

The Upgrade of the CMS Electromagnetic Calorimeter for the High-Luminosity LHC

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Cecilia Borca¹

on behalf of the CMS ECAL Group

cecilia.borca@cern.ch

¹University and INFN Torino

1 Introduction

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2 The ECAL Barrel upgrade

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4 Status and conclusions

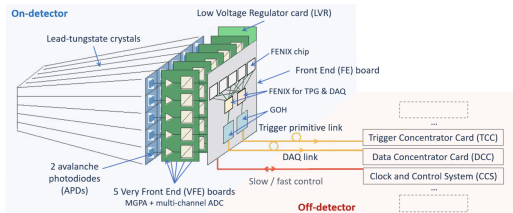
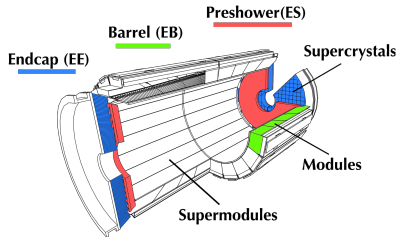
The legacy ECAL

- Hermetic homogeneous PWO EM calorimeter
 - ▶ Fast decay scintillation light (25 ns), short radiation length (0.89 cm), small Molière radius (2.2 cm)
 - ▶ Precision measurement of e and γ energy ($\sigma_E/E < 1\%$ for $E > 50$ GeV)

🔗 See poster #234
(on ECAL Run3 performance)

The ECAL Barrel

- Arranged into **36 SMs in the barrel**
- Total of 61200 crystals, read by Avalanche Photo-Diodes (APDs)
- **Readout unit:** 5x5 matrix

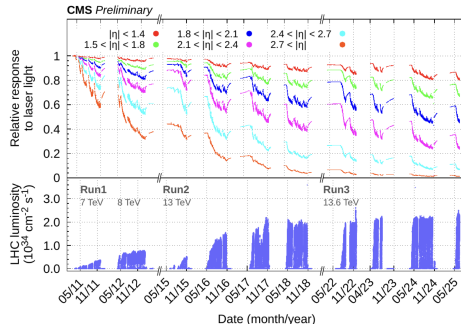


The HL-LHC Upgrade and the Challenges for ECAL

Main drivers for the ECAL Barrel Upgrade

- **Radiation damage** to the detector and sensors:
 - ▶ Increased leakage current in the APDs
 - ▶ PWOs lose transparency
- Increased **number of p-p interactions per bunch crossing** (pile-up)
 - ▶ Need precision timing to identify the primary vertex
- **New trigger requirements**
 - ▶ L1 rate: 100-115 kHz \rightarrow 750 kHz
 - ▶ Latency: 4 μ s \rightarrow 12.5 μ s

The **endcaps** will not survive these radiation levels \rightarrow Replaced by the High-Granularity Calorimeter HGCAL: [see parallel talk #270](#)

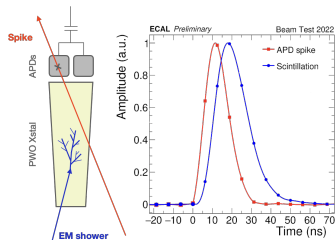


Parameter	Run3	HL-LHC
Inst. luminosity	$2 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$5-7.5 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
Pile-up	up to 60	140-200
Integrated lum	$\sim 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$3000-4000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
Fluence (EB)	$\sim 10^{12} \text{ n/cm}^2$	$\sim 10^{13} \text{ n/cm}^2$
TID (EB)	$< 1 \text{ kGy}$	5-7 kGy

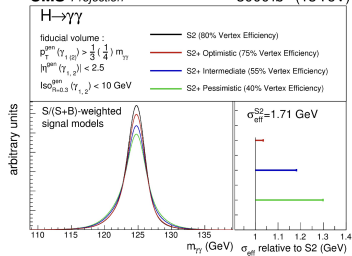
Physics goals

- **Maintain the current energy resolution:**
 $\sigma_E/E < 1\%$ (for $E > 50$ GeV)
- **Increase time resolution:** 30 ps (for $E > 50$ GeV)
- Enable online **signal-spike*** discrimination
(discrimination based on pulse shape)

***spike**: direct ionisation of one ADP

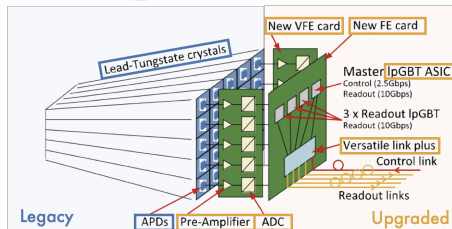


CMS Projection 3000 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV)

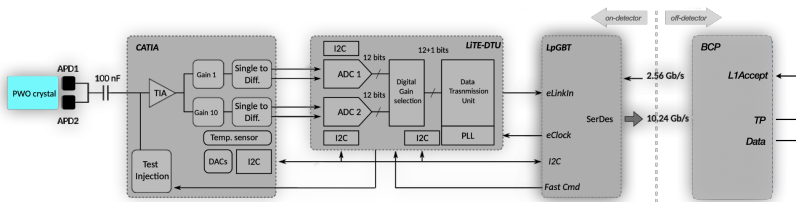


EB Readout Upgrade

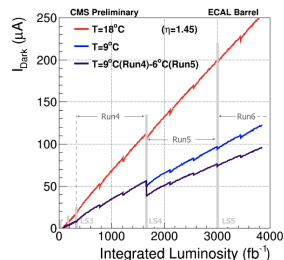
- **New faster front-end electronics** will enable signal-spike discrimination
 - ▶ Faster analogue shaping: 100 ns \rightarrow 20 ns
 - ▶ Faster sampling rate: 40 MHz to 160 MHz
- **Trigger-less readout on the front-end**
- **New back-end card** will
 - ▶ Form trigger primitives (per crystal)
 - ▶ Cope with the new trigger requirements



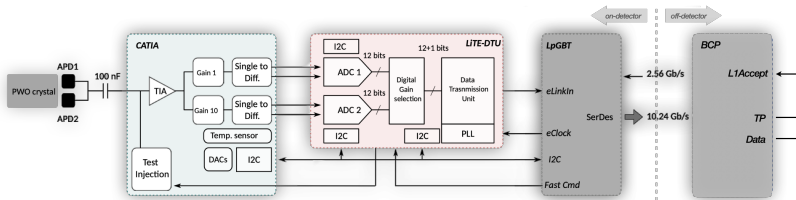
Upgraded channel - Crystal and APDs



- Crystals and APDs are kept from Phase1
- The APDs leakage current will increase for radiation damage
- Decreasing the operational temperature $18 \rightarrow 9^\circ\text{C}$
 - ▶ Mitigate the leakage current
 - ▶ Increase light yield by 20%



Upgraded channel - Amplifier + A/D Conversion



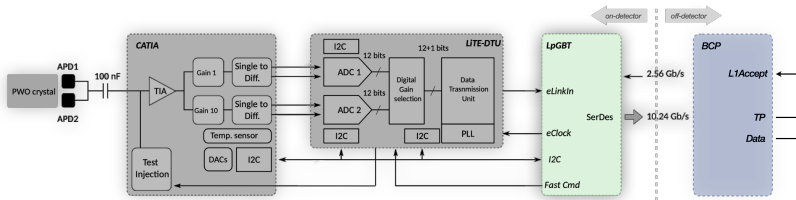
CALorimeter Trans-impedance Amplifier

- Two gain stages x1 and x10
- G10: up to 200 GeV
- G1: up to 2 TeV
- Bandwidth 35 MHz (tunable)

Lisbon-Turin ECAL Data Transmission Unit

- Two 12-bit 160 MS/s SAR ADCs
- Gain selection mechanism
- Loss-less data compression
- 1.28 Gbps serializer unit

Data Concentration, Transmission and Off-detector Electronics



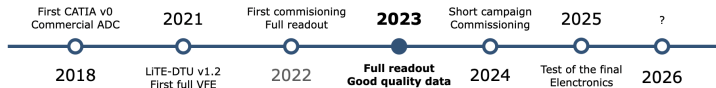
Front-End card

- CERN-developed radiation tolerant ASICs for HL-LHC
- 4 LpGBTs (Low Power GigaBit Transceiver)
- 1 VTRx (Versatile Link Plus optical Transceiver)
- 1 SCA-GBT Slow Control ASIC

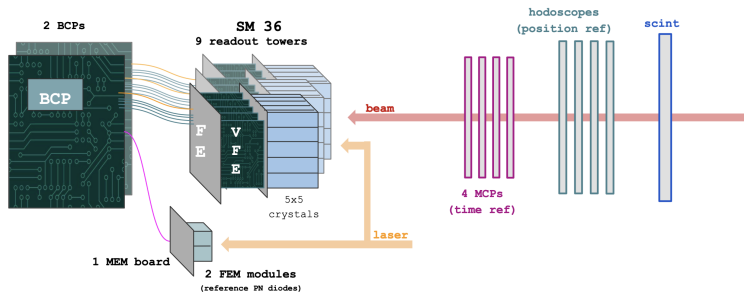
Barrel Calorimeter Processor

- Clock, trigger and controls distribution
- Data decompression, alignment and transmission
- Trigger primitives generation (Phase2: per crystal)
- Algorithms for online spike-signal discrimination

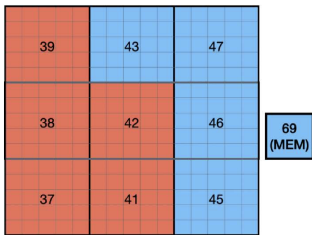
Beam Test Campaigns



2023 beam test campaign setup

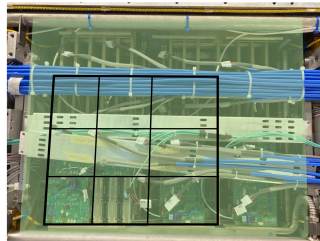


2023 Test Beam Setup

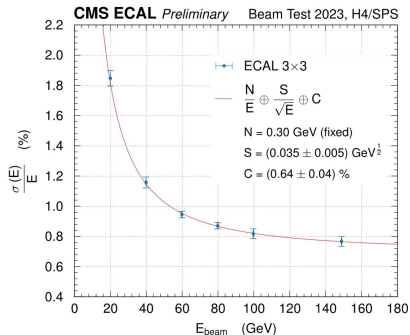


9 RU equipped

- Very fruitful campaign with a lot of **good quality data acquired**
- **BCP0** reads 5 RU
- **BCP1** reads 4 RU + MEM box
- Auxiliary boards: MCP for time reference, hodoscopes for beam position monitoring



ECAL Performance at 2023 Beam Test: Energy Resolution



$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{N}{E} \oplus \frac{S}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus C$$

- **N: noise term** (fixed after noise studies per channel)
- **S: stochastic term** (statistical component of the shower)
- **C: constant term** (intrinsic imperfections)



Performance compatible with Phase1:

$$\sigma_E/E < 1\% \text{ (} E > 50 \text{ GeV)}$$

ECAL Performance at 2023 Beam Test: Time Resolution

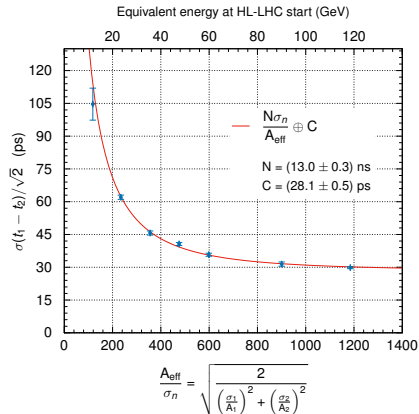
- Beam **centred on the edge of neighbouring crystals**
- Relative time resolution: **spread between arrival times**

$$\sigma_t = \frac{N\sigma_n}{A_{\text{eff}}} \oplus C$$

- N : **noise term**
- $\frac{A_{\text{eff}}}{\sigma_n}$: **signal-to-noise ratio**
- C : **constant term** (intrinsic jitter and limits to time resolution)

✓ **Constant term < 30 ps**
 $\sigma_t \sim 40 \text{ ps @ } 50 \text{ GeV}$

CMS ECAL Preliminary Beam Test 2023, H4/SPS



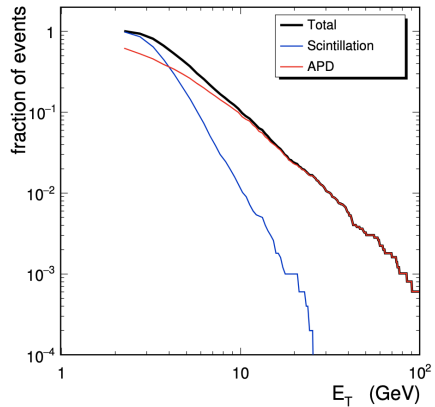
- The ECAL barrel upgrade is designed to **maintain excellent energy resolution and deliver 30 ps time resolution**, ensuring optimal performance in the HL-LHC environment
- **All the components of the new CMS ECAL readout are well into production:**
 - ▶ The ASICs are produced: a pre-sample was received and we expect the full production by the end of Q3 2025
 - ▶ Card preproduction sample already received and it is available for tests
- The system has been **tested extensively** in the lab and in beam test settings
- The close-to-final components, tested in 2021 and 2023 beam tests, showed that **the physics requirements for HL-LHC are met** in terms of energy and time resolution
- The **next beam test planned for October 2025** will extensively **test the final components with 18 readout units equipped** in different modules

BACKUP

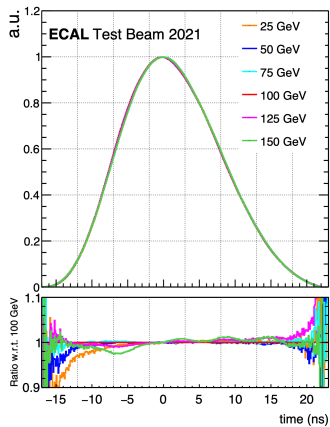
The Updated HL-LHC Timeline (January 2025)



Spikes-signal spectrum



Pulse shapes at different energies



On-detector electronics status



✓ CATIA v2.1:

- ▶ Testing of the production is ongoing, 3k pcs already delivered
- ▶ Hicups in the mass test system slowed down the mass testing but ()

✓ LiTE-DTU v3.0b:

- ▶ Testing of the production is ongoing, 10k pcs already delivered
- ▶ Yield at 94% (with tighter acceptance limits proposed)

✓ VFE v5:

- ▶ First production sample (6 cards) arrived and already tested successfully, second batch just delivered

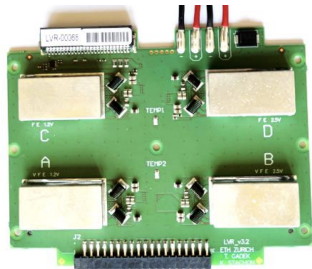
✓ LVR 3.3:

- ▶ Preproduction sample of 12 pieces: quality problems identified and solved

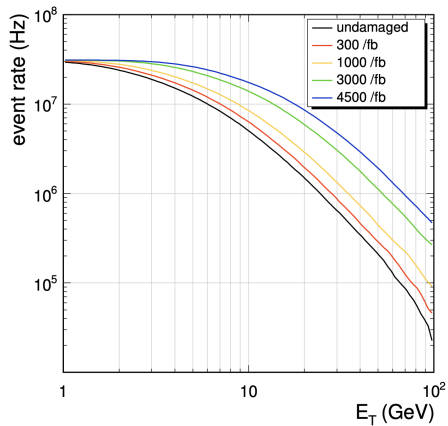
✓ Multiple test setups for both VFE and LVR are ready

✓ FE v4

- ▶ Successful 100 card preproduction (beginning 2025)
- ▶ Mass production starting end 2025



Expected rate at $\text{pu}=200$



Spike suppression TDR

