Classical Simulation

We must also rule out the possibility of this system acting classically. A classical beam splitter that doesn't work perfectly may possibly produce results that look quantum so we will want to rule this out as a possibility. We will consider beam splitters at each end with unique biases towards the northern spheres:

Parameters:

- ? = L mode occupancy.
- ? phase of interferometer.
- T_{max} maximum number of generated particle
- cycles = C number of simulated tests used to perform correlation.
- QE = R retention rate / quantum efficiency.
- dark rate = D fraction of tests which return a non-experimental count.
- ? = B decay width of gaussian blur in detection uncertainty.
- phys Quantum ('Q') or Classical ('C') physics to be used.
- $Y_{
 m bias}$ with a classical beam splitter, the R.H.S. bias towards Y (up)
- $X_{
 m bias}$ " , the L.H.S. bias towards X (up)

```
lambda = 0.1;
phi = 0;
Tmax = 8;
cycles = 5E4;
QE = 100;
dark_rate = 0;
sigma = 0.01;
phys = 'C';
```

Arrays:

```
Ybias = 0:0.05:1;
Xbias = 0:0.05:1;

g_YX = zeros(length(Ybias),length(Xbias));
g_WZ = g_YX; g_YZ = g_YX; g_XW = g_YX;
Elist = zeros(length(Ybias),length(Xbias));
```

```
figure(1);
surf(Xbias,Ybias,g_YX(:,:))
ylabel("Right Side Bias")
xlabel("Left Side Bias")
title("Top Halo Correlator (<math>g^{(2)}_{YX})", 'interpreter', 'latex', "FontSize", 20)
figure(2);
surf(Xbias,Ybias,g_WZ(:,:))
ylabel("Right Side Bias")
xlabel("Left Side Bias")
title("Bottom Halo Correlator (\$g^{(2)}_{WZ}\$)", 'interpreter', 'latex', "FontSize", 20)
figure(3);
surf(Xbias,Ybias,g_YZ(:,:))
ylabel("Right Side Bias")
xlabel("Left Side Bias")
\label{title} title ("Between Halo Correlator($g^{(2)}_{YZ}$)", 'interpreter', 'latex', "FontSize", 20) \\
figure(4);
surf(Xbias,Ybias,g_XW(:,:))
ylabel("Right Side Bias")
xlabel("Left Side Bias")
\label{title} \textbf{title} ("Between Halo Correlator (<math>g^{(2)}_{XW})", 'interpreter', 'latex', "FontSize", 20) |
```