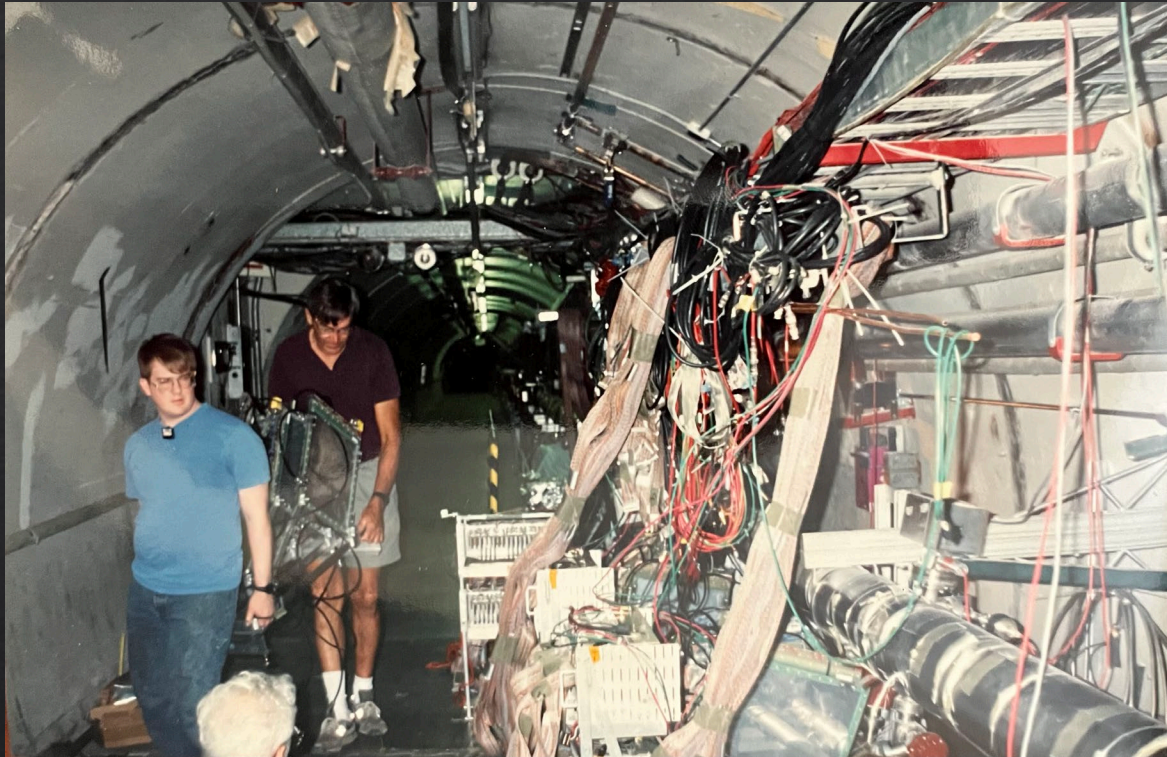


# Bj the Experimenter



Cyrus C. Taylor  
Remembering Bj Symposium, SLAC  
November 9, 2024

J. BJORKEN

ASPEN

SEPT '93

①

MINIMAX: MULTIPARTICLE PHYSICS

AT THE TEVATRON COLLIDER

I. PREHISTORY: THE FAD INITIATIVE

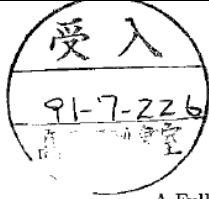
II. FROM FAD TO MAX TO MINIMAX

III. MINIMAX DETECTOR STATUS

IV. MINIMAX PHYSICS GOALS

1. DISORIENTED CARAL CONDENSATE

2. INTERMITTENCY



SLAC-PUB-5545  
May 1991  
T/E/I

A Full-Acceptance Detector for SSC Physics  
at Low and Intermediate Mass Scales\*

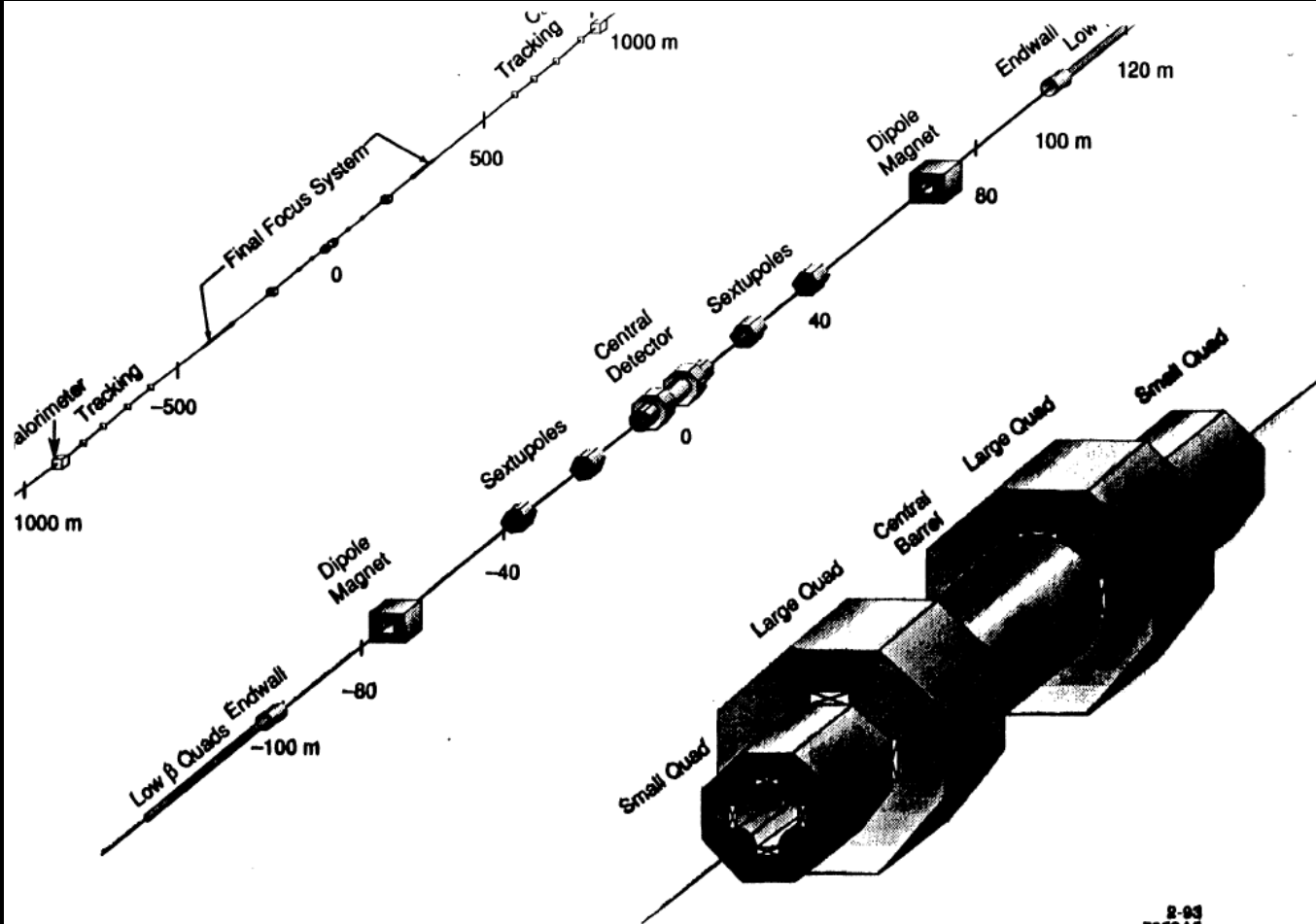
An Expression of Interest to the SSC

J. D. BJORKEN  
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center  
Stanford University, Stanford, California 94309

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\* Work supported by the Department of Energy, contract DE-AC03-76SF00515.



2-83  
 7888A1

(5)

## History

May 1991 EOI-19 submitted to SSC Lab.

Aug 1991 Encouragement from SSC/PAC

Dec 1991 First meeting of FAD working group (now ~100 members)

July 1992 Workshop in Boulder, CO;  
~30 participants for 1 week

Since then:

Gestation - period

cct starts  
working with  
Bj on DCCs

Cosmic Ray  
Symposium,  
Ann Arbor,  
June 1992

7

FROM FAD TO MAX TO MINIMAX

Sept 92 Proposal P864 to Fermilab: MAX  
(Bjorken, Longo et. al.)

Physics: 1. Discover Hard Diffraction  
2. Search for Disoriented  
Chiral Condensate

March 93 P864 rejected

April 93 New proposal P864 for test  
(minimax) submitted  
(Bjorken, Taylor, et. al.)

Physics: Search for disoriented  
chiral condensate.

May 93 Approval in principle by director

July 93 MOU signed.

Sept 93 Apparatus being installed.

September 1, 1992



## Maximum Acceptance Detector for the Fermilab Collider (MAX)

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University of Michigan

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P. Colestock, B. Hanna  
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory

J. Iwai, S. Strausz  
University of Washington

S. H. Oh, W. D. Walker  
Duke University

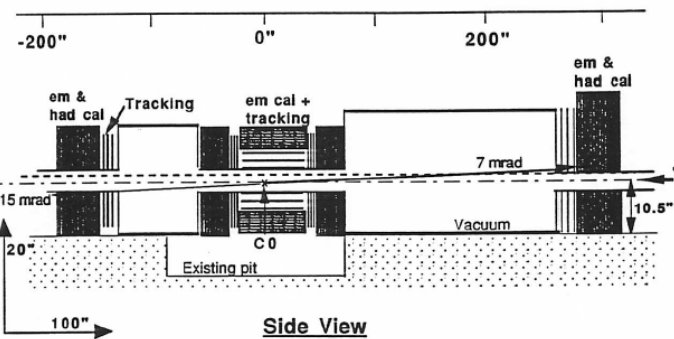
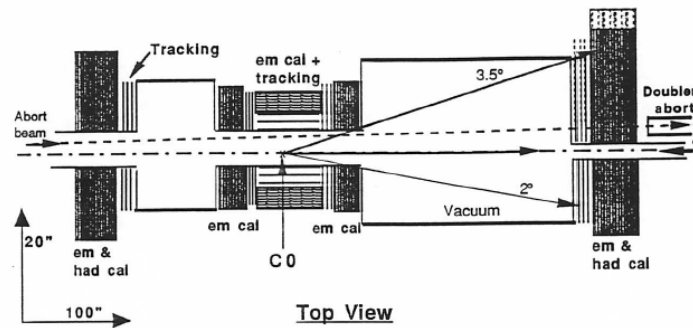
K. L. Kowalski, C. C. Taylor  
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\*Co-spokesmen—

BJORKEN@SLACVM, (415)926-2266  
MICH:LONGO, (313)764-4445

12/4/92

### MAX Phase I Detector for C0



#### NOTES:

- Transverse dimensions exaggerated X5.
- All calorimeters except 2 outermost are em only.
- Tracking chambers precede all calorimeters.
- Asymmetry is forced by the need to accommodate the abort beam.
- Part of cal at +300" is normally withdrawn to enable abort beam.
- Barrel and inner cal's cover approx. same angular range as CDF & D0
- Possible passive absorber downstream of inner cal's not shown.
- Trigger/timing scintillation counters not shown.



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FROM FAD TO MAX TO MINIMAX

Sept 92 Proposal P864 to Fermilab: MAX  
(Bjorken, Longo et. al.)

Physics: 1. Discover Hard Diffraction  
2. Search for Disoriented  
Chiral Condensate

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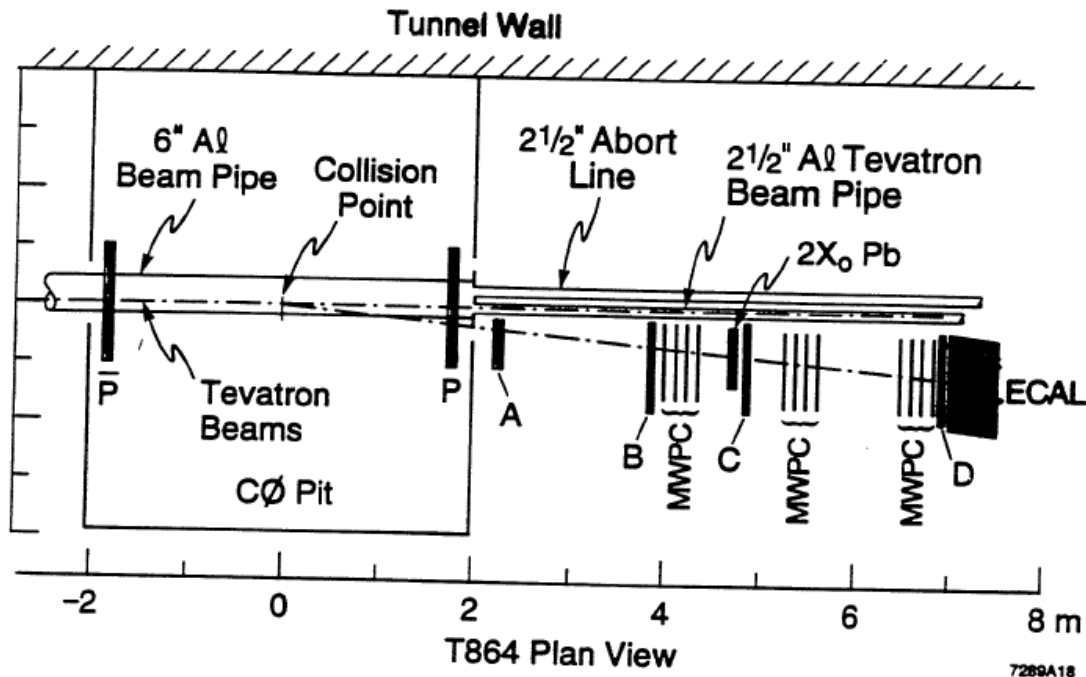
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Physics: Search for disoriented  
chiral condensate.

May 93 Approval in principle by director

July 93 MOU signed.

Sept 93 Apparatus being installed.



- (P, P̄, A, B, C, D) : SCINTILLATOR TRIGGERS
- : ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETER  
(30X° LEAD-SCINTILLATOR)

April 1993

MiniMax: A Revised Proposal for T-864

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---

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708-840-3211 FTS 370-3211

Director's Office

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7571		# of pages ▶ 1
To Prof. C.C. Taylor	From Taiji Yamamoto	
Co.	Co. Fermilab	
Dept.	Phone # 708-840-3211	
Fax # 316-269-4671	Fax # 708-840-2939	

May 24, 1993

Dr. James D. Bjorken  
SLAC  
P.O. Box 4349  
Stanford, California 94309

Dear Bj,

I have decided to approve, in principle, your request to conduct a test as described in your MiniMax proposal (P-864). The approval applies only to Stage I (Single-Arm Running). A final decision to proceed will await completion of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). I will ask Carlos Hojvat to work with you to prepare a draft MOU. Since the Laboratory is under extremely tight financial constraints and there is a severe shortage of technical manpower, I expect you to provide most of the financial and manpower support. I should also point out that there will be a large amount of activity in the Main Ring tunnel during the upcoming shutdown period and we will have to work with a very tight schedule. Therefore, you should minimize the effort that will be required for the installation of your detector components in the tunnel.

If we can arrive at a complete understanding of resources by means of the MOU and these require a minimum of Laboratory effort, we will proceed.

Sincerely,

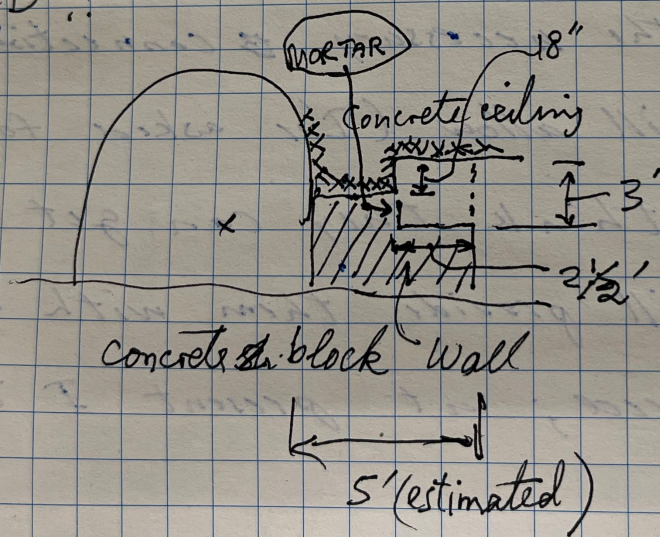
John Peoples

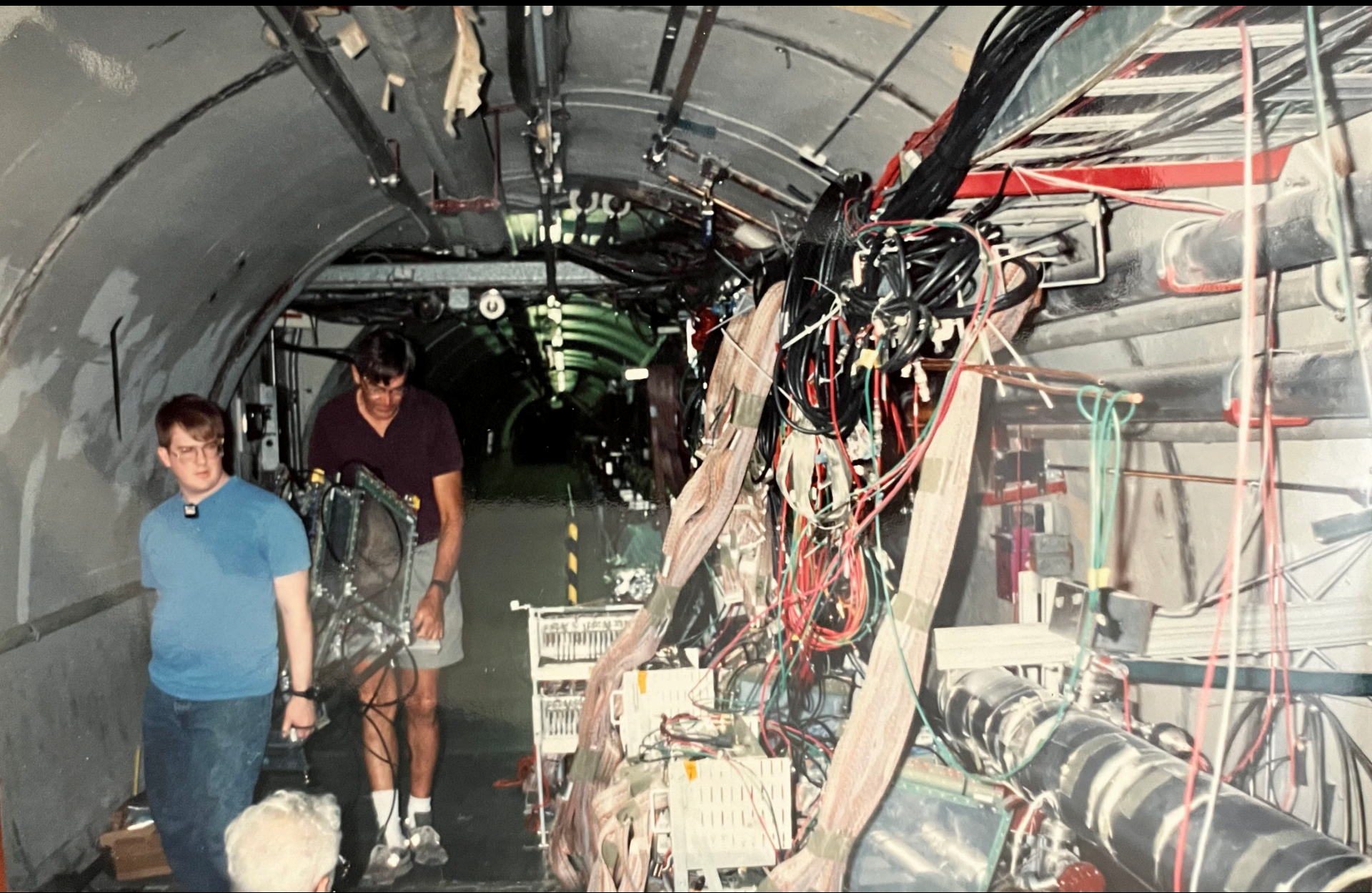
cc: K. C. Stanfield  
S. Holmes  
R. Dixon  
T. Nash

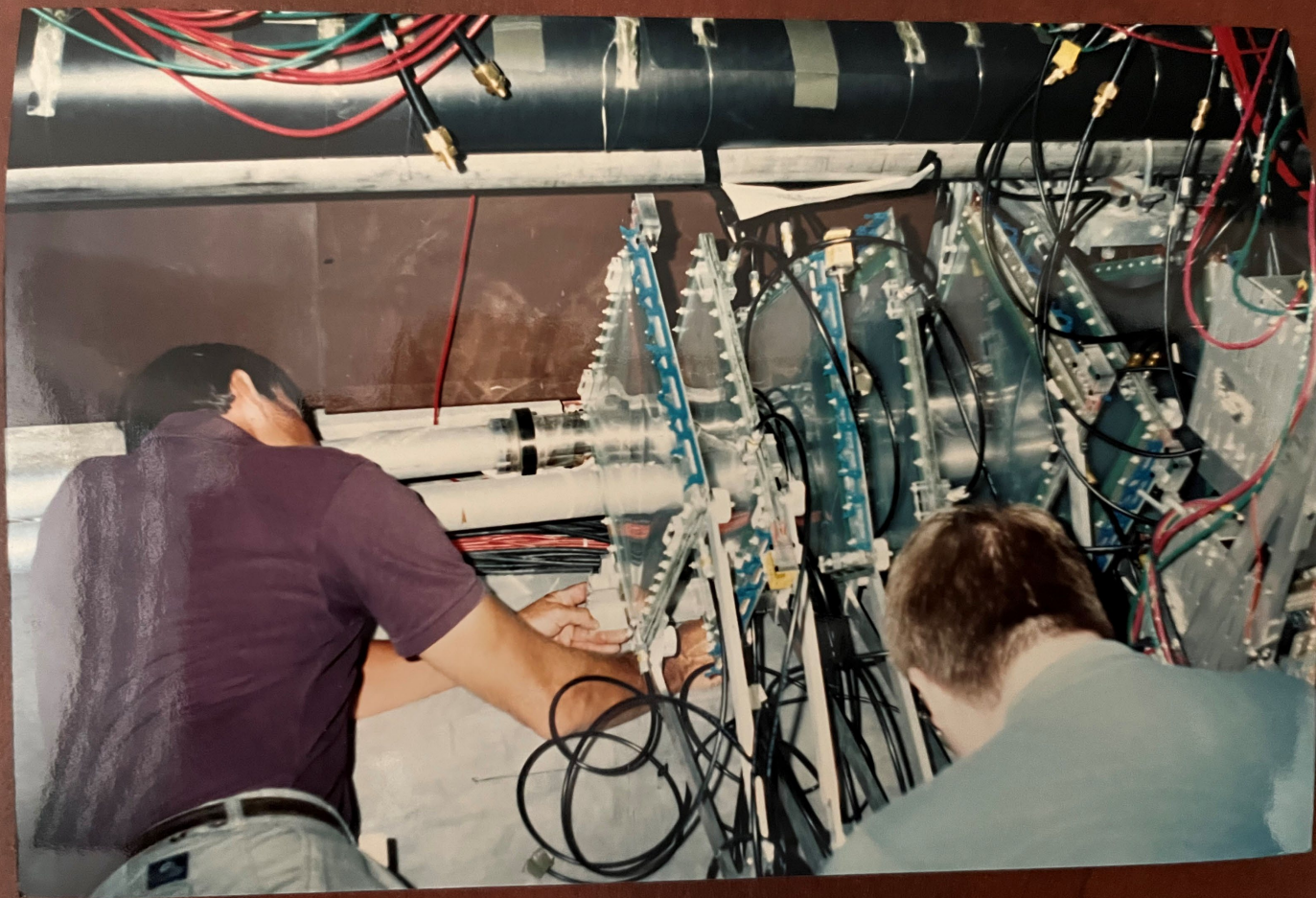
2

7/21 log of BH in Spectrometer room:

Top of shielding wall removed, 5' x 3' x 2½' deep removed in 1 hr 10 min (0.5 cu ft/min). MORTAR SIGHTED !!







What next?

(28)

Starting October: Begin running detector  
(Beam-gas only)

Maybe by next spring: Small amount of  
beam-beam running  
if things go smoothly.

Shutdown next  
Spring, Summer??

Augment, modify the  
apparatus.

Late 1994 ??

Dedicated 2 week  
collider run together  
with E811 (Orear)  
elastic scattering.

End of 1994

End of run and of exp't.



SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1993

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## Stating Regret, Clinton Signs Bill That Kills Supercollider

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP) — Lamenting its death as "a serious loss" to science, President Clinton on Friday signed a bill killing the \$11 billion superconducting supercollider project.

Mr. Clinton was forced to accept the termination of the Texas project when a budget-conscious Congress voted to abandon the program, which is one-fifth complete with a 14-mile-long underground tunnel and complex of laboratory buildings.

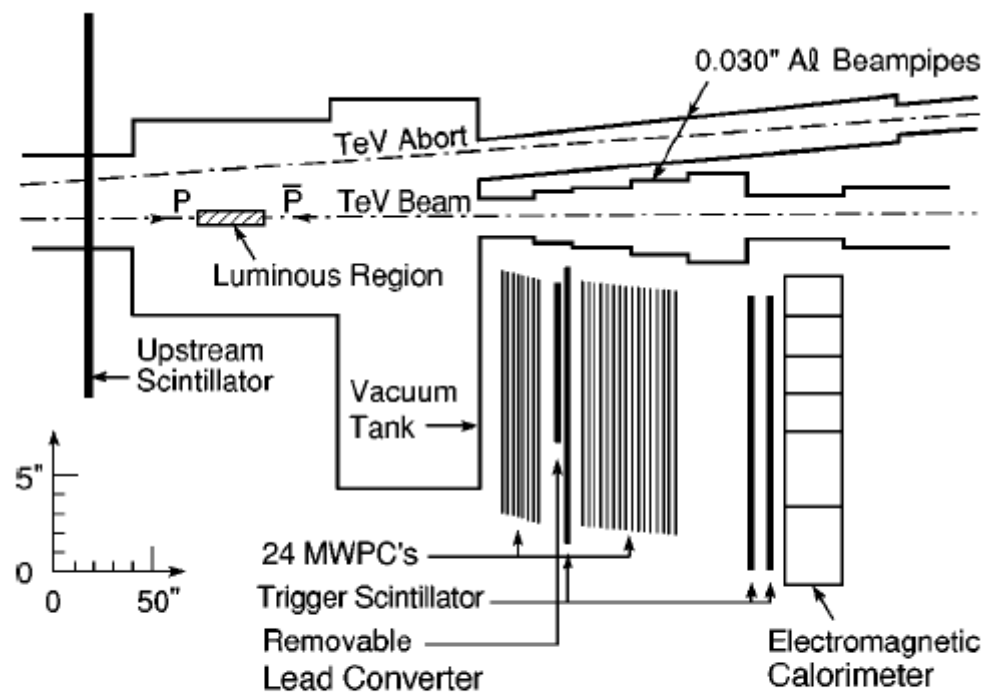
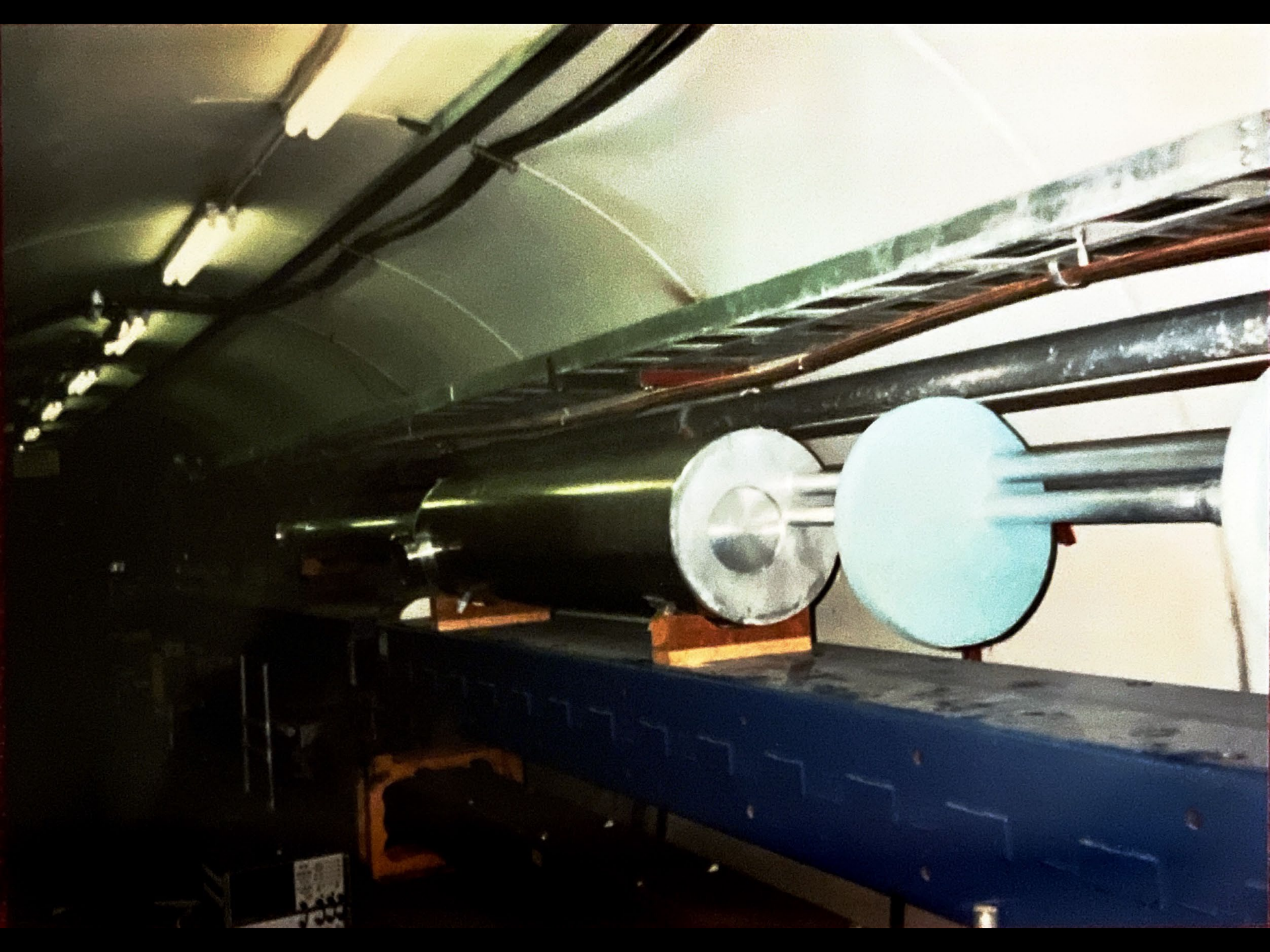
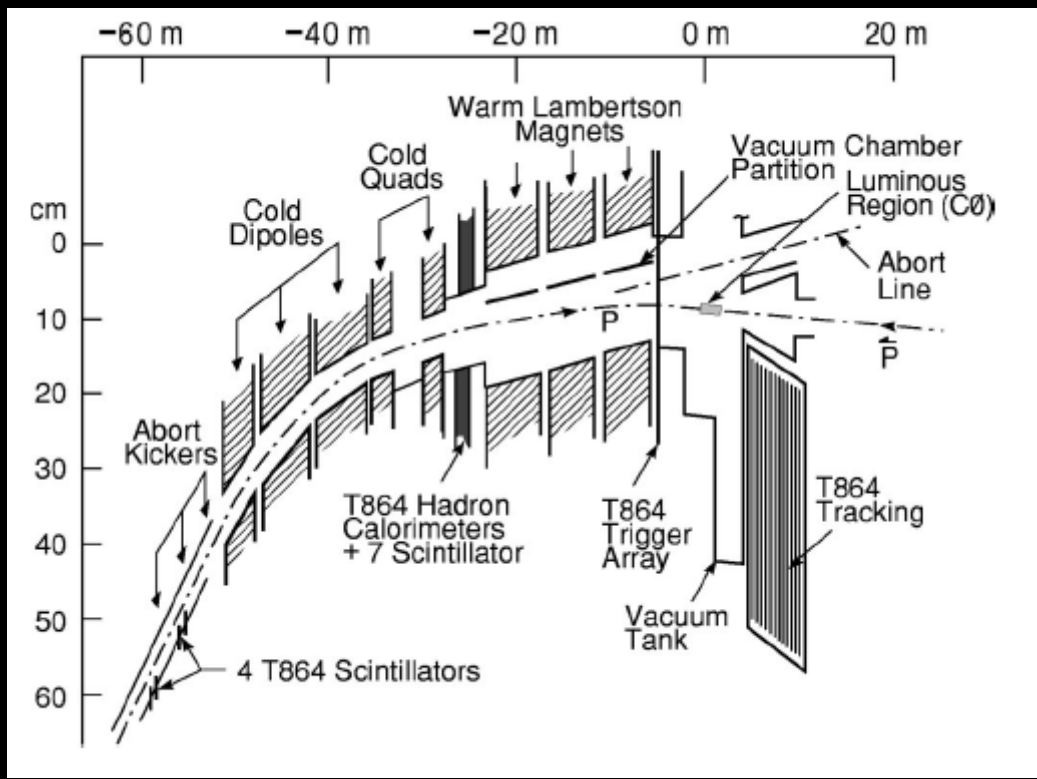


FIG. 1. Plan view of the final configuration of the MiniMax detector, illustrating the tracking detectors, the beam pipe architecture and the location of the trigger scintillator elements.







**Analysis of charged-particle–photon correlations in hadronic multiparticle production**

T. C. Brooks, M. E. Convery, W. L. Davis, K. W. Del Signore,\* T. L. Jenkins, E. Kangas,<sup>†</sup> M. G. Knepley,<sup>‡</sup> K. L. Kowalski,  
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*Department of Physics and Astronomy, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202*

(MiniMax Collaboration)

(Received 11 September 1996)

In order to analyze data on joint charged-particle–photon distributions from an experimental search (T-864, MiniMax) for disoriented chiral condensate (DCC) at the Fermilab Tevatron collider, we have identified robust observables, ratios of normalized bivariate factorial moments, with many desirable properties. These include insensitivity to many efficiency corrections and the details of the modeling of the primary pion production, and sensitivity to the production of DCC, as opposed to the generic, binomial-distribution partition of pions into charged and neutral species. The relevant formalism is developed and tested in Monte Carlo simulations of the MiniMax experimental conditions. [S0556-2821(97)05807-4]

**Search for disoriented chiral condensate at the Fermilab Tevatron**

T. C. Brooks,\* M. E. Convery,<sup>†</sup> W. L. Davis, K. W. Del Signore,<sup>‡</sup> T. L. Jenkins, E. Kangas,<sup>§</sup> M. G. Knepley,<sup>||</sup>  
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(Received 16 June 1999; published 10 January 2000)

We present results from MiniMax (Fermilab T-864), a small test/experiment at the Fermilab Tevatron designed to search for the production of a disoriented chiral condensate (DCC) in  $p\bar{p}$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s}=1.8$  TeV in the forward direction,  $\sim 3.4 < \eta < \sim 4.2$ . Data, consisting of  $1.3 \times 10^6$  events, are analyzed using the robust observables developed in an earlier paper. The results are consistent with generic, binomial-distribution partition of pions into charged and neutral species. Limits on DCC production in various models are presented.

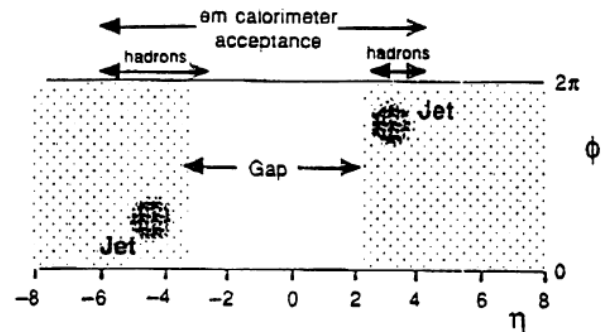




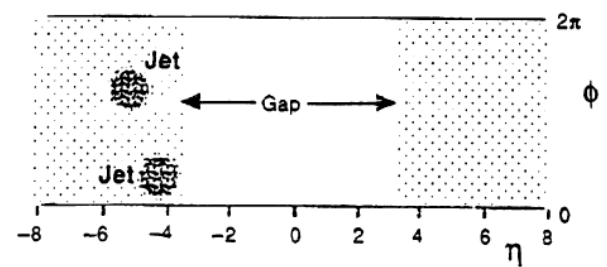


3/9/96

Bj, CCT, Dick Gustafson during MiniMax decommissioning



(a) HARD DIFFRACTION



(b) POMERON STRUCTURE FUNCTION  
(Ingelman-Schlein)

Figure 1—

(a) Hard diffraction dissociation process in which each projectile dissociates into a massive final state, a large amount of transverse momentum is exchanged between the projectiles, and a rapidity gap exists in the final-state phase space. The shaded regions correspond to secondary particle production with normal density. The calorimeter acceptance shown is that for the sample F0 detector illustrated in Fig. 4.

(b) Two-jet event due to the process suggested by Ingelman and Schlein which shows a rapidity gap aside, not between the two jets.

## Binomial and DCC neutral fraction distributions

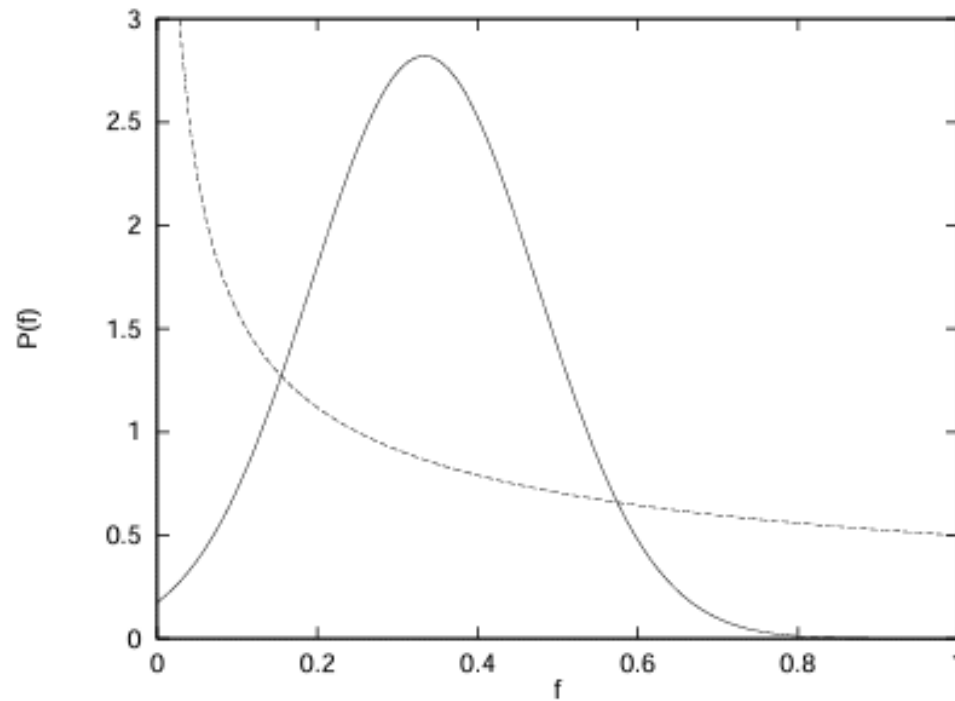


Figure 1.1: Binomial and DCC neutral fraction distributions.

(from Mary Convery PhD thesis, 1997)

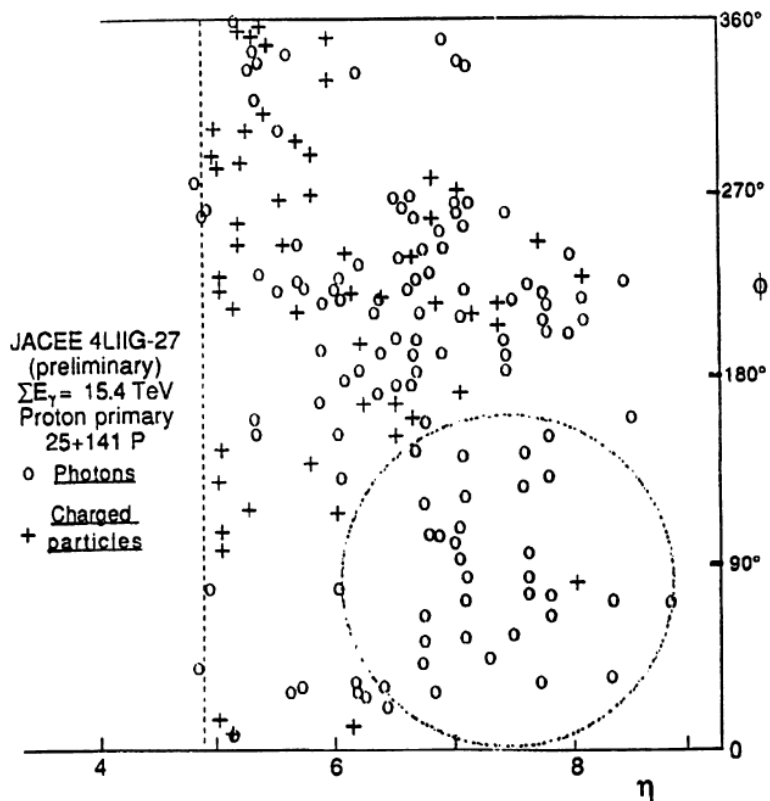


Figure 2—JACEE event showing the leading particle region  $\eta > 6.5$ . At lower rapidities the photon detection efficiency becomes small. The leading cluster, indicated by the circle, consists of about 32  $\gamma$ 's with only one accompanying charged particle.