The NA62 experiment (1) is focused on precision tests of the Standard Model via studies of ultra-rare decays of charged kaons. The system is composed of several detectors.

The calorimeter: ~10 m³ of liquid krypton detectors, provides a photon-veto with hermetic coverage from zero out to large angles from the decay region.

The high resolution Liquid Krypton (LKr) calorimeter of the former NA48 experiment (2), together with other experiments and is used by all NA62 sub-detectors.

The system is composed of several detectors:
- BackEnd – 4m away (10m cables).
- Transceivers – on the feed-throughs;
- Preamplifiers – in the cryostat;
- Calorimeter: ~10 m³ of liquid krypton detectors, provides a photon-veto with hermetic coverage from zero out to large angles from the decay region.

The NA62 TDAQ system is based on 3 trigger levels
- L0: data from most detectors acquired at ~100 kHz, with the L0 Trigger Processor (L0TP) receiving the trigger logic, and stored into another buffer called L0 event buffer, waiting for a possible L1 trigger;
- Upon receipt of the L1 trigger, the corresponding data are sent to a PC farm through a gigabit Ethernet port.
- Whole event analysed by L1 PCs;
- Reduction factor: 100 KHz
- Reduction factor: 1 MHz
- Max latency: ~1 s;
- LKr data not sent at L1 level;
- L2: final decision taken with data from all detectors;
- Max latency: spill length up to 1 s;
- Reduction factor: 100 KHz → 20 kHz;

The NA62 data-taking at nominal intensity.

References