

The Period of Solar Rotation

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In the beginning of my first paper I wrote that the first equations are dimensional so that it's difficult to use them in calculations.

I'm referring to the functions (1)-(31)

About the other functions (32)-(185) I find a natural meaning that I have already presented in previous papers and articles .

$\rho_m = m/V$, ρ_m = density of mater , m: mass , V: volume $(4/3)\pi.l_c^3$

$\rho_c = k. \rho_m$, ρ_c :density of electric charge

$t_c = K_e.m.\theta v^{-1}.\rho_c$ (31) , K_e : Coulomb constant , $\theta v^{-1} = 3/4\pi$, $\rho_c = k. \rho_m$

$\tau = k. t_c$, (35) , τ : elastic coeficient , $k_{5.1a} = (G/2\pi.K_e)^{1/2} = 3,43745 \times 10^{-11}$ C/Kg

$k = \beta.t_c$ (47) , we find β parameter

$\beta = (k^2/4\pi.F). l_c$, (46) , $\theta = 1$, l_c is the radius of the body , we find F force

$g = F/m$, Newton law

$\tau = C.g_x^2 / k^2$ (20) , we find C capacity

$C = k.Q/2.g.\lambda$ (16) , $\lambda = 2\pi.l_c$, we find Q electric charge

$T = \theta_o. 2\pi.(\lambda/g)^{1/2}$ (11)

$f = 1/T$

$f = 1/(2\pi.(L.C)^{1/2})$ (12) , L: self-induction coefficient

We insert only two values of sun

mass of sun = 1.99×10^{30} .kg , radius of sun $l_c = 6.96 \times 10^8$.m

RESULTS

$$\rho_m = 1.41 \times 10^3$$

$$\rho_c = 4.84 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$t_c = 2.07 \times 10^{32}$$

$$\tau = 7.11 \times 10^{21}$$

$$\beta = 1.66 \times 10^{-43}$$

$$F = 3.94 \times 10^{29}$$

$$g = 1.98 \times 10^{-1}$$

$$C = 2.15 \times 10^2$$

$$Q = 1.08 \times 10^{22}$$

$$L = 3.24 \times 10^8$$

$$T = 9.34 \times 10^5 .sec$$

$$T=9.34 \times 10^5 \text{.sec} / 3600 = 2.59 \times 10^2 \text{.h} = 10.81 \text{.days}$$

We know that 27 days is the sun period rotation .The calculated period is 2,5 times less

- a) we must change the oscilator by $T=2\pi\sqrt{2\pi\lambda/g}$,
 $T=2\pi\sqrt{2\pi LC}$?
- b) it is involved relativity and period is double ?
- c) planets influence the rotation ?

The best way is to examine the stelar rotation of many stars and if the real period is 2,5 times more of the calculated the coeficient 2,5 is a physics constant .

END