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**Overview and Expected Performance of Calorimetry in the CMS**

**Experiment** MICHAEL SCHMITT, University of Florida — In 2007, the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) will circulate and collide proton-proton beams at an expected  $\sqrt{s} = 14$  TeV. The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) is one of four multi-purpose experiments at the LHC and has been designed to discover a wide range of possible new physics. Calorimetry represents a crucial component of this goal and CMS correspondingly contains a highly granular lead-tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter, providing excellent energy resolution, together with a brass-scintillator tile hadronic calorimeter providing good hermetical coverage. This talk briefly outlines the current status of the calorimeters in CMS and provides an overview of their expected performance from testbeam data and full Monte Carlo simulations.

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