

**Simulation Based on Michel Fodje's epr-simple simulation translated from Python to Mathematica by John Reed 13 Nov 2013 Plus Quaternions Modified by Fred Diether for Completely Local-Realistic Nov. 2021 Includes Joy's  $S^3$  Quaternion Model. With 3D Vectors!**

**Load Quaternion Package, Set Run Time Parameters, Initialize Arrays and Tables**

```
In[1]:= << Quaternions`
 $\beta_0$  = Quaternion[1, 0, 0, 0];
 $\beta_1$  = Quaternion[0, 1, 0, 0];
 $\beta_2$  = Quaternion[0, 0, 1, 0];
 $\beta_3$  = Quaternion[0, 0, 0, 1];
Qcoordinates = { $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ ,  $\beta_3$ };
Qcoordinates2 = { $\beta_0$ ,  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ ,  $\beta_3$ };
m = 6000000;
trialDeg = 361;
Ls1 = ConstantArray[0, m];
Ls2 = ConstantArray[0, m];
 $\lambda_1$  = ConstantArray[0, m];
 $\lambda_2$  = ConstantArray[0, m];
Daa = ConstantArray[0, m];
Dbb = ConstantArray[0, m];
qA = ConstantArray[0, m];
qB = ConstantArray[0, m];
qa = ConstantArray[0, m];
aq1 = ConstantArray[0, m];
qa1 = ConstantArray[0, m];
qb = ConstantArray[0, m];
bq1 = ConstantArray[0, m];
qb1 = ConstantArray[0, m];
aa1 = ConstantArray[0, m];
bb1 = ConstantArray[0, m];
outA1 = Table[{0, 0}, m];
outA2 = Table[{0, 0}, m];
outB1 = Table[{0, 0}, m];
outB2 = Table[{0, 0}, m];
a1 = ConstantArray[0, m];
b1 = ConstantArray[0, m];
nPP = ConstantArray[0, trialDeg];
nNN = ConstantArray[0, trialDeg];
nPN = ConstantArray[0, trialDeg];
nNP = ConstantArray[0, trialDeg];
nAP = ConstantArray[0, trialDeg];
nBP = ConstantArray[0, trialDeg];
nAN = ConstantArray[0, trialDeg];
nBN = ConstantArray[0, trialDeg];
 $\phi$  = 3;  $\beta$  = 0.284;  $\xi$  = 0.892; (*Adjustable parameters for fine tuning*)
```

**Generating Particle Data with Three Independent Do-Loops**

```
In[41]:= Do[ $\theta$  = RandomPoint[Sphere[]]; (*Singlet 3D vector*) (*Hidden Variable*)
   $\theta_1$  = ToSphericalCoordinates[ $\theta$ ][[3]] * 180 /  $\pi$ ;
   $\theta_2$  = ToSphericalCoordinates[ $\theta$ ][[2]];
   $\lambda_1[[i]] = \beta \left( \cos\left[\frac{\theta_1}{\phi}\right]^2 \right)$ ;
   $\lambda_2[[i]] = \left( \cos\left[\frac{\theta_2 * \xi}{2}\right]^2 \right)$ ;
  Ls1[[i]] =  $\theta$ .Qcoordinates; (*Convert to quaternion coordinates*)
  Ls2[[i]] = - $\theta$ .Qcoordinates, {i, m}]
```

```
In[42]:= Do[a = RandomPoint[Sphere[]]; (*Detector 3D vector angle*)
  aa1[[i]] = a;
  Da = a.Qcoordinates; (*Convert to quaternion coordinates*)
  Daa[[i]] = Da;
  qa = Da ** Ls1[[i]];
  qa1[[i]] = qa;
  aq = -Da ** Ls1[[i]];
  aq1[[i]] = aq;
  If[Abs[Re[qa]] >  $\lambda_1[[i]]$ ,
    qA1 = Re[Da ** Limit[Ls1[[i]], Ls1[[i]]  $\rightarrow$  Sign[Re[Da ** Ls1[[i]]]]] Da],
    qA1 = Sign[aq[[4]]] + 0.001];
  outA1[[i]] = {a, qA1};
  If[Abs[Re[qa]] >  $\lambda_2[[i]]$ ,
    qA2 = Re[Da ** Limit[Ls1[[i]], Ls1[[i]]  $\rightarrow$  Sign[Re[Da ** Ls1[[i]]]]] Da],
    qA2 = Sign[aq[[4]]] + 0.001];
  outA2[[i]] = {a, qA2}, {i, m}]
  outA = Catenate[{outA1, outA2}];
```

```
In[44]:= Do[b = RandomPoint[Sphere[]]; (*Detector 3D vector angle*)
  bb1[[i]] = b;
  Db = b.Qcoordinates; (*Convert to quaternion coordinates*)
  Dbb[[i]] = Db;
  qb = Ls2[[i]] ** Db;
  qb1[[i]] = qb;
  bq = -Ls2[[i]] ** Db;
  bq1[[i]] = bq;
  If[Abs[Re[qb]] >  $\lambda_1[[i]]$ ,
    qB1 = Re[Db ** Limit[Ls2[[i]], Ls2[[i]]  $\rightarrow$  Sign[Re[Db ** Ls2[[i]]]]] Db],
    qB1 = Sign[bq[[4]]] + 0.001];
  outB1[[i]] = {b, qB1};
  If[Abs[Re[qb]] >  $\lambda_2[[i]]$ ,
    qB2 = Re[Db ** Limit[Ls2[[i]], Ls2[[i]]  $\rightarrow$  Sign[Re[Db ** Ls2[[i]]]]] Db],
    qB2 = Sign[bq[[4]]] + 0.001];
  outB2[[i]] = {b, qB2}, {i, m}]
  outB = Catenate[{outB1, outB2}];
```

## Verification of the Analytical 3-Sphere Model Based on Geometric Algebra using Quaternions

```

In[123]:= q = 0; s = 0;
m3 = 20000;
DA = Take[Daa, m3];
DB = Take[Dbb, m3];
Ls11 = Take[Ls1, m3];
Ls22 = Take[Ls2, m3];
QA = DA ** Ls11;
QB = Ls22 ** DB;
r0 = ConstantArray[0, m3];
r1 = ConstantArray[0, m3];
r2 = ConstantArray[0, m3];
QA1 = ConstantArray[0, m3];
QB1 = ConstantArray[0, m3];
QAB = ConstantArray[0, m3];
angle = ConstantArray[0, m3];
plotq = Table[{0, 0}, m3];
(*QA=Re[DA**Limit[Ls11[[i]],Ls11[[i]]→Sign[Re[DA**Ls11[[i]]]DA]];
  QB=Re[DB**Limit[Ls22[[i]],Ls22[[i]]→Sign[Re[DB[[i]]**Ls22[[i]]]DB]];*)
(*These two lines moved to the A and B Do-loops
  for further proper local processing*)

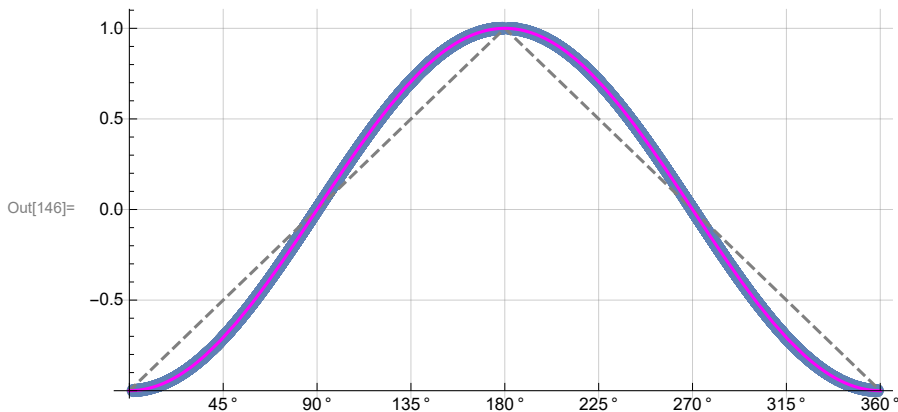
```

```

In[139]:= Do[r1[[i]] = ({QA[[i]][[2]], QA[[i]][[3]], QA[[i]][[4]]});
  r2[[i]] = ({QB[[i]][[2]], QB[[i]][[3]], QB[[i]][[4]]});
  QA1[[i]] = Flatten[{Re[QA[[i]]], r1[[i]]}.Qcoordinates2;
  QB1[[i]] = Flatten[{Re[QB[[i]]], r2[[i]]}.Qcoordinates2;
  QAB[[i]] = Re[QA1[[i]] ** QB1[[i]]];
  r0[[i]] = (Re[qa1[[i]]] Limit[Cross[θ3, bb1[[i]]], θ3 → Sign[Re[qb1[[i]]]] bb1[[i]] +
    Re[qb1[[i]]] Limit[Cross[aa1[[i]], θ4], θ4 → Sign[Re[qa1[[i]]]] aa1[[i]] -
    Limit[Cross[aa1[[i]], θ5], θ5 → Sign[Re[qa1[[i]]]] aa1[[i]] *
    Limit[Cross[θ6, bb1[[i]]], θ6 → Sign[Re[qb1[[i]]]] bb1[[i]]) /
    (Sin[ArcCos[aa1[[i]].bb1[[i]]]));
  q = {Re[QAB[[i]]], r0[[i]][[1]], r0[[i]][[2]], r0[[i]][[3]]}.Qcoordinates2;
  φA = ArcTan[aa1[[i]][[1]], aa1[[i]][[2]]] / 50;
  φB = ArcTan[bb1[[i]][[2]], bb1[[i]][[1]]] / 50;
  If[φA * φB > 0, angle = ArcCos[aa1[[i]].bb1[[i]]] * 180 / π,
    angle = (2 π - ArcCos[aa1[[i]].bb1[[i]]) * 180 / π];
  s = s + q[[1]];
  plotq[[i]] = {angle, q[[1]]}, {i, m3}]
Meanq = s / m; (*shows vanishing of the non-real part iJK*)
Print["Meanq = ", Meanq]
sim = ListPlot[plotq, PlotMarkers → {Automatic, Small},
  AspectRatio → 8 / 16, Ticks → {{0, 0°}, {45, 45°}, {90, 90°}, {135, 135°},
    {180, 180°}, {225, 225°}, {270, 270°}, {315, 315°}, {360, 360°}}, Automatic},
  GridLines → Automatic, AxesOrigin → {0, -1.0}];
p1 = Plot[-1 + 2 x Degree / π, {x, 0, 180}, PlotStyle → {Gray, Dashed}];
p2 = Plot[3 - 2 x Degree / π, {x, 180, 360}, PlotStyle → {Gray, Dashed}];
negcos1 = Plot[-Cos[x Degree], {x, 0, 360}, PlotStyle → {Magenta}];
Show[sim, p1, p2, negcos1]

Meanq = 9.16956 × 10-6

```



Blue is the data, magenta is the negative cosine curve for an exact match.

### Statistical Analysis of the Particle Data Received from Alice and Bob

```

In[70]:= m2 = 2 m;
theta = ConstantArray[0, m2];
th1 = ConstantArray[0, m2];
a1 = outA[[All, 1]];
qA = outA[[All, 2]];
b1 = outB[[All, 1]];
qB = outB[[All, 2]];
Do[phiA1 = ArcTan[a1[[i]][[1]], a1[[i]][[2]]] / 50;
phiB1 = ArcTan[b1[[i]][[2]], b1[[i]][[1]]] / 50;
If[phiA1 * phiB1 > 0, th1[[i]] = ArcCos[a1[[i]].b1[[i]]],
th1[[i]] = 2 pi - ArcCos[a1[[i]].b1[[i]]];
theta[[i]] = Round[th1[[i]] * 180 / pi] + 1;
th = theta[[i]];
aliceD = qA[[i]]; bobD = qB[[i]];
If[aliceD == 1, nAP[[th]] ++];
If[bobD == 1, nBP[[th]] ++];
If[aliceD == -1, nAN[[th]] ++];
If[bobD == -1, nBN[[th]] ++];
If[aliceD == 1 && bobD == 1, nPP[[th]] ++];
If[aliceD == 1 && bobD == -1, nPN[[th]] ++];
If[aliceD == -1 && bobD == 1, nNP[[th]] ++];
If[aliceD == -1 && bobD == -1, nNN[[th]] ++], {i, m2}]

```

## Calculating Mean Values of AB

```

In[75]:= mean = ConstantArray[0, trialDeg];
sum1 = ConstantArray[0, trialDeg];
sum2 = ConstantArray[0, trialDeg];
Do[sum1[[i]] = (nPP[[i]] + nNN[[i]] - nPN[[i]] - nNP[[i]]);
sum2[[i]] = nPP[[i]] + nPN[[i]] + nNP[[i]] + nNN[[i]] + 0.0000001;
mean[[i]] = sum1[[i]] / sum2[[i]], {i, trialDeg}]

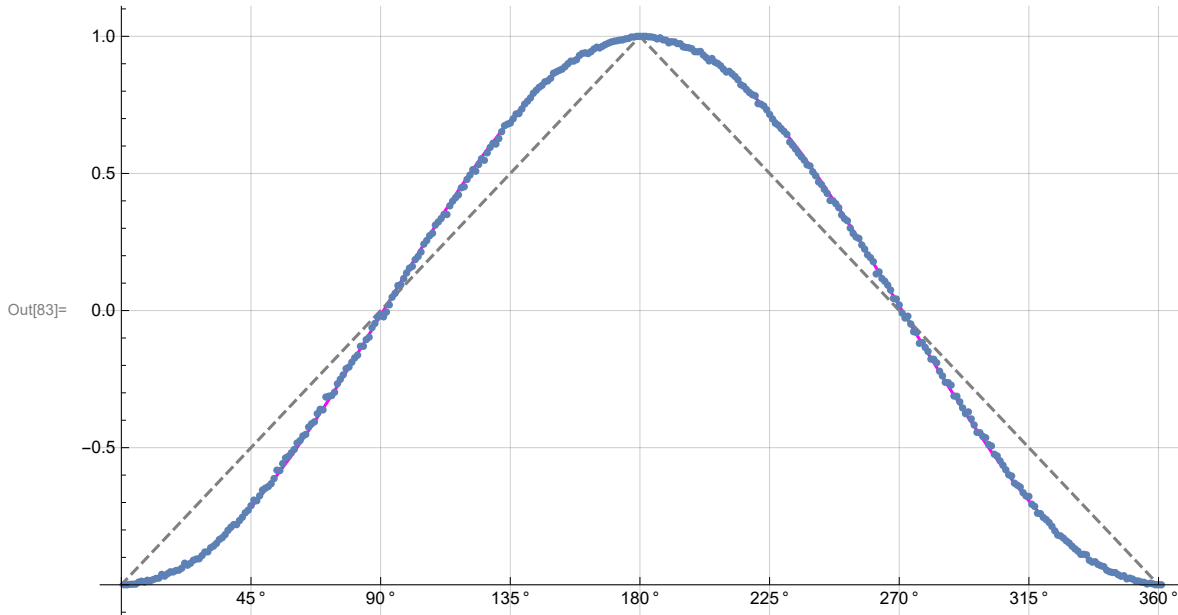
```

## Plotting the Results and Comparing Mean Values with -Cosine Function

```

In[79]:= simulation = ListPlot[mean, PlotMarkers -> {Automatic, Tiny}];
negcos =
  Plot[-Cos[x Degree - 1 Degree], {x, 0, 361}, PlotStyle -> {Magenta}, AspectRatio -> 9/16, Ticks ->
    {{{0, 0°}, {45, 45°}, {90, 90°}, {135, 135°}, {180, 180°}, {225, 225°}, {270, 270°},
     {315, 315°}, {360, 360°}}, Automatic}, GridLines -> Automatic, AxesOrigin -> {0, -1.0}];
p1 = Plot[-1 + 2 x Degree / π, {x, 0, 180}, PlotStyle -> {Gray, Dashed}];
p2 = Plot[3 - 2 x Degree / π, {x, 180, 360}, PlotStyle -> {Gray, Dashed}];
Show[negcos, p1, p2, simulation]

```



## Computing Averages

```

In[84]:= A1 = ConstantArray[0, m2];
B1 = ConstantArray[0, m2];
Do[If[qA[[i]] == 1 || qA[[i]] == -1, A1[[i]] = qA[[i]];
  If[qB[[i]] == 1 || qB[[i]] == -1, B1[[i]] = qB[[i]], {i, m2}];
AveA = N[Sum[A1[[i]], {i, m2}]/m2];
AveB = N[Sum[B1[[i]], {i, m2}]/m2];
Print["AveA = ", AveA];
Print["AveB = ", AveB];
PAP = N[Sum[nAP[[i]], {i, trialDeg}]];
PBP = N[Sum[nBP[[i]], {i, trialDeg}]];
PAN = N[Sum[nAN[[i]], {i, trialDeg}]];
PBN = N[Sum[nBN[[i]], {i, trialDeg}]];
PA1 = PAP / (PAP + PAN);
PB1 = PBP / (PBP + PBN);
Print["P(A+) = ", PA1];
Print["P(B+) = ", PB1];
totAB = Sum[nPP[[i]] + nNN[[i]] + nPN[[i]] + nNP[[i]], {i, trialDeg}];
Print["Total Events = ", totAB];
PP = N[Sum[nPP[[i]], {i, trialDeg}]/totAB];
NN = N[Sum[nNN[[i]], {i, trialDeg}]/totAB];
PN = N[Sum[nPN[[i]], {i, trialDeg}]/totAB];
NP = N[Sum[nNP[[i]], {i, trialDeg}]/totAB];
totP = PP + NN + PN + NP;
Print["Ave ++ = ", PP];
Print["Ave -- = ", NN];
Print["Ave +- = ", PN];
Print["Ave -+ = ", NP];
CHSH = Abs[N[mean[[23]]] - N[mean[[135]]] + N[mean[[68]]] + N[mean[[45]]]];
Print["Approx. CHSH = ", CHSH];

AveA = 0.000480083
AveB = 0.0000890833
P(A+) = 0.500373
P(B+) = 0.500069
Total Events = 5994562
Ave ++ = 0.250082
Ave -- = 0.249722
Ave +- = 0.250138
Ave -+ = 0.250058
Approx. CHSH = 2.69972

In[112]:= Eab = TrigReduce[
$$\frac{\sin[(\eta_{ab})/2]^2}{2} + \frac{\sin[(\eta_{ab})/2]^2}{2} - \frac{\cos[(\eta_{ab})/2]^2}{2} - \frac{\cos[(\eta_{ab})/2]^2}{2}] / \text{totP};
Print["E(a, b) = ", Eab];
E(a, b) = -1. Cos[\eta_{ab}]$$

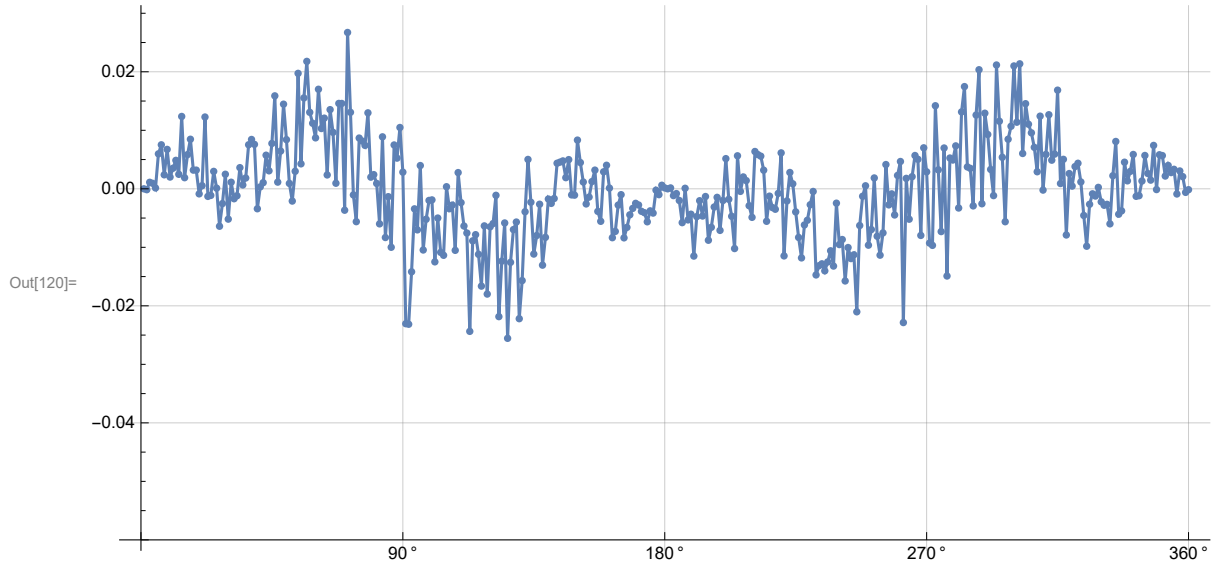
```

## Calculating Deviation from -Cosine Curve

```

In[114]:= dev1 = ConstantArray[2, 360];
dev2 = ConstantArray[2, 360];
dev3 = ConstantArray[2, 360];
Do[dev1 = mean[[i]];
  dev2[[i]] = {dev1, i}, {i, 360}]
devang = dev2[[All, 2]];
Do[dev3[[i]] = mean[[i]] + Cos[devang[[i]] Degree - 1 Degree], {i, 360}]
ListPlot[N[dev3], PlotMarkers -> {Automatic, Tiny}, Joined -> True, AspectRatio -> 1/2,
  Ticks -> {{0, 0°}, {90, 90°}, {180, 180°}, {270, 270°}, {360, 360°}}, Automatic,
  GridLines -> Automatic, AxesOrigin -> {0, -0.06}]

```



```

In[121]:= N[Mean[Abs[dev3]]]
N[Mean[dev3]]

```

Out[121]= 0.00622659

Out[122]= -0.000176737