

Numerical test of the Einstein theory of gravitational deflection of light.

by

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To test:

$$\Delta\varphi = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{R_0}} \left(\frac{R_0 - r_0}{R_0^3} - u^2 + r_0 u^2 \right)^{-1/2} du - \pi \quad (1)$$

with input parameters R_0 , r_0 . Any r_0 and R_0 can be used. Einstein's claim is:

$$\Delta\varphi = 2 \frac{r_0}{R_0} . \quad (2)$$

In UFT 150 it was found that:

$$\Delta\varphi \text{ (numerical)} = (8.4934 \pm 10^{-6}) \text{ microradians} \quad (3)$$

but Eq. (2) gave:

$$\Delta\varphi = 8.4955 \text{ microradians} \quad (4)$$

Eq. (4) is well outside the numerical uncertainty:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\Delta\varphi) &= 8.4955 - 8.4934 \\ &= 0.0021 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Numerical uncertainty = 0.000001

The Einstein claim is incorrect by three orders of magnitude, i.e. 2,100 times.