{14} \rightarrow 10^{16}$ neq /cm⁻² in Phase II).
 - High radiation tolerance of sensors and electronics
 - Precise timing measurements and high granularity

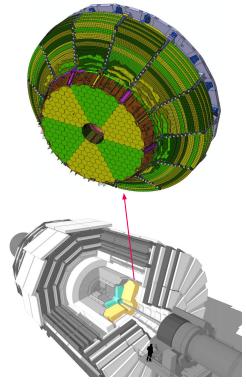


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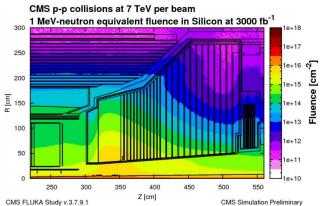
The High-Granularity Calorimeter (HGCAL)

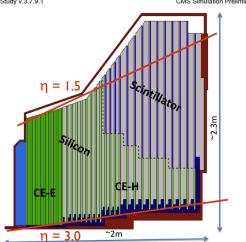
- A novel 5D particle-flow calorimeter
 - Replacing the ECAL and HCAL in endcap regions.
 - Precise 5D information (position, time and energy) for particle showers
 - Unprecedented transverse and longitudinal readout segmentation
- Physics opportunity example: Vector Boson Fusion H→γγ
 - ∨BF processes are very sensitive to BSM effects (e.g. VBF→HH)
 - Jets from the production mode at high-n





Key parameters



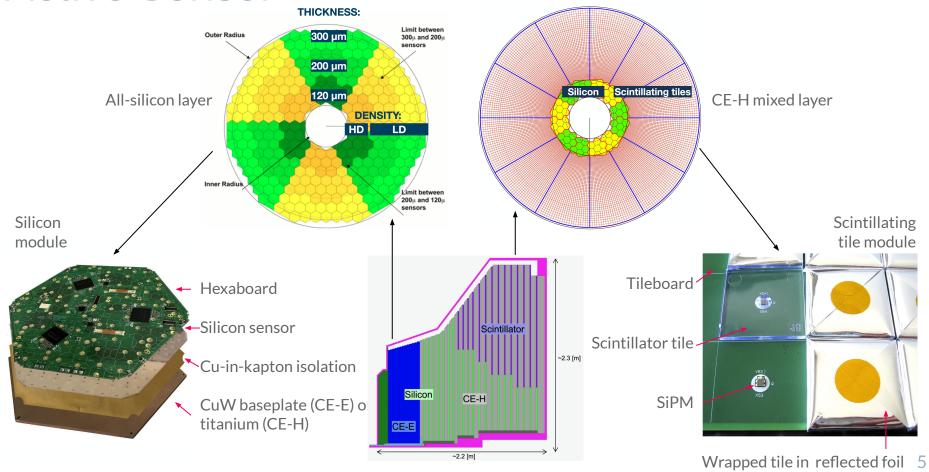


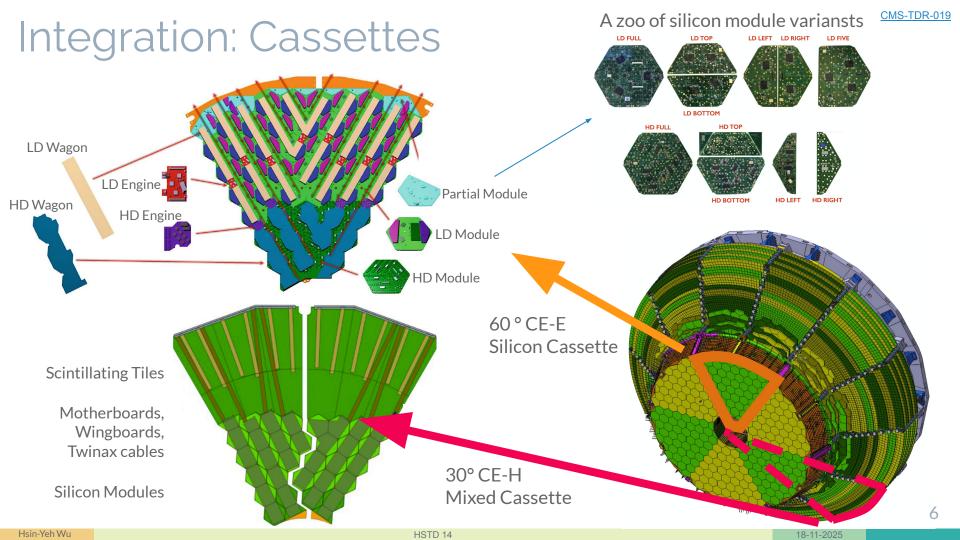
Both Endcaps	Silicon	Scintillator
Area	~620 m ²	~370 m ²
Channel Size	0.5 - 1.2 cm ²	4 - 30 cm ²
# Channels	~6 M	~240 k
# Modules	~27 k	~4 k
Op. Temp.	-35°C	-35°C

Per Endcap	CE-E	CE-H	
Active Material	Silicon	Silicon	Silicon + Scintillator
Absorber	Pb, CuW, Cu	Stainless Steel, Cu	
Depth	27.7 X ₀	10 λ	
Layers	26	7	14
Weight	23 t		205 t

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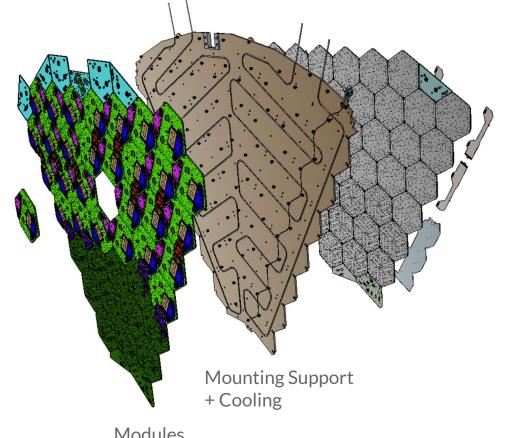
Active Sensor





CE-E Cassette

DCDC converters Front-end electronics



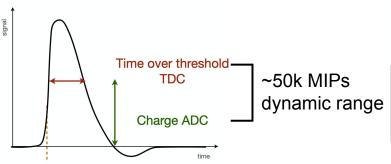
Modules

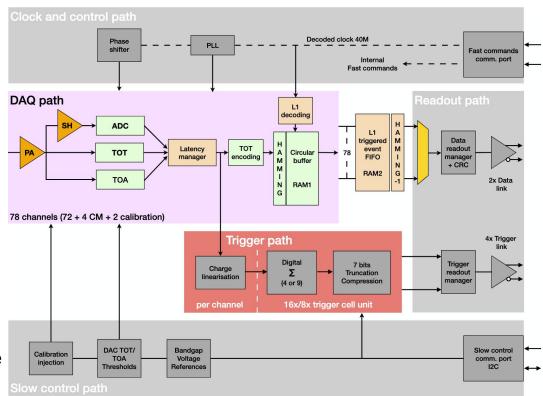
Auxiliaries:

Services

Front-end ASICs: HGCROC

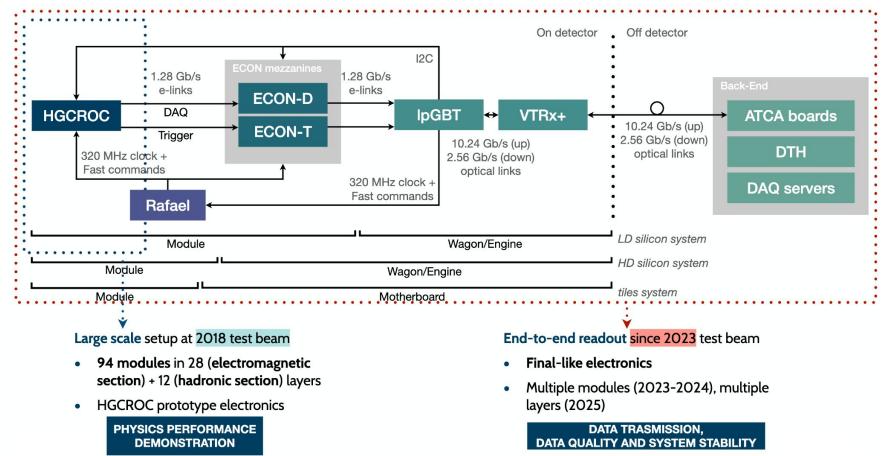
- Radiation-tolerant front end chip digitizing and processing sensors signals
- Single readout chip design for silicon and scintillating tile modules
- Provides 3 measurements
 - charge (ADC)
 - preamplifier saturation time (TOT)
 - time of arrival (TOA) with 25ps resolution





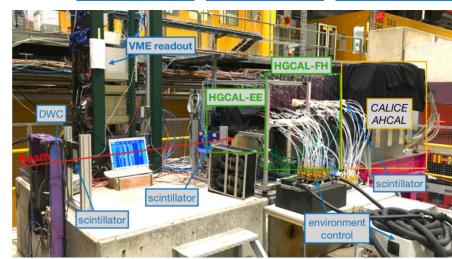
Time of arrival TDC

Front-to-back-end chain & System tests



2018 test beam

- CE-E: Stack of 28 silicon modules (27X₀)
- CE-H: 12 layers of up to 7 silicon modules assemblies
- Complemented by CALICE AHCAL
 - o 39 layers of scintillator/SiPM-on-tile prototype
- Performance meeting target



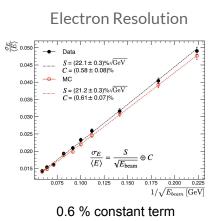
Pion Resolution

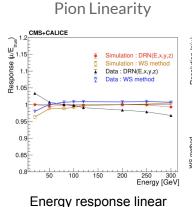
Excellent data/simulation

agreement

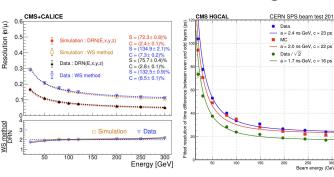
Electron Linearity Data lin. regression MC lin. regression Ebeam uncertainty Energy response linear

within ±1.5% above 50 GeV





within few %



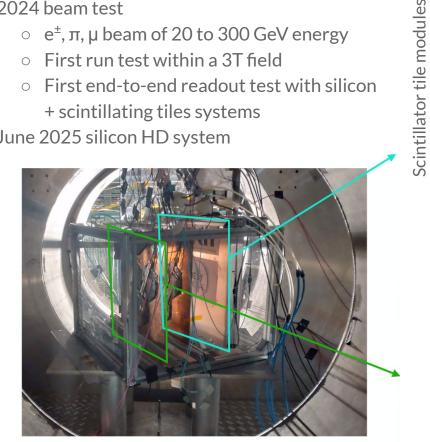
Timing

16 ps constant term

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Test in magnetic field at 3T

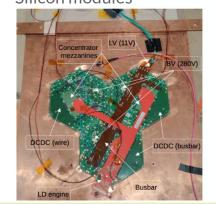
- 2024 beam test
 - \circ e[±], π , μ beam of 20 to 300 GeV energy
 - First run test within a 3T field
 - First end-to-end readout test with silicon + scintillating tiles systems
- June 2025 silicon HD system

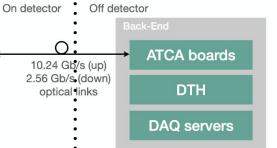




Silicon modules

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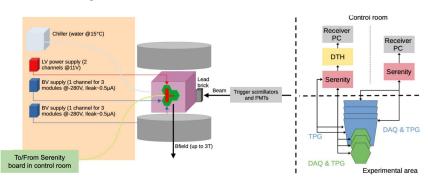




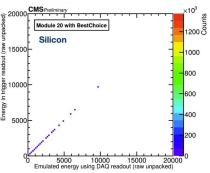
Serenity Z ATCA-based board 11

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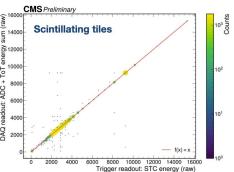
2024 beam test



Trigger readout on electron beam

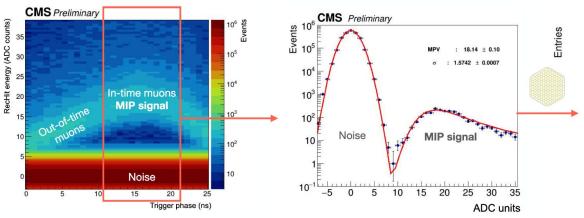


E(trigger_readout) matches that emulated from DAQ data



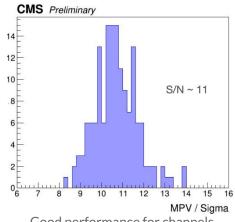
E(trigger_readout) matches the sums of DAQ energy over super trigger cells

Signal-over-noise measurements with MIPs



Clear MIP peak visible versus time (asynchronous beam)

Landau+Gauss fit to pedestal-subtracted distribution in the signal region to extract the scale per-cell



Good performance for channels exposed to beam

October 2025 test beam

On detector · Off detector

- Focus on data-taking for performance characterisation, using a full vertical slice
 - SiPM-on-tile stack with 15 layers

20 GeV electron

- I silicon system with 12 layers (+ 1 SiPM-on-tile system with 2 tile-modules)
- First large scale tests with the final back-end electronics boards

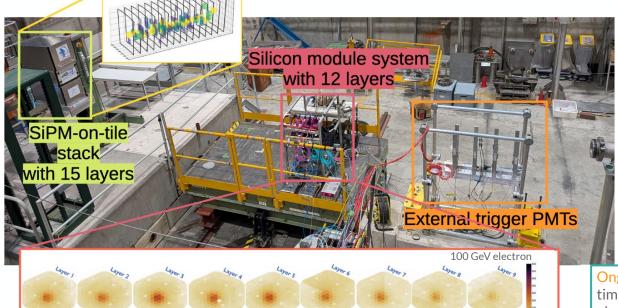


Serenity S ATCA-based board

10.24 Gb/s (up)
2.56 Gb/s (down)
optical links

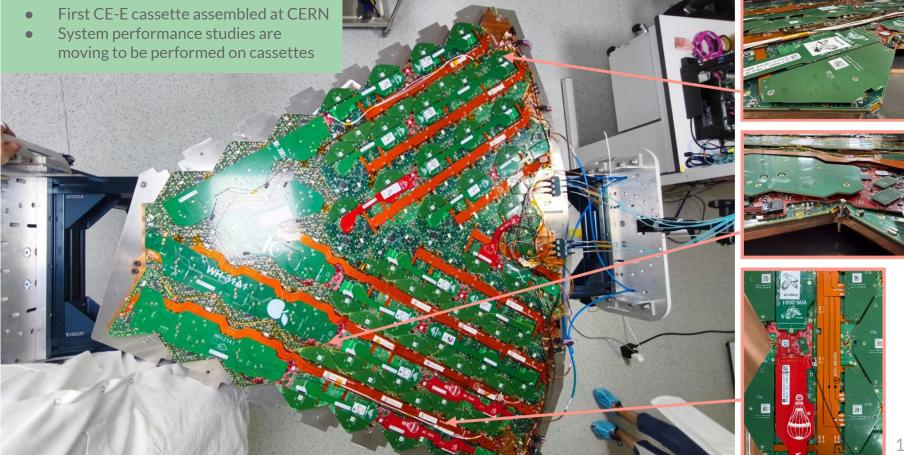
DTH

DAQ servers

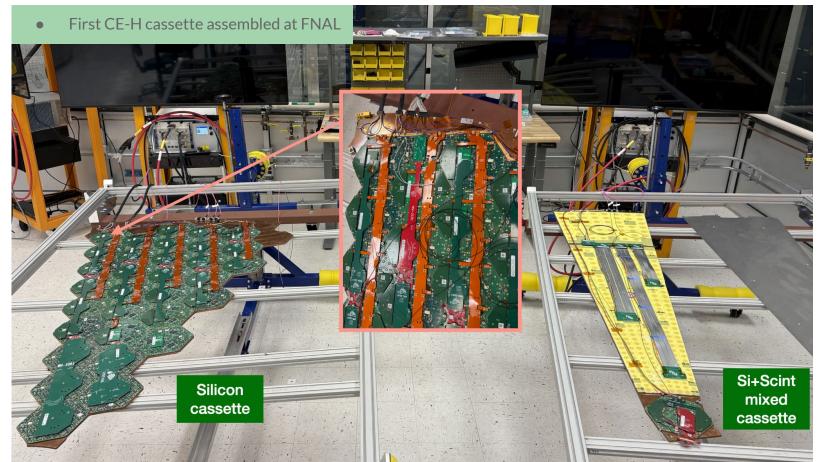


Ongoing refinements of calibrations, energy and timing performance measurements, study of electromagnetic showers with a rich set of data

Scaling up towards cassette tests



Scaling up towards cassette tests



Recent progress

Modules



- Silicon sensors delivered
- PCBs in production
- Mass assembly ramping up



- All SiPMs delivered
- Tiles and wrapping in production
- Module assembly well underway

Cassette assemblies



- Readiness of CERN and FNAL assembly facilities advancing
- Pre-series silicon and mixed cassettes being tested



- CE-H cold tests performed at FNAL
- CE-E copper plates ready for preproduction

Engineering



- First CE-H absorber produced
- CE-E absorbers going into production

Front-end electronics



- HGCROC in production
- ECON concentrators in production
- Engines and wagons in production

System validation



- Test stands with end-to-end readout
- Multi-train stacks tested on beam

Calibration and DQM

 Software well integrated with data-taking at all test stands

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Conclusion

- Key Challenges Successfully Addressed:
 - Extreme radiation tolerance: managing 10¹⁶ neq/cm² dose in endcap regions
 - Unprecedented detector complexity: 6M silicon + 240k scintillator channels
 - Uniform readout electronics (HGCROC, ECON) across heterogeneous detector technologies
 - Mechanical and thermal design for 230-tonne endcap structures
- Design Maturity & Validation:
 - Multi-year test beam campaigns (2018-2025) confirm performance meets targets
 - Energy resolution, linearity, and timing specifications validated
 - End-to-end system demonstrations successful
 - Detector modules transitioned to cassette-level integration
- Production Phase Status:
 - Components delivered, assembly ramping up
 - Pre-series cassettes at CFRN and FNAL validation
 - On track for HL-LHC Phase II
- Overview of the HGCAL detector public talk at CERN detector seminars by Chiara Amendola

17