

FIG. 4. (a)  $G_2$  and (b)  $G_3$  as defined in the text.

The statistics on the eight-prong data are not good but show characteristics similar to those for six-prong.

We present this dramatic behavior of the two  $\pi^-$ 's as functions of their rapidity separation as a challenge to any theory of inclusive reactions.

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<sup>1</sup>K. G. Wilson, Cornell University Report No. CLNS-131, 1970 (to be published).

<sup>2</sup>W. R. Fraser *et al.*, to be published.

<sup>3</sup>H. D. I. Abarbanel, Phys. Rev. D **3**, 2227 (1971).

<sup>4</sup>R. C. Hwa, to be published.

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<sup>6</sup>C. E. DeTar, Phys. Rev. D **3**, 128 (1971).

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<sup>8</sup>A. Mueller, Phys. Rev. D **4**, 150 (1971).

<sup>9</sup>W. Ko and R. L. Lander, Phys. Rev. Lett. **26**, 1064 (1971).

<sup>10</sup>J. Erwin, W. Ko, R. L. Lander, D. E. Pellett, and P. M. Yager, Phys. Rev. Lett. **27**, 1534 (1971).

<sup>11</sup>The correlation length of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  is even shorter than the short-range Mueller-Regge-theoretical value [R. C. Arnold, ANL Report No. ANL-HEP 7139, 1971 (unpublished), and Ref. 5]. In that theory a correlation length of  $\frac{1}{2}$  is only achieved for the center-center correlation if the intercept of exotic trajectories (as the  $\pi^- - \pi^-$  channel has exotic quantum numbers) is  $-1$  [W. Ko, R. L. Lander, and C. Risk, Phys. Rev. Lett. **27**, 1476 (1971)]. The correlation length of 1 or 2 is usually predicted for fragment-center or fragment-fragment correlations.

<sup>12</sup>H. T. Nieh and J. M. Wang, to be published.

### Experimental Test of Local Hidden-Variable Theories\*

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We have measured the linear polarization correlation of the photons emitted in an atomic cascade of calcium. It has been shown by a generalization of Bell's inequality that the existence of local hidden variables imposes restrictions on this correlation in conflict with the predictions of quantum mechanics. Our data, in agreement with quantum mechanics, violate these restrictions to high statistical accuracy, thus providing strong evidence against local hidden-variable theories.

Since quantum mechanics was first developed, there have been repeated suggestions that its statistical features possibly might be described by an underlying deterministic substructure. Such

features, then, arise because a quantum state represents a statistical ensemble of "hidden-variable states." Proofs by von Neumann and others, demonstrating the impossibility of a hid-

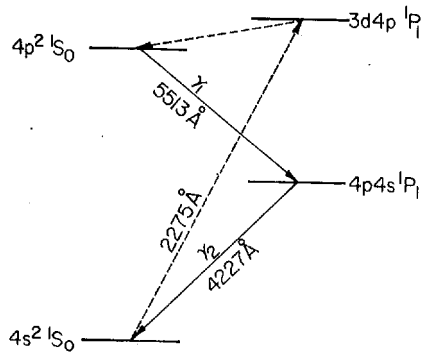


FIG. 2. Level scheme of calcium. Dashed lines show the route for excitation to the initial state  $4p^2\ ^1S_0$ .

that of Kocher and Commins.<sup>8</sup> A calcium atomic beam effused from a tantalum oven, as shown in Fig. 1. The continuum output of a deuterium arc lamp (ORIEL C-42-72-12) was passed through an interference filter [250 Å full width at half-maximum (FWHM), 20% transmission at 2275 Å] and focused on the beam. Resonance absorption of a 2275-Å photon excited calcium atoms to the  $3d4p\ ^1P_1$  state. Of the atoms that did not decay directly to the ground state, about 7% decayed to the  $4p^2\ ^1S_0$  state, from which they cascaded through the  $4s4p\ ^1P_1$  intermediate state to the ground state with the emission of two photons at 5513 Å ( $\gamma_1$ ) and 4227 Å ( $\gamma_2$ ) (see Fig. 2). At the interaction region (roughly, a cylinder 5 mm high and 3 mm in diameter) the density of the calcium was about  $1 \times 10^{10}$  atoms/cm<sup>3</sup>. To avoid spherical aberrations which would have reduced counter efficiencies, aspheric primary lenses (8.0 cm diam,  $f=0.8$ ) were used. Photons  $\gamma_1$  were selected by a filter with 10 Å FWHM and 50% transmission, and  $\gamma_2$  by a filter with 6 Å FWHM and 20% transmission. The requirement for large efficient linear polarizers led us to employ "pile-of-plates" polarizers. Each polarizer consisted of ten 0.3-mm-thick glass sheets inclined nearly at Brewster's angle. The sheets were attached to hinged frames, and could be folded completely out of the optical path. A Geneva mechanism rotated each polarizer through increments of  $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ . The measured transmittances of the polarizers were  $\epsilon_m^1 = 0.97 \pm 0.01$ ,  $\epsilon_m^2 = 0.038 \pm 0.004$ ,  $\epsilon_m^3 = 0.96 \pm 0.01$ , and  $\epsilon_m^4 = 0.037 \pm 0.004$ . The photomultiplier detectors (RCA C31000E, quantum efficiency  $\approx 0.13$  at 5513 Å; and RCA 8850, quantum efficiency  $\approx 0.28$  at 4227 Å) were cooled, reducing dark rates to 75 and 200 counts/sec, respectively. The measured counter efficiencies with po-

larizers removed were  $\eta_1 \approx 1.7 \times 10^{-3}$  and  $\eta_2 \approx 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ .<sup>9</sup>

A diagram of the electronics is included in Fig. 1. The overall system time resolution was about 1.5 nsec. The short intermediate state lifetime ( $\sim 5$  nsec) permitted a narrow coincidence window (8.1 nsec). A second coincidence channel displaced in time by 50 nsec monitored the number of accidental coincidences, the true coincidence rate being determined by subtraction.<sup>10</sup> A time-to-amplitude converter and pulse-height analyzer measured the time-delay spectrum of the two photons. The resulting exponential gave the intermediate state lifetime.<sup>11</sup>

The coincidence rates depended upon the beam and lamp intensities, the latter gradually decreasing during a run. The typical coincidence rate with polarizers removed ranged from 0.3 to 0.1 counts/sec, and the accidental rate ranged from 0.01 to 0.002 counts/sec. Long runs required by the low coincidence rate necessitated automatic data collections.

The system was cycled with 100-sec counting periods. Periods with one or both polarizers inserted alternated with periods in which both polarizers were removed. Both polarizers rotated according to a prescribed sequence. For a given run,  $R(\varphi)/R_0$  was calculated by summing counts for all configurations corresponding to angle  $\varphi$  and dividing by half the sum of the counts in the adjacent periods of the sequence in which both polarizers were moved. Data for  $R_1/R_0$  and  $R_2/R_0$  were analyzed in a similar fashion. The values given here are averages over the orientation of the inserted polarizer. This cycling and averaging procedure minimized the effects of drift and apparatus asymmetry.

The results of the measurements of the correlation  $R(\varphi)/R_0$ , corresponding to a total integration time of  $\sim 200$  h, are shown in Fig. 3. All error limits are conservative estimates of 1 standard deviation. Using the values at  $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  and  $67\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ , we obtain  $\delta = 0.050 \pm 0.008$  in clear violation of inequality (3).<sup>12</sup> Furthermore, we observe no evidence for a deviation from the predictions of quantum mechanics, calculated from the measured polarizer efficiencies and solid angles, and shown as the solid curve in Fig. 3. We consider these results to be strong evidence against local hidden-variable theories.

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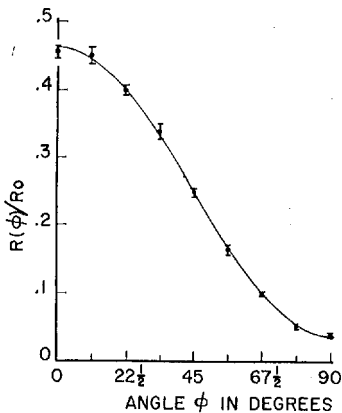


FIG. 3. Coincidence rate with angle  $\phi$  between the polarizers, divided by the rate with both polarizers removed, plotted versus the angle  $\phi$ . The solid line is the prediction by quantum mechanics, calculated using the measured efficiencies of the polarizers and solid angles of the experiment.

mons for helpful suggestions.

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<sup>1</sup>The best-known proof is by J. von Neumann, *Mathematische Grundlagen der Quantenmechanik* (Springer, Berlin, 1932) [*Mathematical Foundations of Quantum Mechanics* (Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, N. J., 1955)]. For a critical review of this and other proofs see J. S. Bell, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **38**, 447 (1966).

<sup>2</sup>J. S. Bell, *Physics* (Long Is. City, N.Y.) **1**, 195 (1964).

<sup>3</sup>J. Clauser, M. Horne, A. Shimony, and R. Holt, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **23**, 880 (1969).

<sup>4</sup>A hidden-variable theory need not require that  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  be independent of the orientation of the inserted polarizer, and we do not assume this independence in our data analysis. However, the results are consistent with  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  being independent of angle, and for simplicity they are so denoted.

<sup>5</sup>M. Horne, Ph. D. thesis, Boston University, 1970 (unpublished). See also A. Shimony, in "Foundations of Quantum Mechanics, Proceedings of the International School of Physics 'Enrico Fermi,' Course II" (Academic, New York, to be published).

<sup>6</sup>This assumption is much weaker than the assumption made by L. R. Kasday, J. Ullman, and C. S. Wu, *Bull. Amer. Phys. Soc.* **15**, 586 (1970), in their discussion of the two- $\gamma$  decay of positronium; see L. R. Kasday, in "Foundations of Quantum Mechanics, Proceedings of the International School of Physics 'Enrico Fermi,' Course II" (Academic, New York, to be published).

<sup>7</sup>The inequality  $\Delta(\psi) \leq 0$  is derived in Refs. 3 and 5. The other forms of the hidden-variable restriction are obtained by similar arguments; see S. Freedman, Ph. D. thesis, University of California, Berkeley, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Report No. LBL-391, 1972 (unpublished).

<sup>8</sup>C. A. Kocher and E. D. Commins, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **18**, 575 (1967); C. A. Kocher, Ph. D. thesis, University of California, Berkeley, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Report No. UCRL-17587, 1967 (unpublished).

<sup>9</sup>The counter efficiencies are given by  $\eta_i = (\Omega_i/4\pi)T_i \times \epsilon_i L_i$ , where  $\Omega_i$  is the solid angle,  $T_i$  is the transmission of the filter,  $\epsilon_i$  is the quantum efficiency, and  $L_i$  accounts for other losses. The measurement of  $\eta_2$  was made, employing the properties of the calcium cascade, by comparing the coincidence rate and the  $\gamma_1$  singles rate after suitable background correction;  $\eta_1$  was then inferred from the known quantum efficiencies and filter transmissions assuming that  $\Omega_i$  and  $L_i$  were the same for both detector systems.

<sup>10</sup>An estimate of the accidental rate was also obtained from the singles rates. The two estimates gave consistent results. In fact, our conclusions are not changed if accidentals are neglected entirely; the signal-to-accidental ratio with polarizer removed is about 40 to 1 for the data presented.

<sup>11</sup>Resonance trapping, encountered at high beam densities, resulted in a lengthening of the observed lifetime and a slight decrease in the polarization correlation amplitude, see J. P. Barrat, *J. Phys. Radium* **20**, 541, 633 (1959). At low beam densities the measured lifetime is consistent with previously measured values. See W. L. Weise, M. W. Smith, and B. M. Miles, *Atomic Transition Probabilities*, U. S. National Bureau of Standards Reference Data Series—22 (U.S. GPO, Washington, D.C., 1969), Vol. 2.

<sup>12</sup>The results that are of interest in comparison with the hidden-variable inequalities are  $R_1/R_0 = 0.497 \pm 0.009$ ,  $R_2/R_0 = 0.499 \pm 0.009$ ,  $R(22\frac{1}{2}^\circ)/R_0 = 0.400 \pm 0.007$ , and  $R(67\frac{1}{2}^\circ)/R_0 = 0.100 \pm 0.003$ . We thus obtain  $\Delta(22\frac{1}{2}^\circ) = 0.104 \pm 0.026$  and  $\Delta(67\frac{1}{2}^\circ) = -1.097 \pm 0.018$ , in violation of inequalities (2).