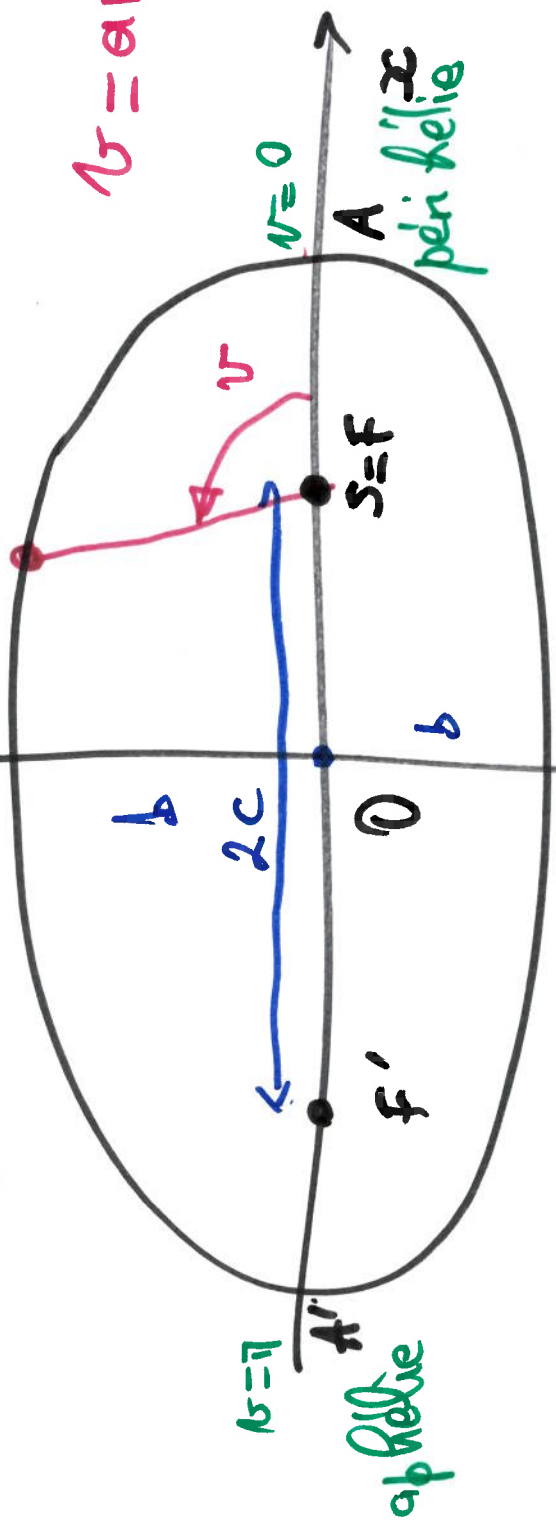


(4)

plan de l'orbitale

$$e = 3/5 \Rightarrow 1,77$$

$v =$ anomalie vraie



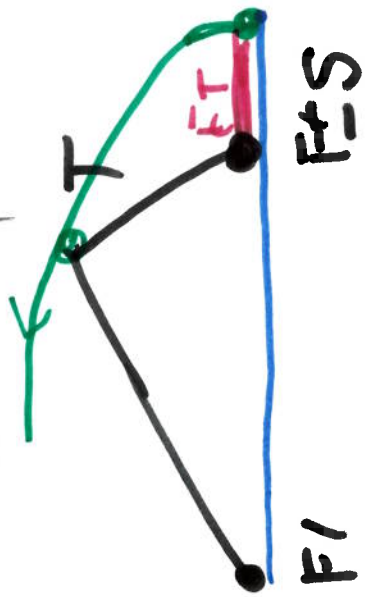
$$v = (\vec{SA}, \vec{ST})$$



$$FT + F'T = 2a$$

$$FT = FA$$

$$F'T = FA'$$



perihelio

F'S

F'

⑤

$$ST = \eta = \frac{p}{1 + e \cos \nu}$$

$$\nu \in [0, 2\pi] - 1 < e < 1$$

périhélie $\eta_{\min} = \frac{p}{1 + e}$

pour $\nu = 0$

aphélie $\eta_{\max} = \frac{p}{1 - e}$

$\nu = \pi$

$$AN = 2a = \eta_{\min} + \eta_{\max} = \frac{2p}{1 - e^2} \quad p = a(1 - e^2)$$

$$\eta = \frac{a(1 - e^2)}{1 + e \cos \nu}$$

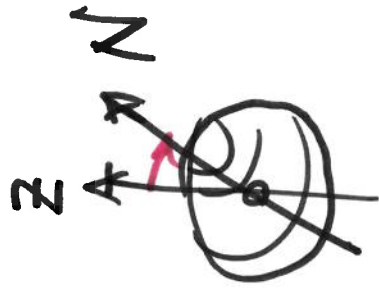
$$\eta_{\min} = a(1 - e)$$

$$\eta_{\max} = a(1 + e)$$

$$FF' = 2c = \eta_{\max} - \eta_{\min} = 2ae \quad c = ae$$

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Obliquité
 $\epsilon = 23.5^\circ$



Printps

$d=0$



$\omega < 0$
 $\omega - \pi/2$

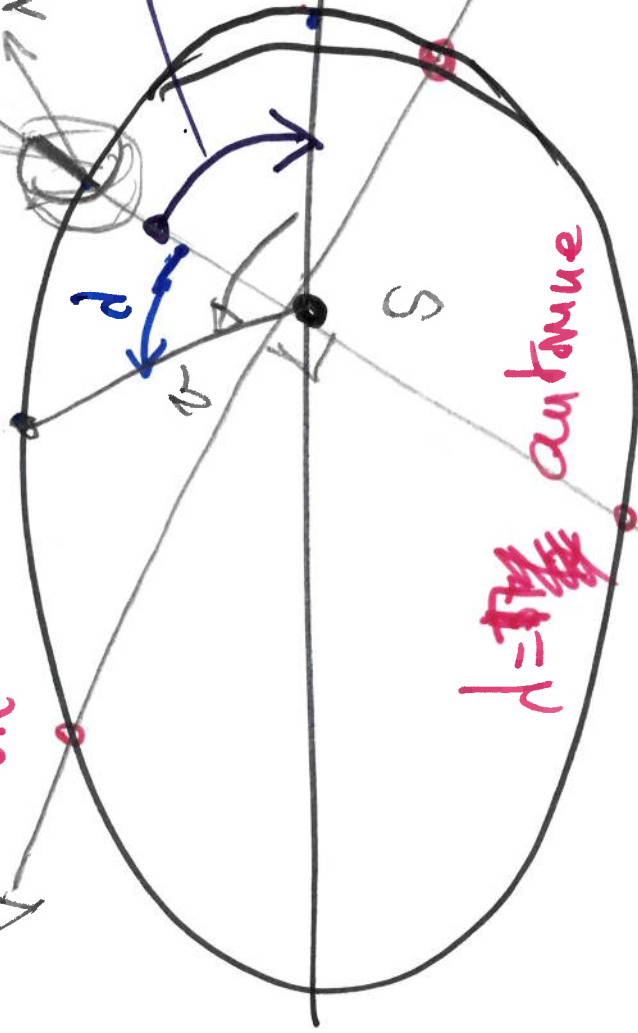
$d = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

diver

$d = \pi/6$
été

Y

π



$d = \frac{3\pi}{2}$
automne

$d =$ longitude écliptique

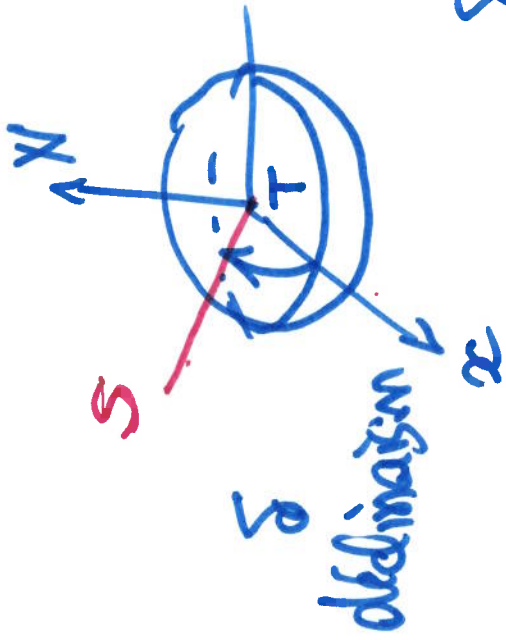
du périhélie

$\omega =$

$$d = \omega + \nu$$

(7)

Déclinaison



δ = angle des rayons w so biter
 avec le plan équatorial

$$\delta = (\vec{T}_x, \vec{T}_S) = \pi/2 - (\vec{T}_S, \vec{T}_N)$$

$\delta > 0$ côté hémisphère Nord
 $\delta < 0$ " " " " Sud

$$\sin \delta = \cos(\vec{T}_S, \vec{T}_N)$$

Repère héliocentrique S XYZ

$$\vec{T}_N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\sin \epsilon \\ \cos \epsilon \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{T}_S = \begin{pmatrix} \cos d \\ \sin d \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{T}_N \cdot \vec{T}_S = \sin \delta$$

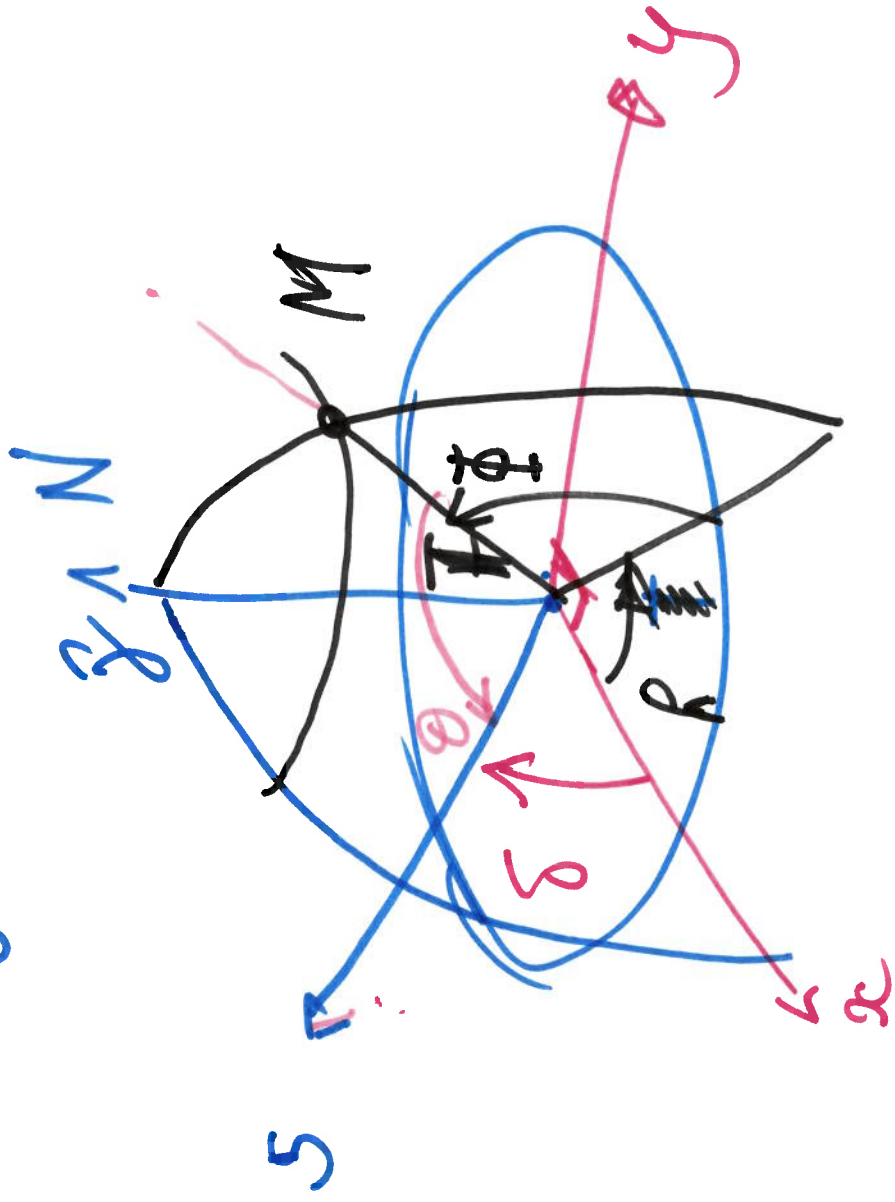
$$= \sin d \sin \epsilon$$

(8)

$$\sin \delta = \sin d \sin \epsilon \quad -\epsilon \leq \delta \leq +\epsilon$$

	d	$\sin \delta$	δ
printemps	0	0	0
été	$\pi/2$	$\sin \epsilon$	ϵ
automne	π	0	0
hiver	$3\pi/2$	$-\sin \epsilon$	$-\epsilon$

9) Angle zénithal $\Theta = (\vec{TS}, \vec{TM})$



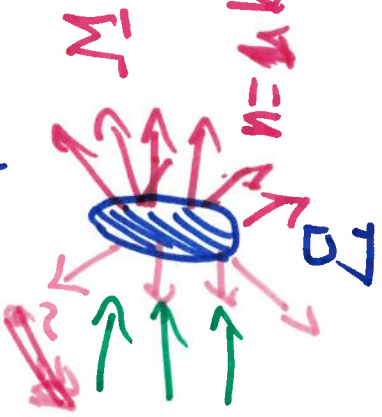
M / angle horaire δ
altitude Φ

$$\delta = (\vec{Tx}, \vec{TS})$$

(10)

TE3 E1

$\Sigma = \text{plane, isotrope, diffuse} \Rightarrow \epsilon(\lambda) = \epsilon(\lambda)$
kromatiques



$n = \text{nb de faces qui émettent } n=1 \text{ ou } n=2$

I-1 Corps gris $\epsilon = 0,8$

Kirchhoff $\forall \lambda \forall \theta, \varphi$ $\epsilon(\lambda, \theta, \varphi) = \rho(\lambda, \theta, \varphi)$
spectral, directionnel

+ diffuse $\epsilon(\lambda) = \rho(\lambda) \forall \lambda$

+ gris $\epsilon = \rho = 0,8$

Equilibre radiatif $\Phi_{\text{absorbé}} = \Phi_{\text{émis}}$