Review of: "Computational substantial violation of the CHSH with close approximation of the respective quantum values"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The writing in this revised version of the paper is somewhat improved. The main problem however remains: under local realism the CHSH inequality holds for theoretical, also known as population, correlations. In experiments we take finite samples of observations. We see empirical or sample correlations. When one repeats a Bell experiment a number of times, the sample correlations will vary. With enough repetitions, we will sometimes observe violations of the CHSH inequality. It is possible (just unlikely) to observe correlations close to those predicted for the EPR-B model of quantum mechanics. That is the actual content of the present paper.

It is possible to observe even stronger correlations, violating the Tsirelson inequality (the most extreme value of “S” possible in quantum mechanics, 2 sqrt 2). The results of the paper do not make any novel contribution to the ongoing debates on the foundations of quantum mechanics, but on the contrary, add to noise and confusion.

The title of the paper is odd. “The CHSH” is not a concept. “The CHSH inequality” is the name usually given to the inequality found by Clauser, Horne, Shimony and Holt, generalising the earlier inequality of Bell.