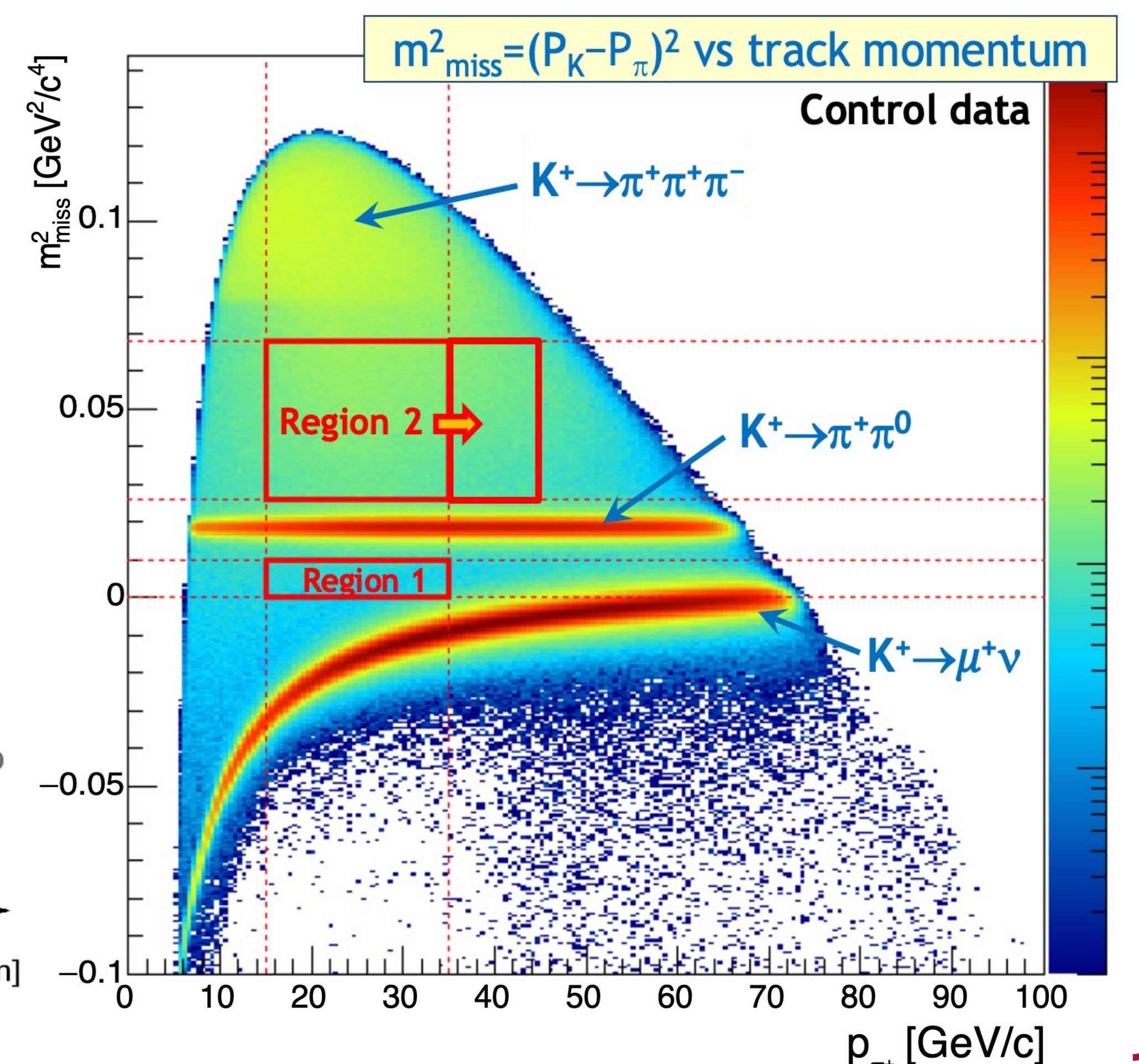
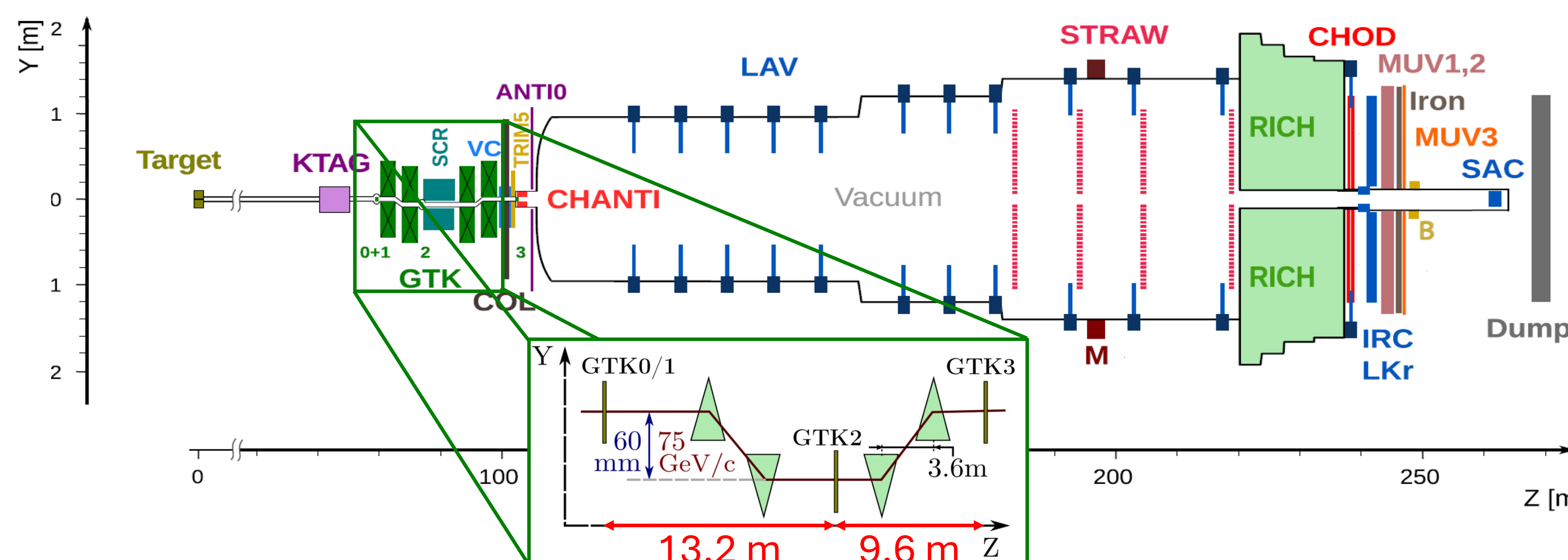


The NA62 experiment & detector

- NA62 located in CERN's North Area, designed to measure $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})$
- Analysis strategy:
 1. Tag K^+ and **measure momentum**
 2. Identify π^+ and measure momentum
 3. **Match K^+ & π^+ in time**, reconstruct vertex
 4. **Compute $m_{miss}^2 = (P_{K^+} - P_{\pi^+})^2$**
 5. Reject additional activity



The GigaTracker (GTK) detector



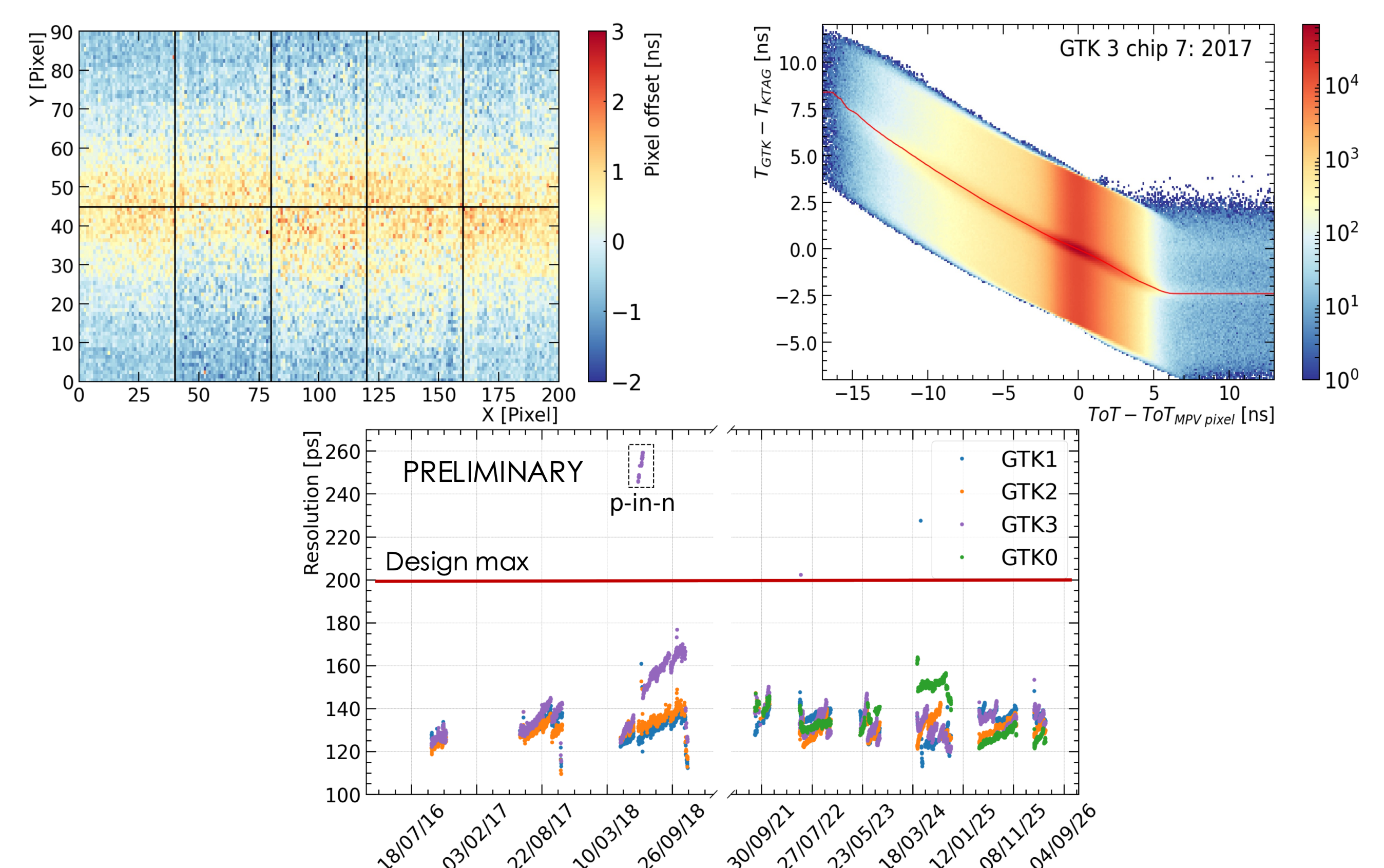
- Measure momentum, angle and time stamp of beam tracks
- High particle flux, minimal material budget
- Four planes of Si hybrid pixels
- Sensor: 200 μm thick (0.2% X_0)
- TDCPix: 100 μm thick (0.1% X_0)
- Installed in beam pipe vacuum ($\sim 10^{-6}$ mbar)
- Micro-channel cooling plate – first application in HEP

Beam rate	750 MHz-1 GHz
Peak particle flux	2.0 MHz/mm ²
Peak radiation	4.5×10^{14} 1MeV $n_{eq}/\text{cm}^2/200$ days
Efficiency	99%
Momentum resolution	0.2%
Angular resolution	16 μrad
Pixel time resolution	<200 ps RMS
Material budget	0.5% X_0
Detector size	60.8x27 mm²
Pixel size	300x300 μm

TDCPix
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2023.168331>

Time calibration

- Cable T0s corrected wrt a Cherenkov detector (KTAG, ~ 70 ps) calculated every SPS spill
- Pixel time offsets extracted at MPV of ToT for each pixel (~ 3 ns variation along a column)
- Time walk correction computed per chip (~ 300 ps/1 ns ToT)
- Time delays arising from TDCPix architecture extracted every 1500 SPS spills



4D Track reconstruction

- Step 1: clustering:
 - Hits in each layer are clustered based on space and time: >90% of clusters contain 1 pixel
- Step 2: track reconstruction
 - Deep learning-based method developed
- Step 3: track fitting
 - LSF fit used to get θ_x (and θ_y if information available from all 4 stations)

