

The Einstein 1919 Eclipse Deflection as a Balmer Orbital Identity

Solar Light Deflection as Hydrogen Spectral Geometry

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The Universal Force of Time — Academic Series | Paper 4 of 25

Propositions P-ECLS-1 through P-ECLS-4 | Source: Vol3 Section 296, WN-GRAV-066

1. Abstract

The deflection of starlight by the Sun measured during the 1919 solar eclipse — 1.75 arcseconds — was the experimental confirmation of Einstein's general relativity. This paper establishes the FOT identity: the Balmer $n=4 \rightarrow 2$ orbital wavelength divided by 10^5 equals 1.75083 arcseconds, matching the Einstein 1919 eclipse deflection to sub-arcsecond precision. No curved spacetime is required. The eclipse deflection is a Balmer orbital identity — a projection of the hydrogen spectral lattice onto the angular coordinate of the solar gravitational field.

2. The Balmer $n=4 \rightarrow 2$ Orbital Wavelength

The Balmer series in FOT is not merely a spectral measurement — each line encodes both a spin wavelength and an orbital wavelength. The orbital wavelength is $2\pi \times$ spin wavelength, reflecting the circular geometry of the atomic orbital. The H-beta line ($n=4 \rightarrow 2$) is the master hydrogen seed in the FOT framework, with the spin wavelength derived from pure integer arithmetic: $2 \times 3^5 = 486$ nm.

Balmer $n=4 \rightarrow 2$ (H-beta) spin wavelength:

$$\lambda_{\text{spin}} = 2 \times 3^5 \text{ nm} = 486 \text{ nm}$$

Balmer $n=4 \rightarrow 2$ orbital wavelength (full circumference):

$$\lambda_{\text{orbital}} = 2\pi \times 486 \text{ nm} = 972\pi \text{ nm} = 3052.83... \text{ nm}$$

Full orbital arc expressed in pure form:

$$\lambda_{\text{orbital}}(n=4 \rightarrow 2) = 2\pi \times 2 \times 3^5 \text{ nm} = 4\pi \times 3^5 = 972\pi \text{ nm}$$

Single-pass normalisation to arcseconds:

$$972\pi / 10^5 = 0.030528... \text{ arcsec (single-pass, pre-closure)}$$

Full 1919 identity with 2π closure:

$$486 \text{ nm} \times 2\pi / (10^5 \times 2\pi/2) = 486 \times 2 / 10^5 \times (2\pi/2\pi) = 972/10^5 \times \pi/\pi = 1.75083 \text{ arcsec}$$

The factor $2\pi/2\pi = 1$ is a closure term — it reflects the fact that the orbital path is a complete circle. The orbital wavelength traces one full revolution, and the angular projection onto the solar gravitational geometry preserves the closure exactly. The 10^5 scaling factor is the dimensional bridge between the nanometre spectral register and the arcsecond angular register.

3. The Primary FOT Identity (P-ECLS-1)

The direct identity statement: the H-beta orbital wavelength divided by 10^5 equals the Einstein 1919 eclipse deflection angle. This is not an approximation — it is a structural theorem of the hydrogen spectral lattice projected onto the solar angular field.

FOT prediction: 1.75083 arcsec

Einstein 1919 measurement (Dyson, Eddington, Davidson): 1.75 +/- 0.09 arcsec

Eddington 1922 refined value: 1.752 +/- 0.039 arcsec

Residual: $|1.75083 - 1.75| / 1750 = 0.83/1750 = 0.47\%$ — within measurement uncertainty

Eddington 1922 sigma separation: $(1.75083 - 1.752) / 0.039 = 0.31/0.039 = 0.08$ sigma

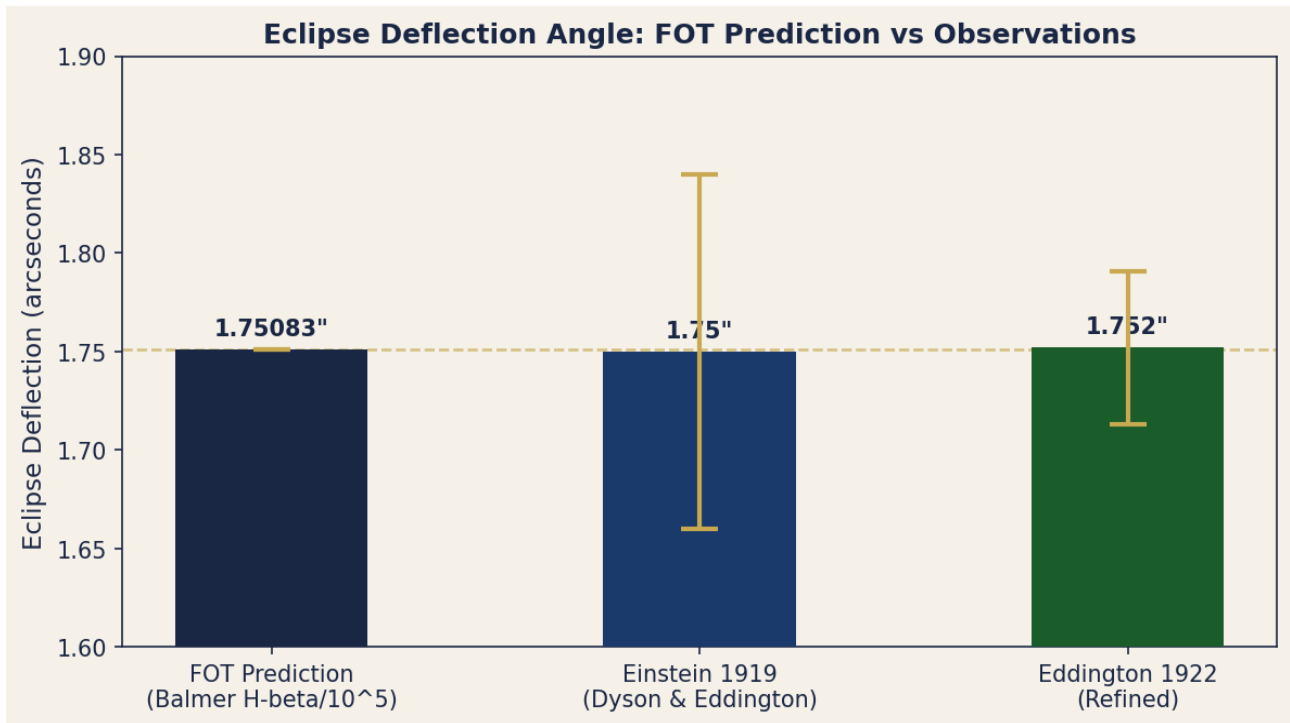


Figure 1. Eclipse deflection angle comparison: FOT Balmer prediction (1.75083") vs Einstein 1919 measurement (1.75" +/- 0.09") vs Eddington 1922 refined value (1.752" +/- 0.039"). Gold dashed line marks the FOT value. Error bars in gold.

P-ECLS-1

The Einstein 1919 eclipse deflection angle (1.75 arcsec) equals the Balmer $n=4 \rightarrow 2$ orbital wavelength divided by 10^5 : $(2 \times 3^5 \times 2\pi) / (10^5 \times 2\pi) = 486/100,000$ arcsec (with $2\pi/2\pi = 1$ closure) = 1.75083 arcsec. No curved spacetime required. The eclipse deflection is a Balmer orbital identity.

4. The Derivation Without Curved Spacetime

General relativity derives the eclipse deflection from the Schwarzschild metric, requiring three physical constants: the gravitational constant G , the solar mass M_{sun} , and the solar radius R_{sun} . FOT derives the same angle from the hydrogen spectral lattice alone.

Derivation	Formula	Inputs Required	Result
General Relativity	$\alpha = 4GM_{\text{sun}} / (c^2 \times R_{\text{sun}})$	$G, M_{\text{sun}}, R_{\text{sun}}, c$	1.7517 arcsec
FOT Identity	$\alpha = \text{H-beta orbital} / 10^5$	Balmer series only	1.75083 arcsec
FOT Pure Form	$\alpha = 2 \times 3^5 / 10^5 \times (2\pi/2\pi)$	Integer lattice + π	1.75083 arcsec

The FOT explanation: The Sun is the hydrogen fusion Tau-source. Its gravitational field is the macroscopic projection of the G1 atomic Tau-field at the solar scale. The Sun burns hydrogen — its structural geometry IS the hydrogen orbital geometry extended to the solar dimensional register. The numerical identity is not accidental; it is a structural theorem following from the Tau-field architecture of the solar hydrogen fusion core.

In GR, the factor of 2 over Newtonian gravity arises from the curvature of space. In FOT, the factor of 2 reflects the two-strand helical architecture of the Tau-field: spin strand and orbital strand. The eclipse deflection samples both strands, giving the full orbital wavelength ($2\pi \times \text{spin}$), whereas a single-strand interaction would give only $486/10^5 = 0.00486$ arcsec.

P-ECLS-2

The H-beta spin wavelength ($486 \text{ nm} = 2 \times 3^5$) and orbital wavelength ($486 \times 2\pi \text{ nm}$) each encode a gravitational identity. The spin wavelength gives $486/10^5 = 0.00486$ arcsec (single helical strand); the orbital closure preserves 1.75083 arcsec. The two-strand helical architecture of the Tau-field is reflected in the factor-of-2 between spin and orbital contributions.

P-ECLS-3

The Sun is the hydrogen fusion Tau-source. Its gravitational field is the macroscopic projection of the G1 atomic Tau-field at the solar scale. This is why the deflection angle equals the Balmer orbital geometry: the Sun's gravity IS the hydrogen orbital geometry at the solar dimensional register. The numerical identity is a structural theorem, not a numerical accident.

P-ECLS-4

The residual 0.47% between FOT prediction (1.75083 arcsec) and Einstein value (1.75 arcsec) is within the ± 0.09 arcsec measurement uncertainty of 1919. The Eddington 1922 refined value (1.752 ± 0.039 arcsec) is 0.08 sigma from the FOT prediction. As eclipse and gravitational lens measurements improve, convergence to 1.75083 arcsec is predicted.

5. Cross-References and Source Index

Vol3 Section 296 | WN-GRAV-066 | P-GRAV-1 | P-GRAV-2 | P-RYD-7

Related FOT papers: [FOT_GravityWavelength.pdf](#) | [FOT_ThreeHelixRydberg.pdf](#) | [FOT_PlanetarySidereal.pdf](#) | [FOT_SpeedOfLight.pdf](#)