

Physique du Bâtiment I

Phénoménologie

Chapitre 1 **Course solaire**
 Ombre portées

Chapitre 2 **L'air humide**
 Diagrammes
 psychrométriques
 Chaleur sensible / latente

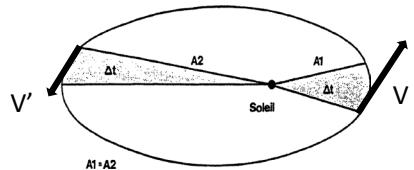
Chapitre 7 **Confort thermique**

Chapitre 3 **Hydrostatique**
 Hydrodynamique

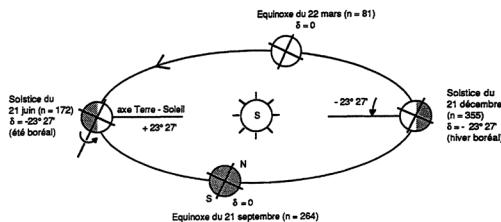
Chapitre 4 **Conduction**
 Convection
 Rayonnement

Résumé

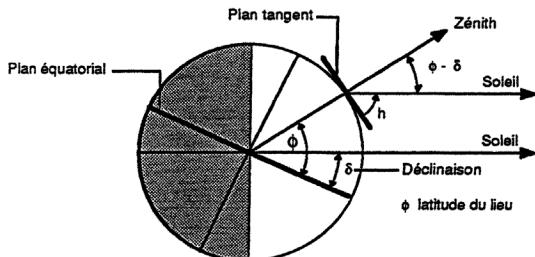
Astronomie solaire



Loi de Kepler :
temps égaux, aires égales
vitesses variables
 $\rightarrow V' < V$



Solstices, équinoxes



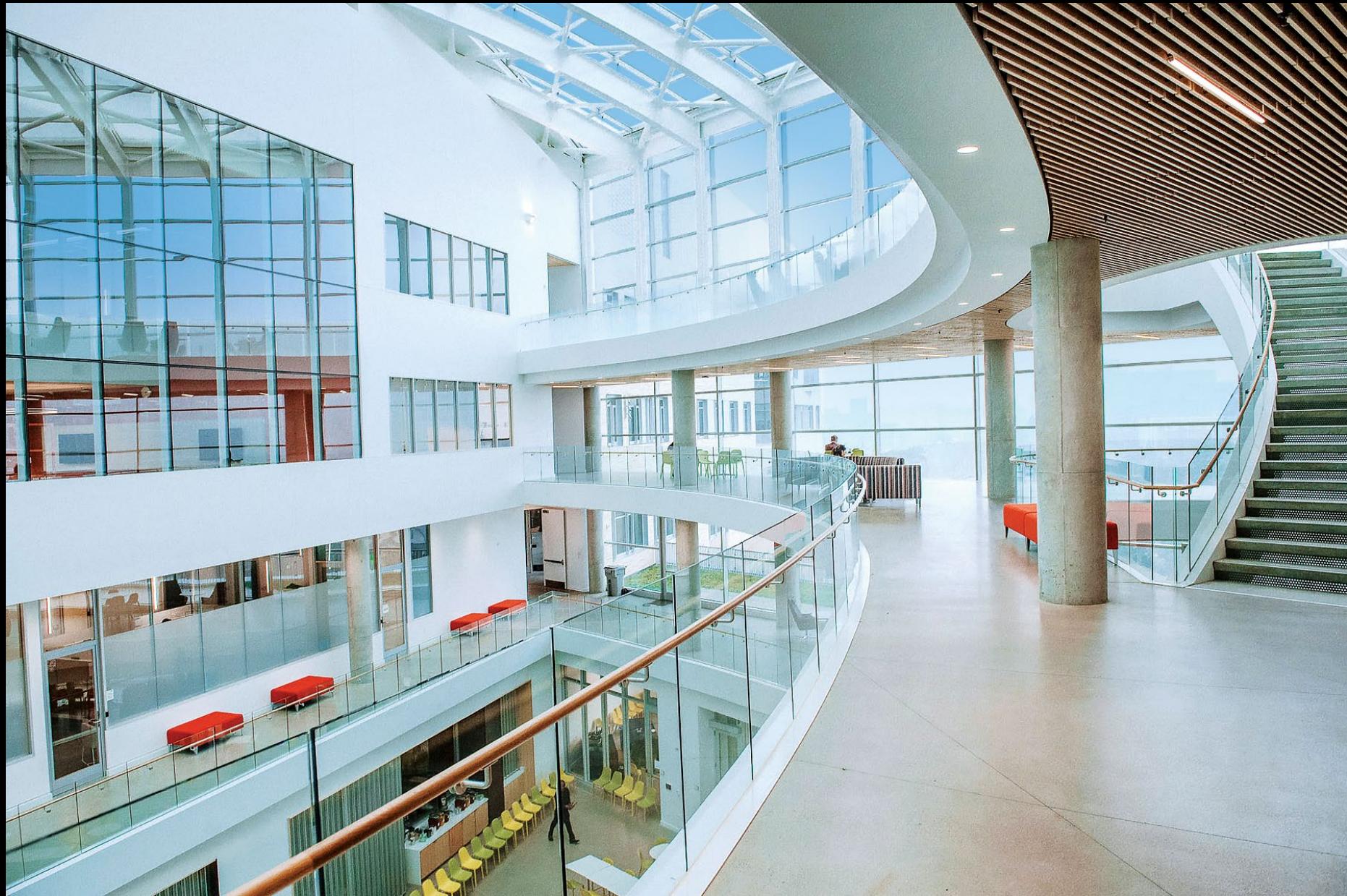
Déclinaison géocentrique

$$\delta \begin{cases} +23^\circ 27' & S. \text{ été} \\ 0 & \text{Equinoxes} \\ -23^\circ 27' & S. \text{ hiver} \end{cases}$$

$HSV = HL + \Delta H + 4I - F$

Equation du temps

La lumière du jour en architecture



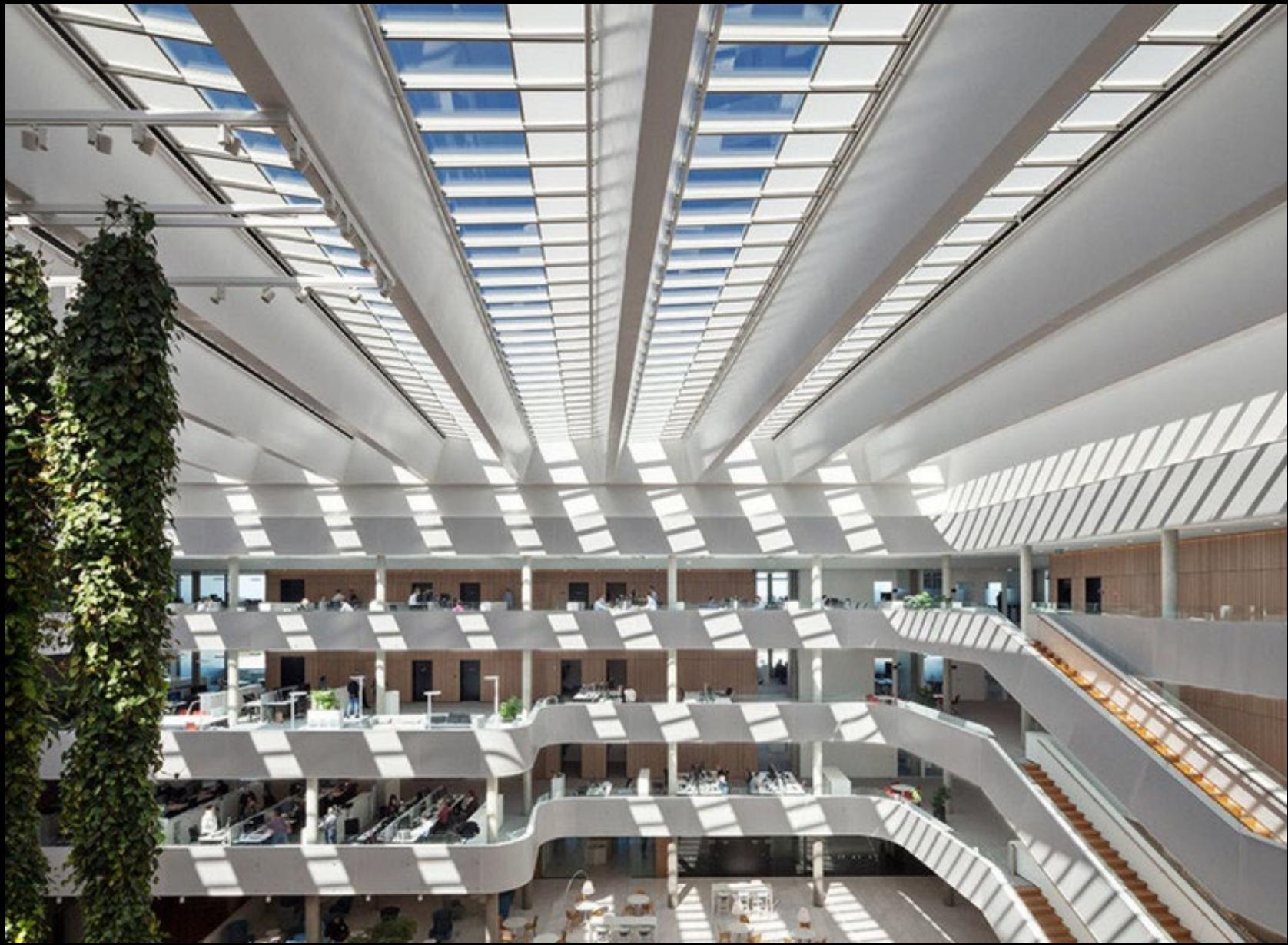
La lumière du jour en architecture



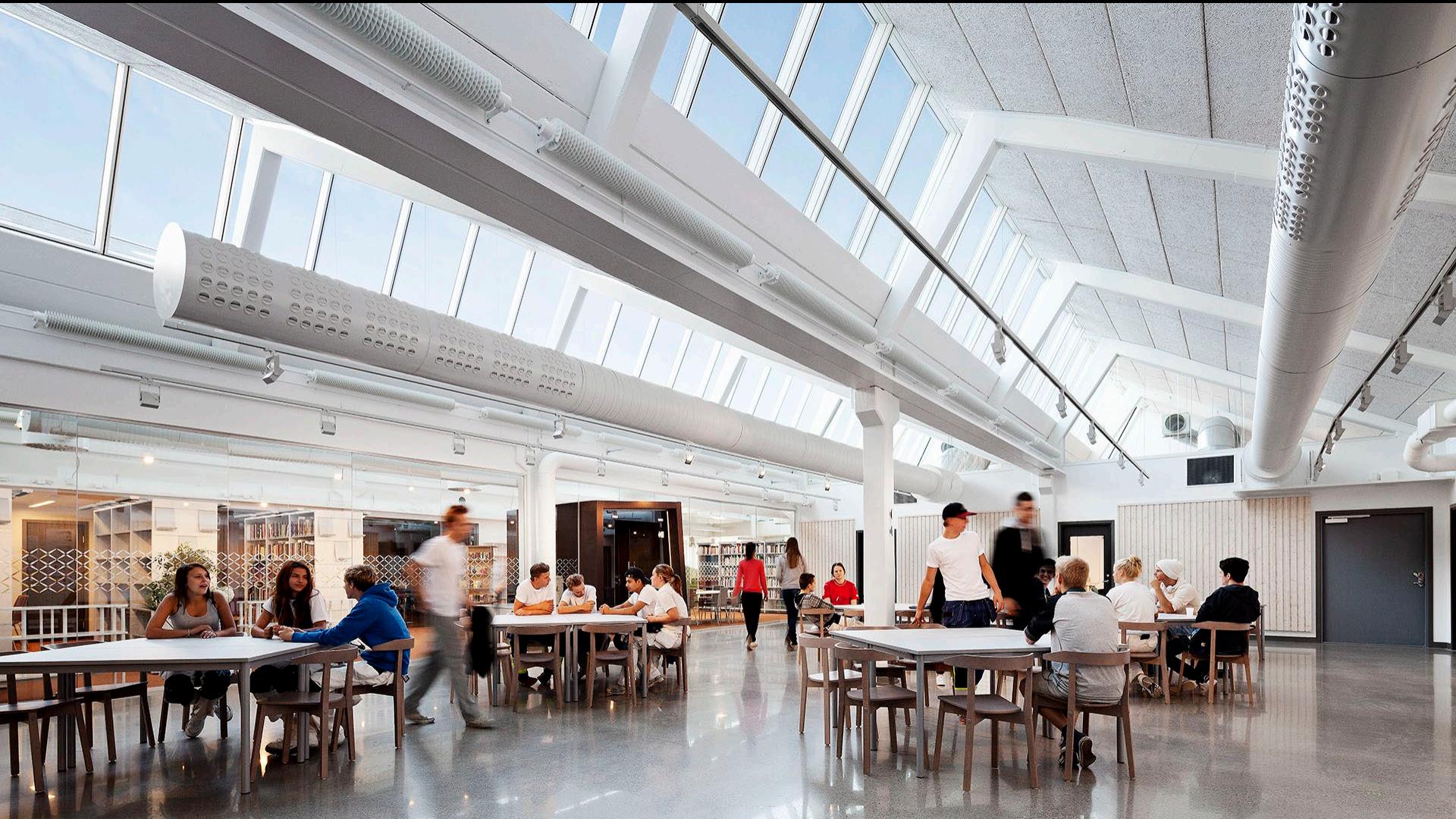
La lumière du jour en architecture



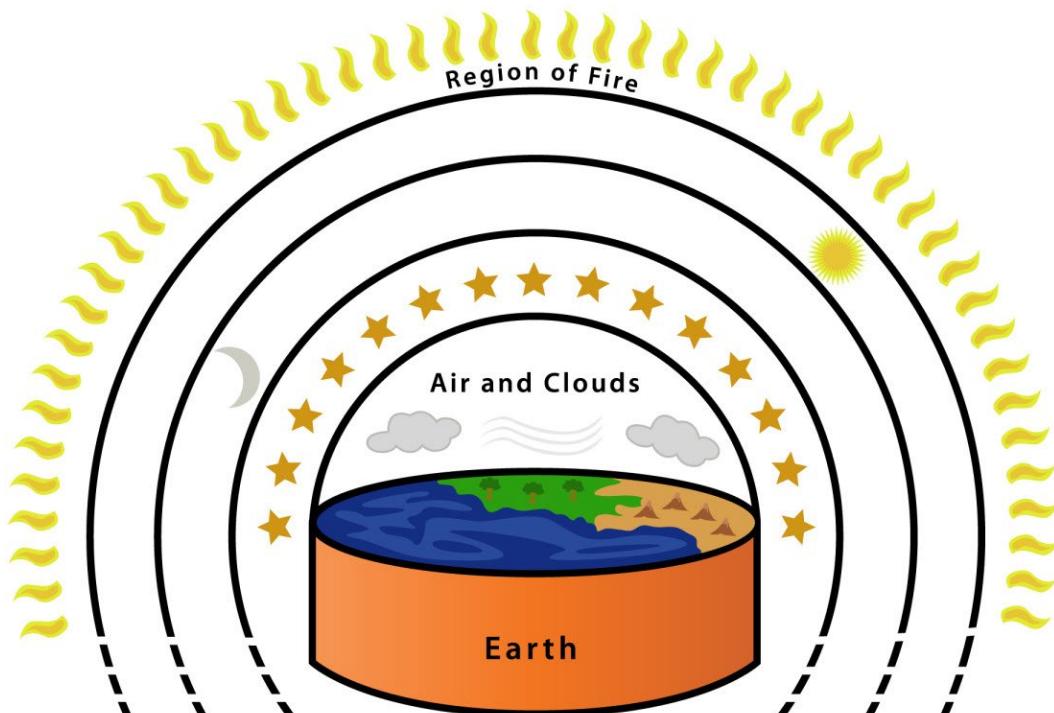
La lumière du jour en architecture



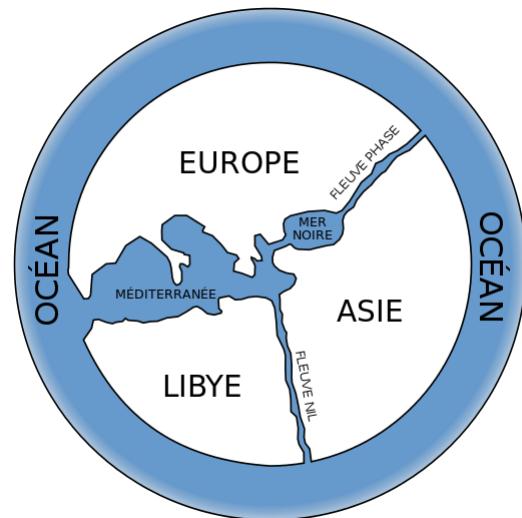
La lumière du jour en architecture



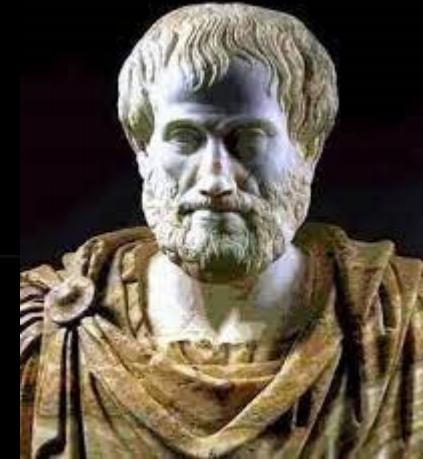
La terre, un disque plat ?



Anaximandre
610 - 546 av. J.-C.



La terre, une sphère?



Aristote
384 - 322 av. J.-C.

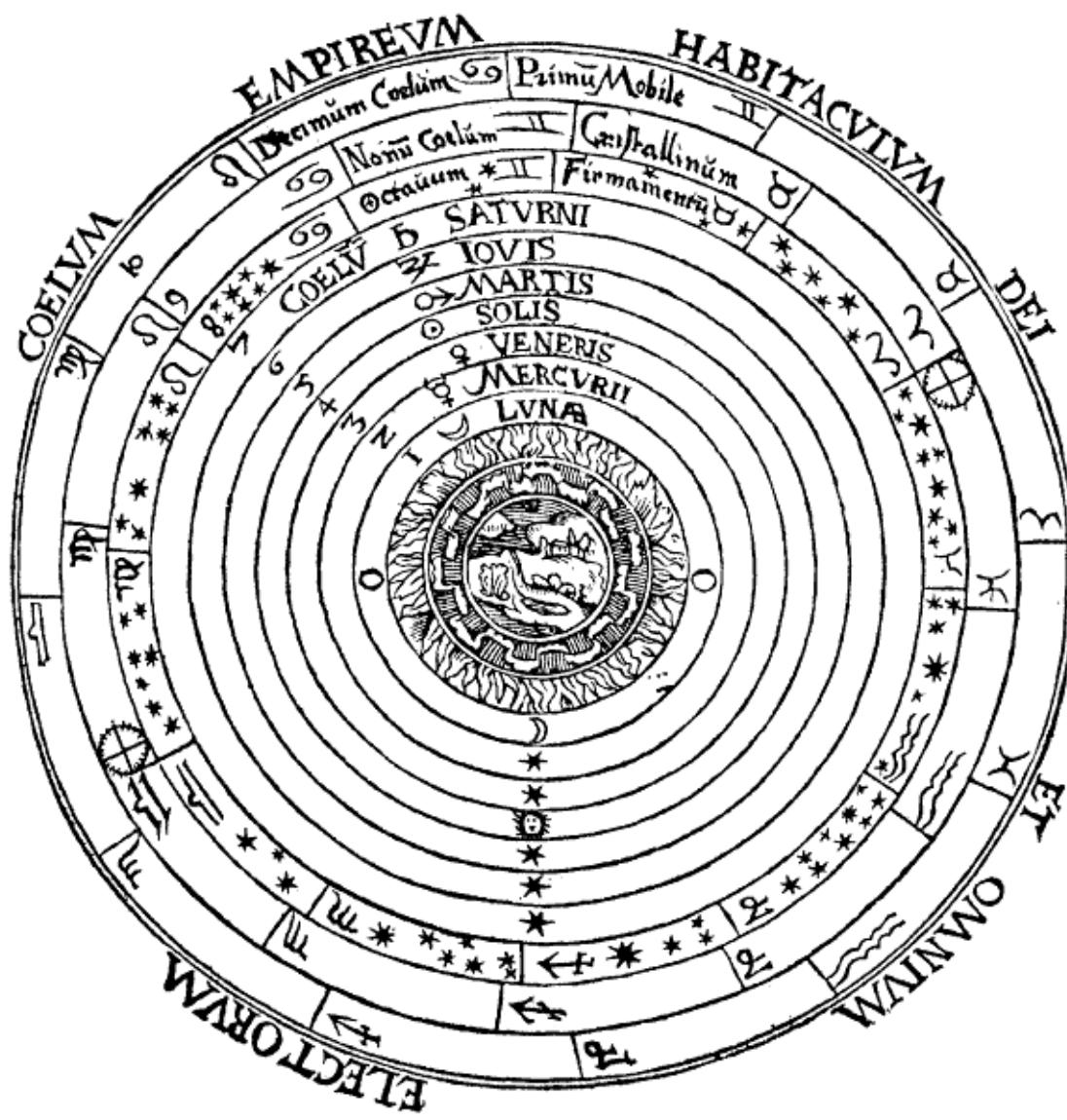


éclipse lunaire

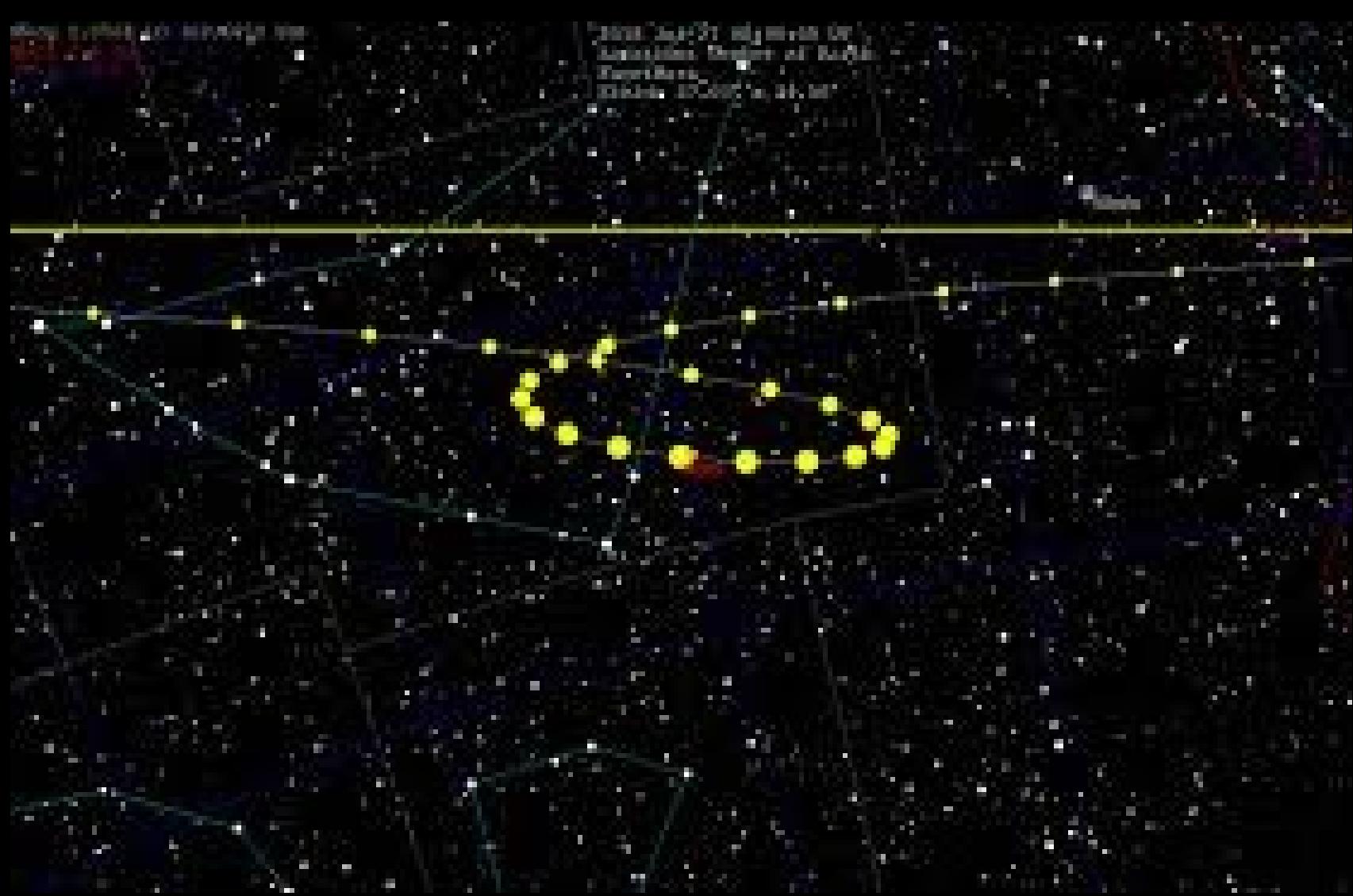


Système géocentrique

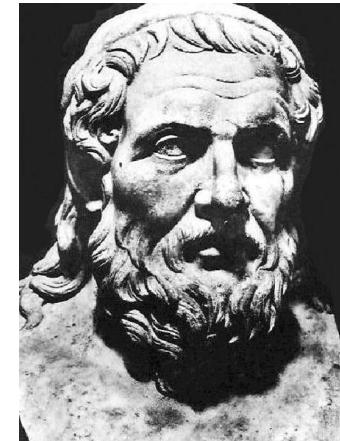
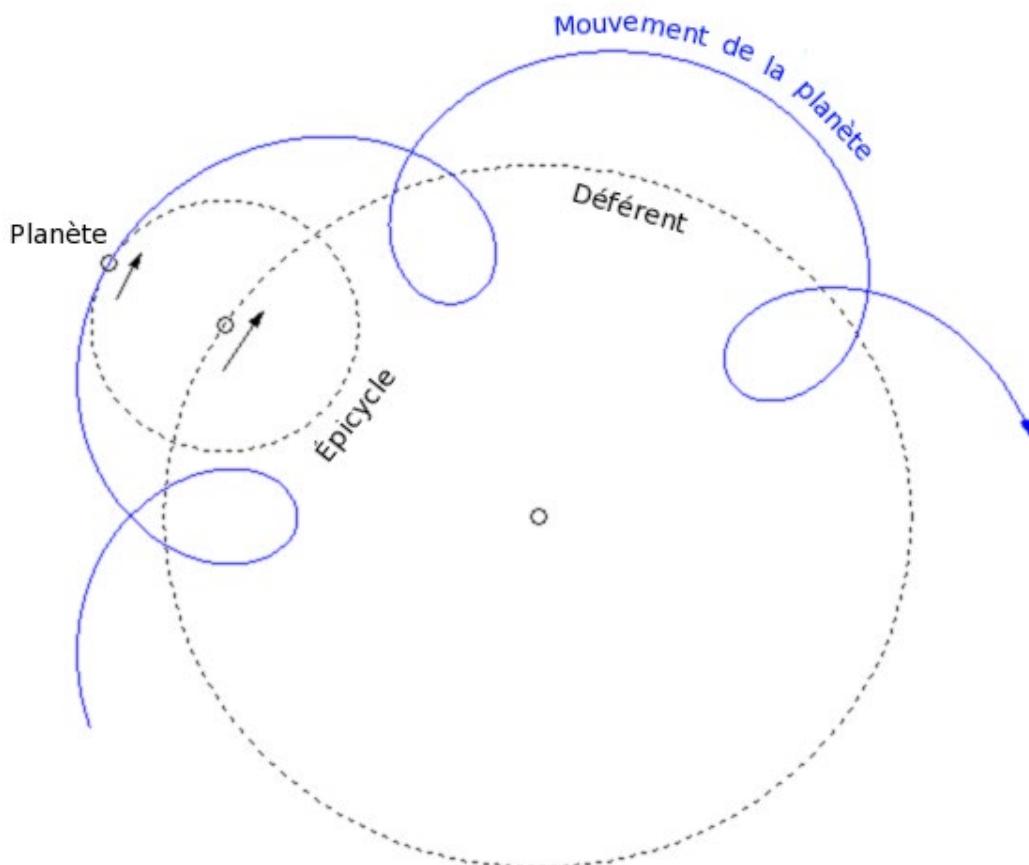
Schema huius præmissæ diuisionis Sphærarum.



Le mouvement de Mars



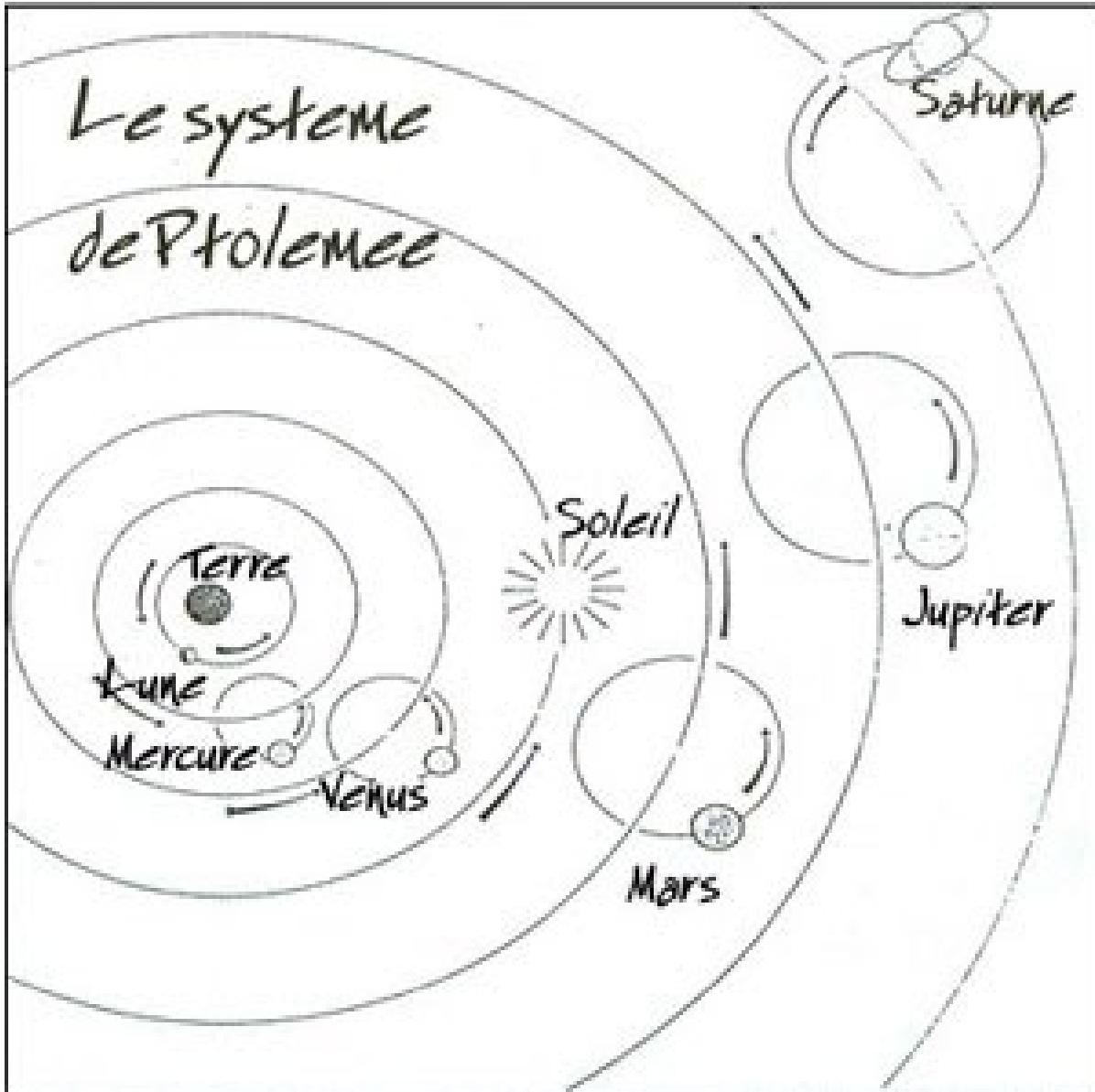
La théorie des épicycles



Apollonius de Perga
240 av. J.-C. -



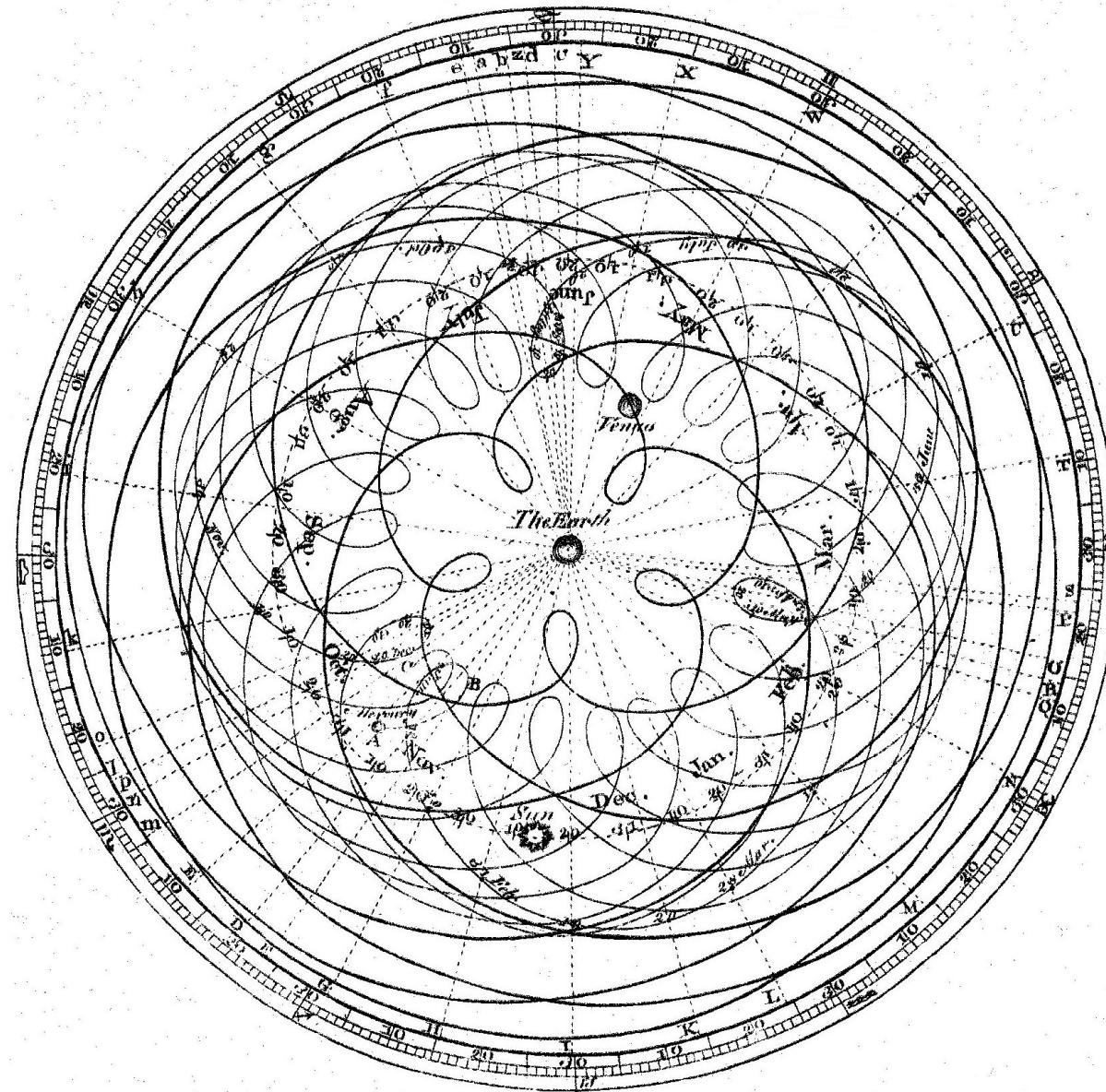
Hipparque
190 – 120 av. J.-C.



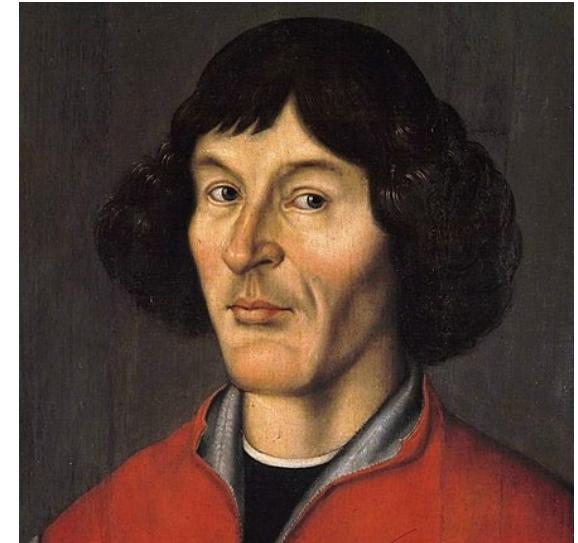
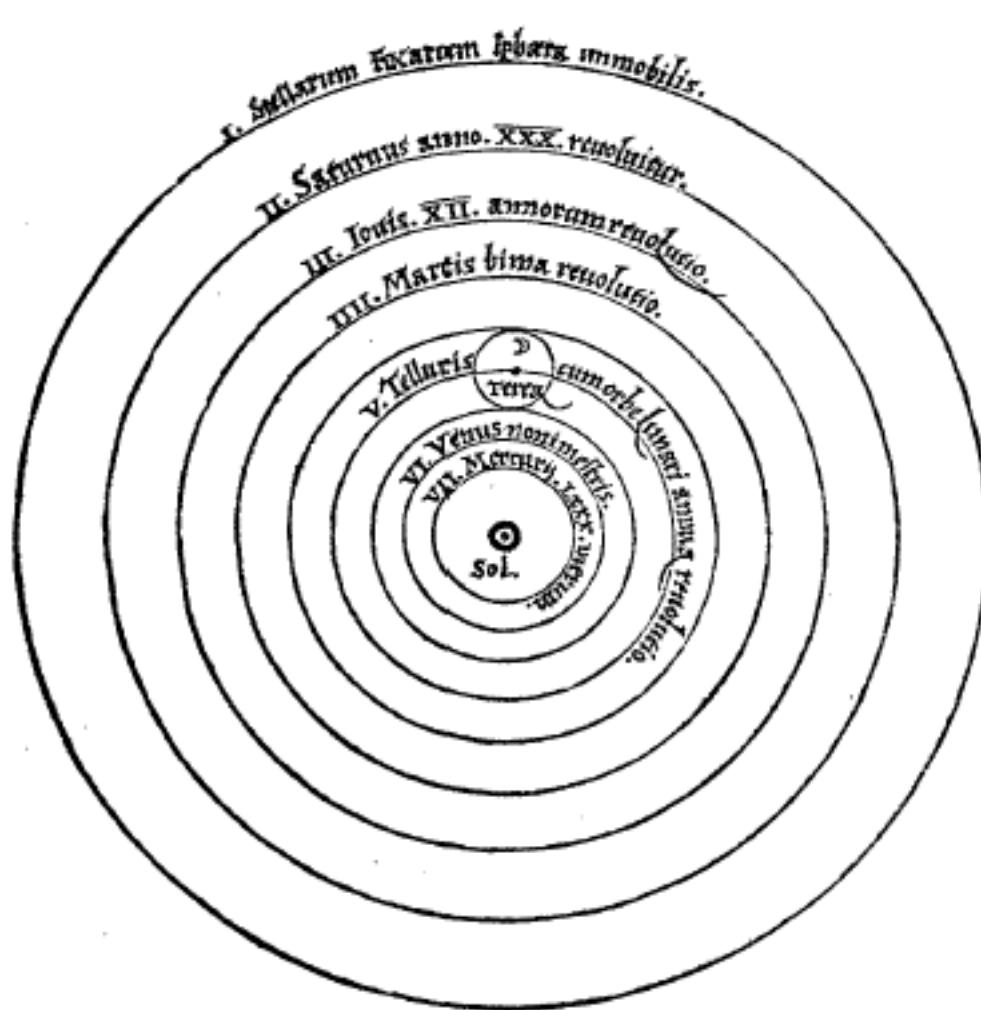
Claude Ptolémée
100 - 168



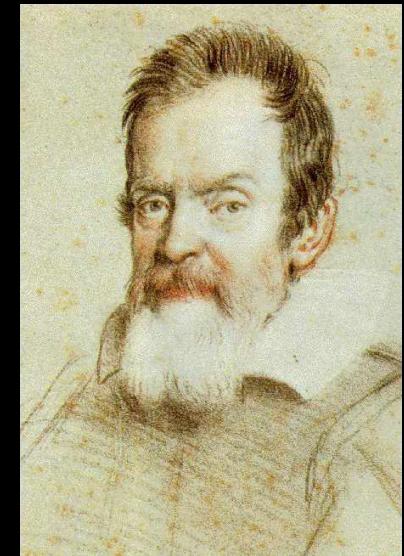
La théorie des épicycles



Système héliocentrique

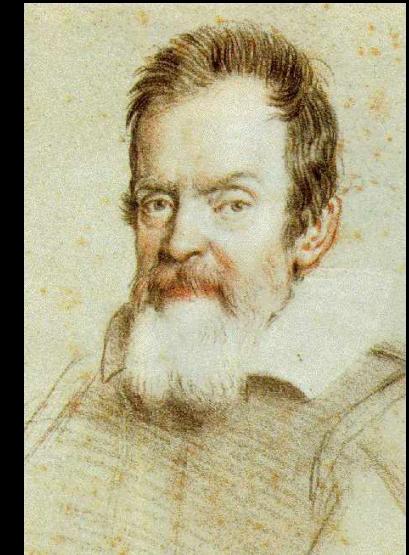


Nicolas Copernic
1473 - 1543



Galilée
1564 – 1642

Les lunes de Jupiter



Galilée
1564 – 1642

Les phases de Venus



27/2/04

17/3/04

22/3/04

27/3/04

3/4/04



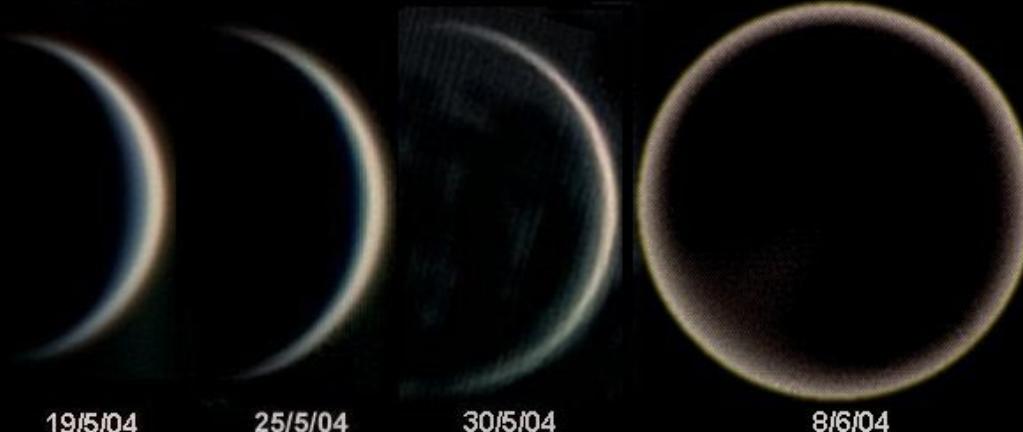
13/4/04

1/5/04

7/5/04

11/5/04

16/5/04



19/5/04

25/5/04

30/5/04

8/6/04

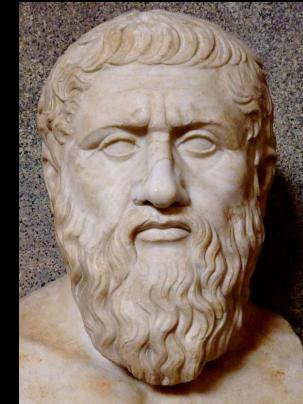
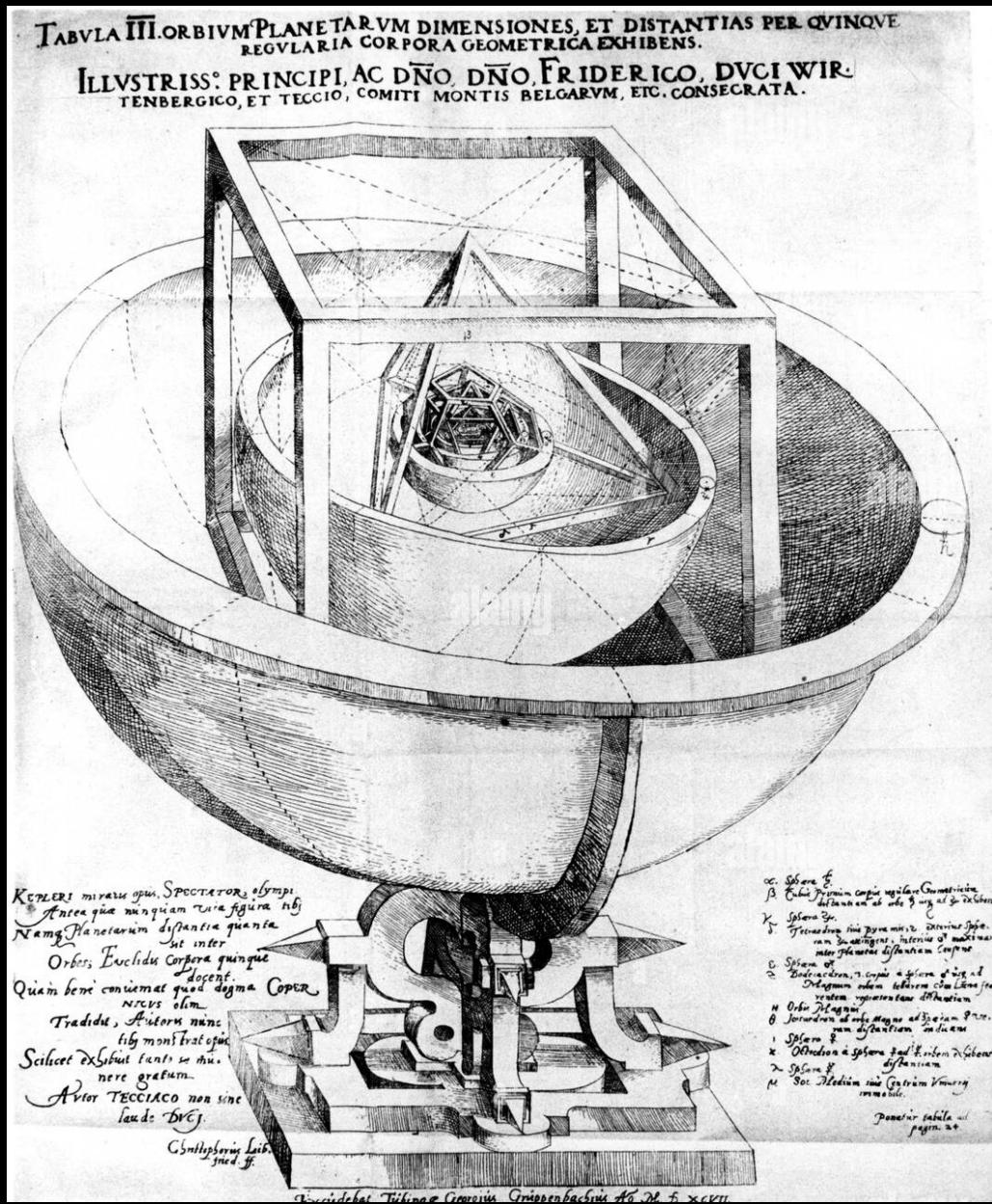


Galilée
1564 – 1642



Galilée
1564 – 1642

Kepler et les cinq solides de Platon

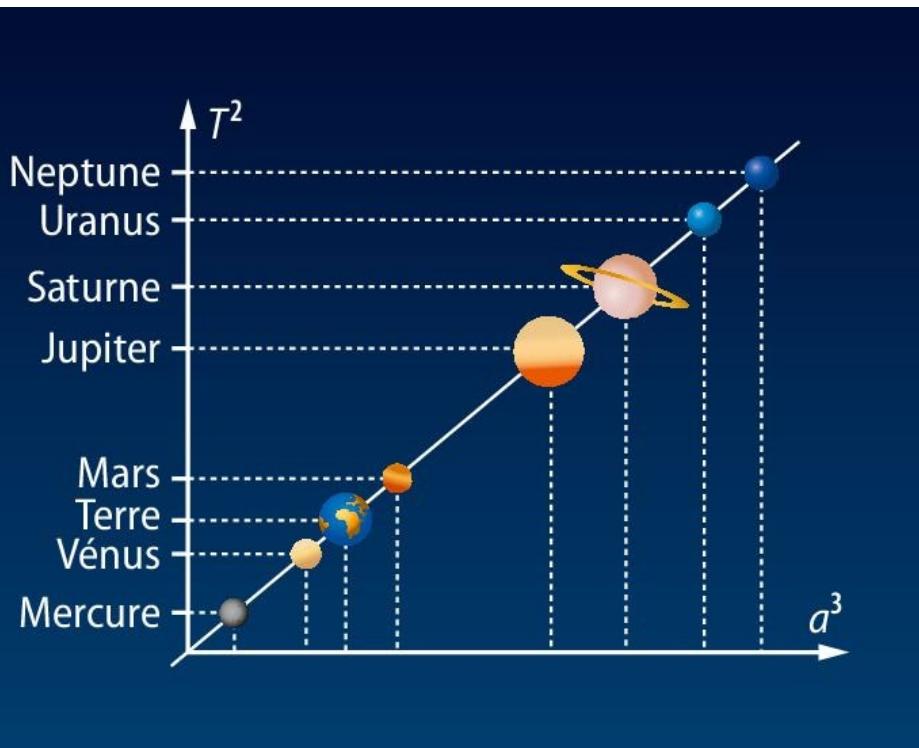
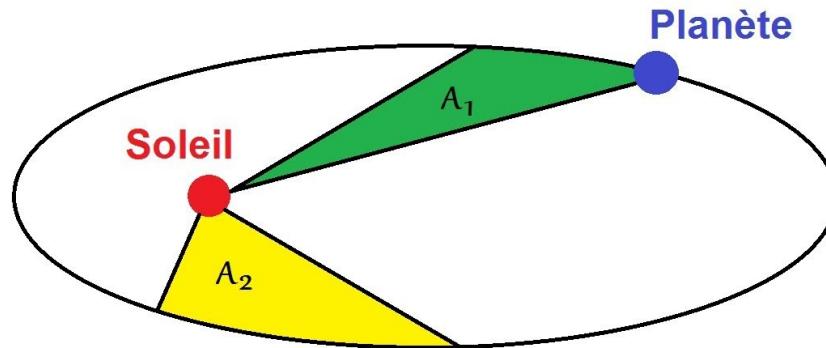


Platon
428 – 348 av. J.-C.



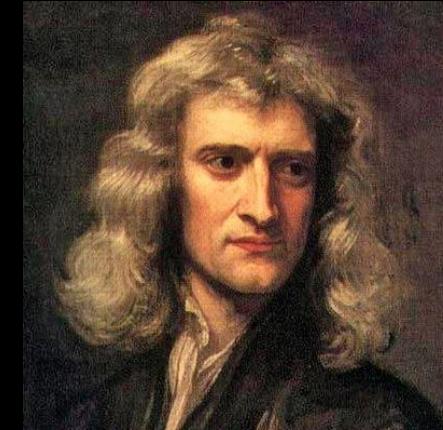
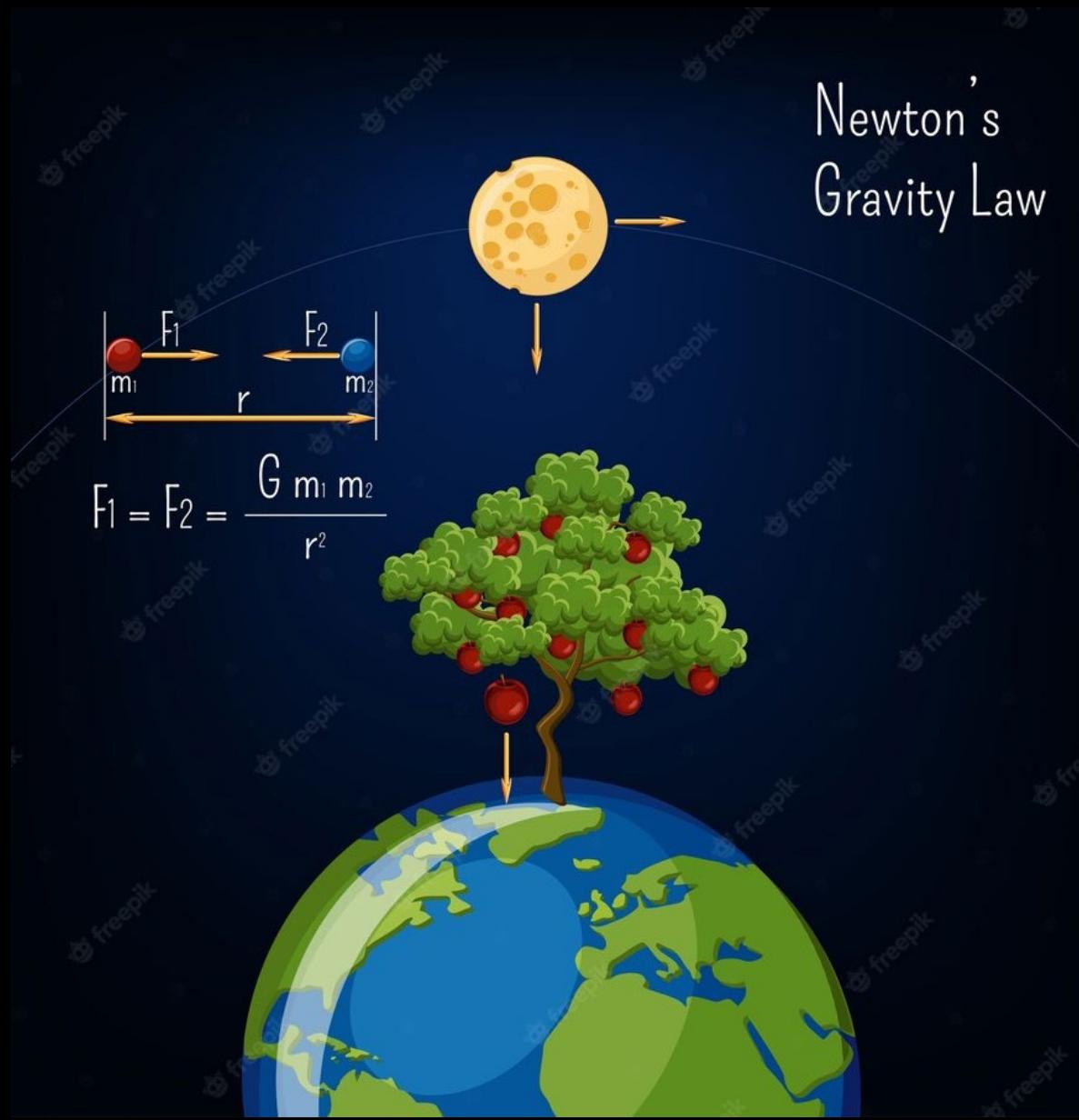
Johannes Kepler
1571 - 1630

Les trajectoires des planètes: des ellipses



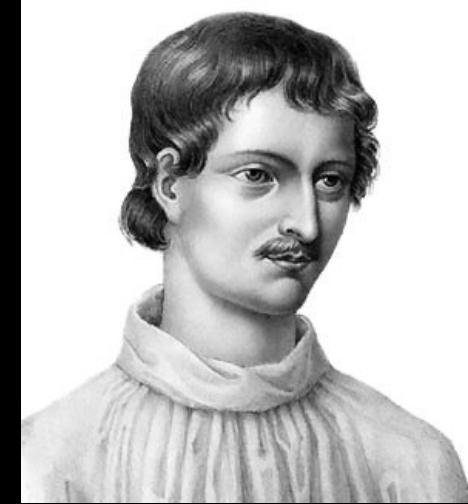
Johannes Kepler
1571 - 1630

La gravité



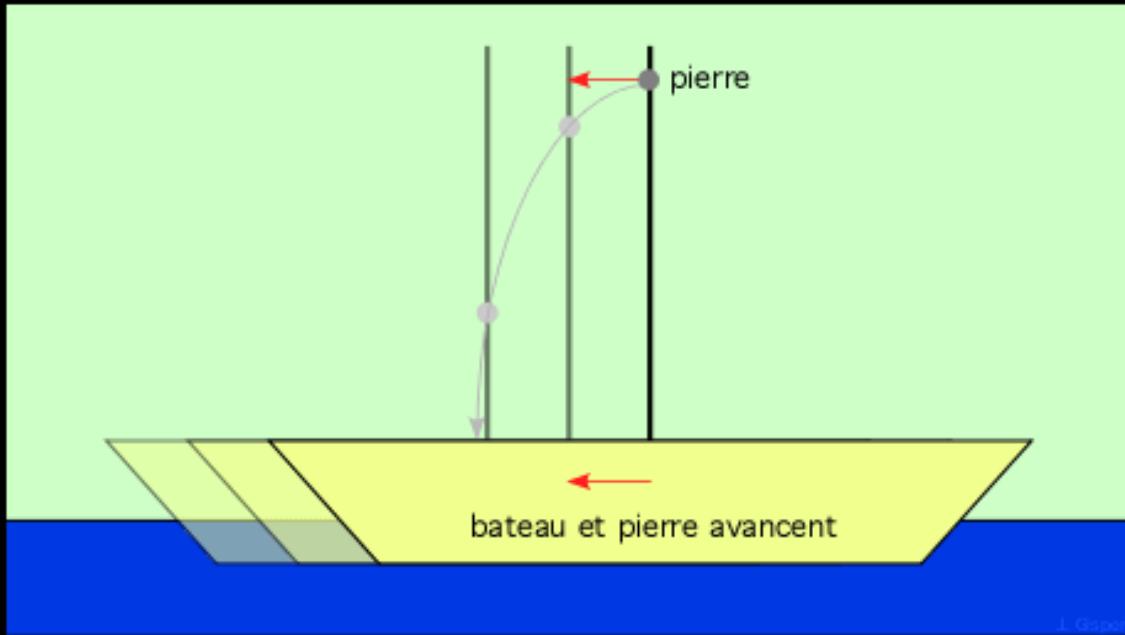
Isaac Newton
1642 - 1727

Les étoiles: des soleils ?
L'univers: infini ?



Giordano Bruno
1548 – 1600

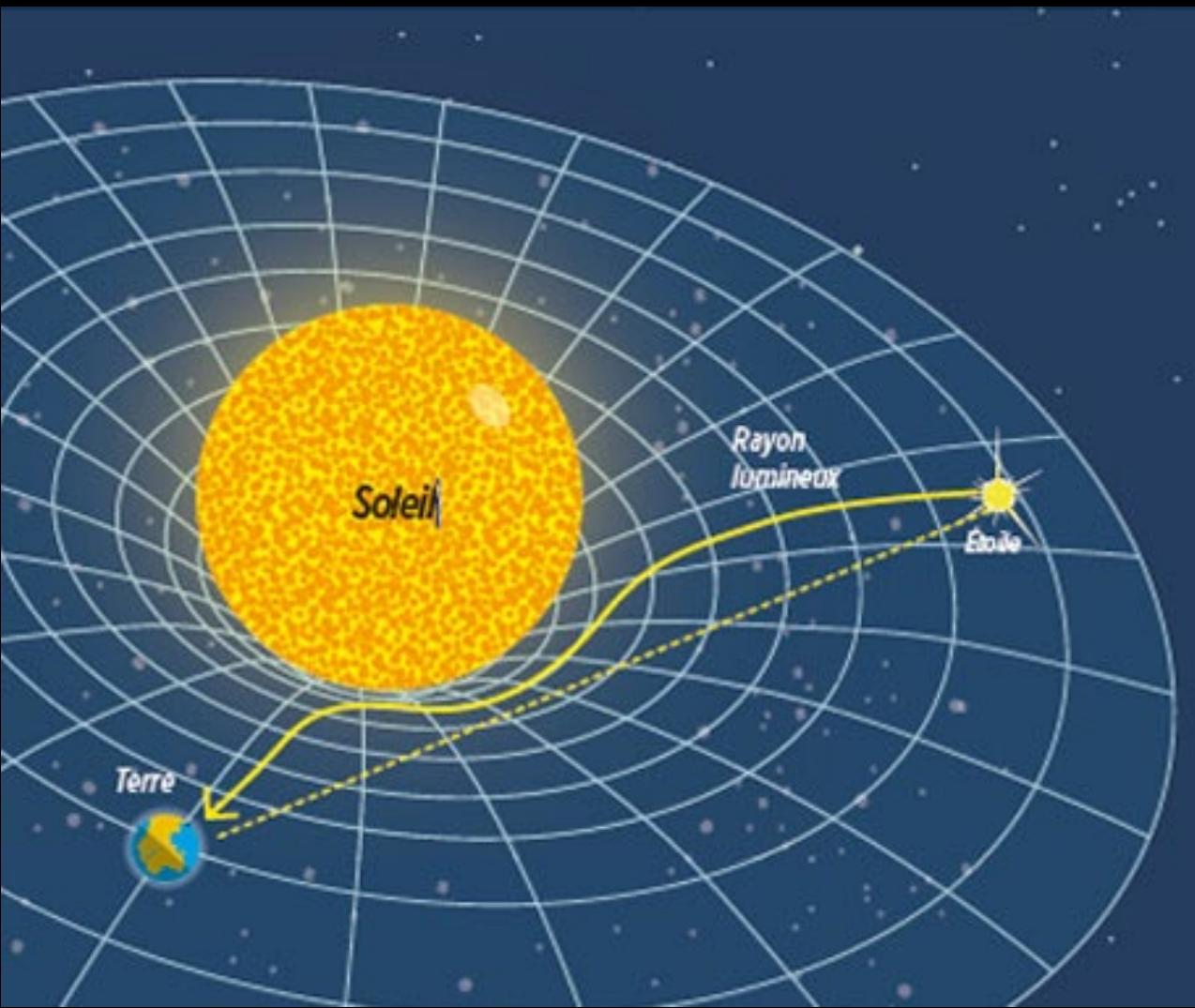
Le principe de relativité (« galiléenne »)



Giordano Bruno
1548 – 1600

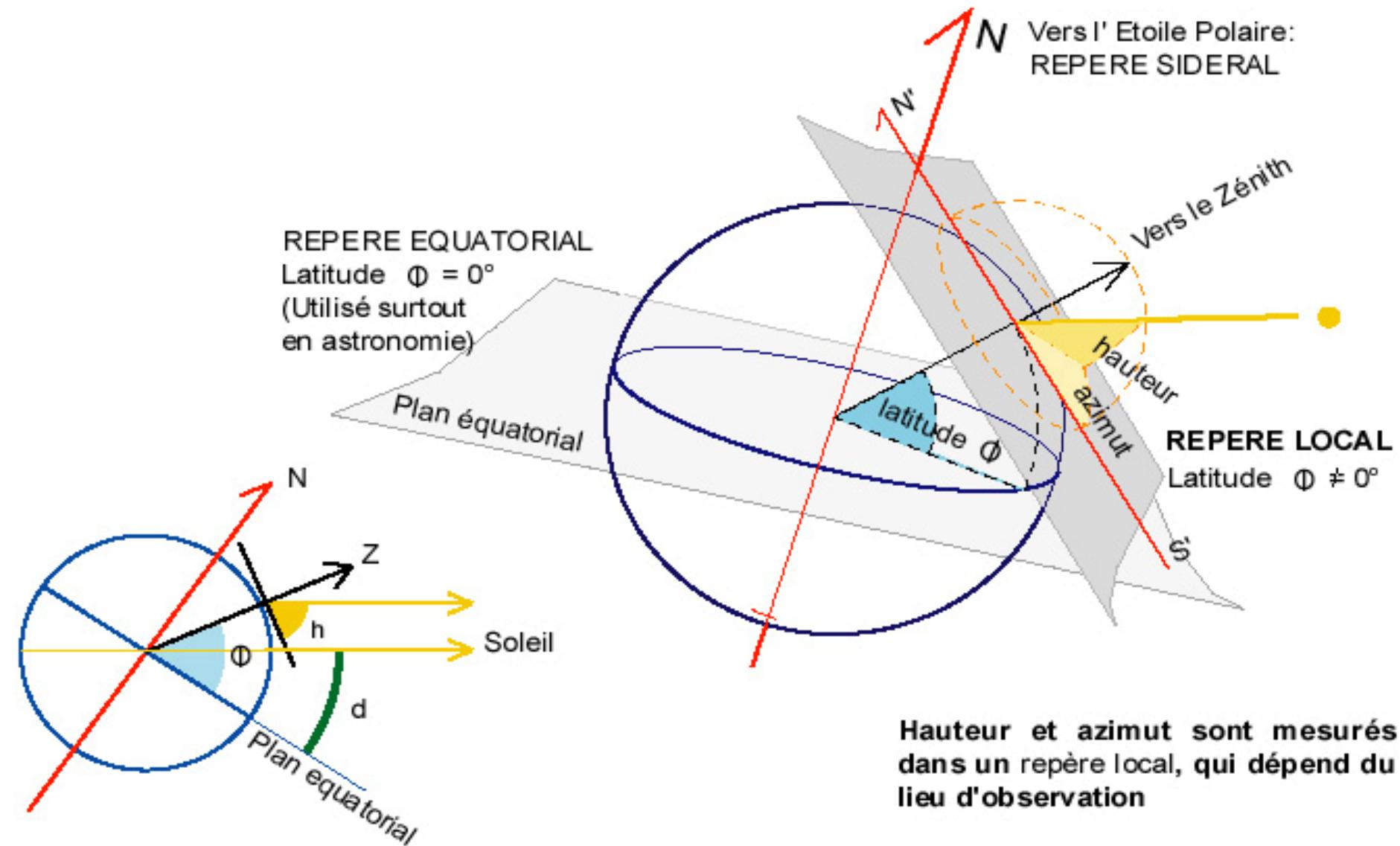
le bateau et la terre sont tous les deux des référentiels valables pour la description du mouvement relatif

Théorie de la relativité générale



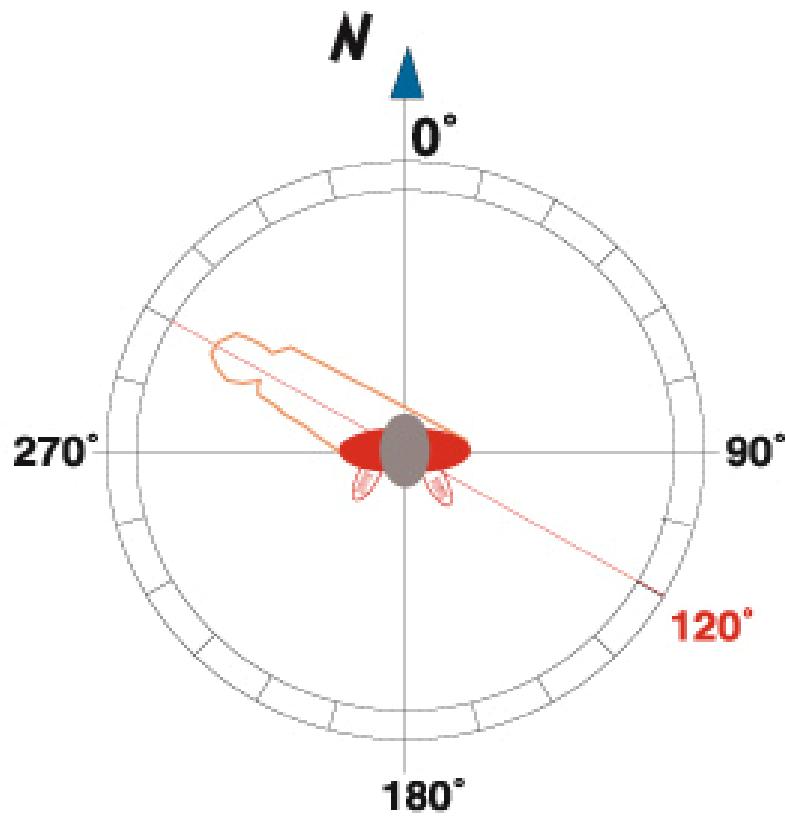
Albert Einstein
1879 - 1955

Le soleil

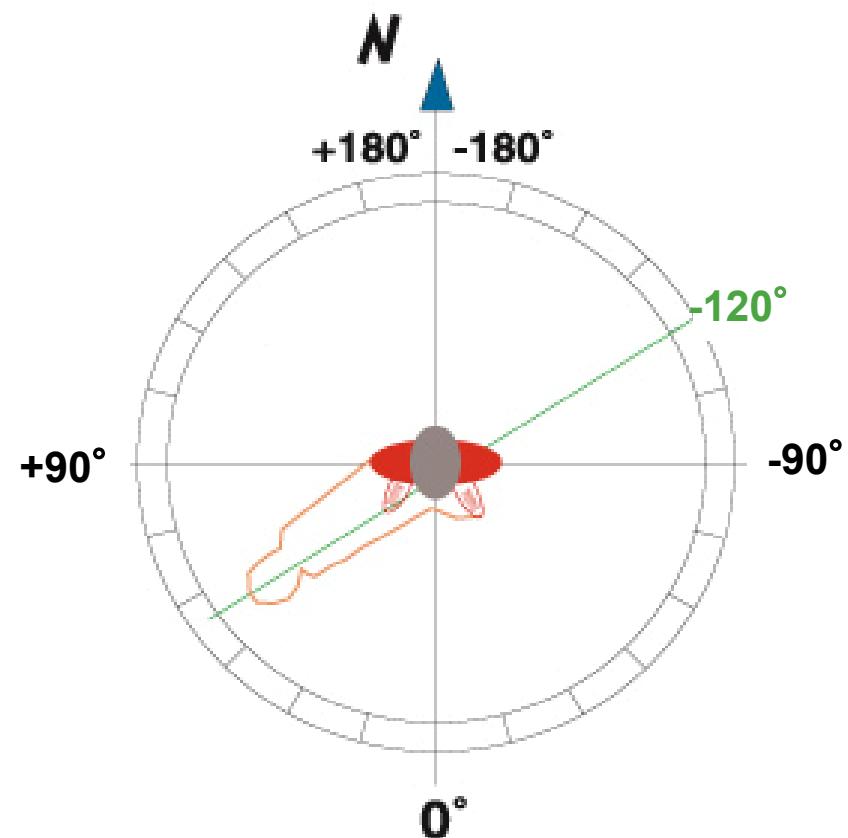


Repère local & Repère équatorial

Le soleil



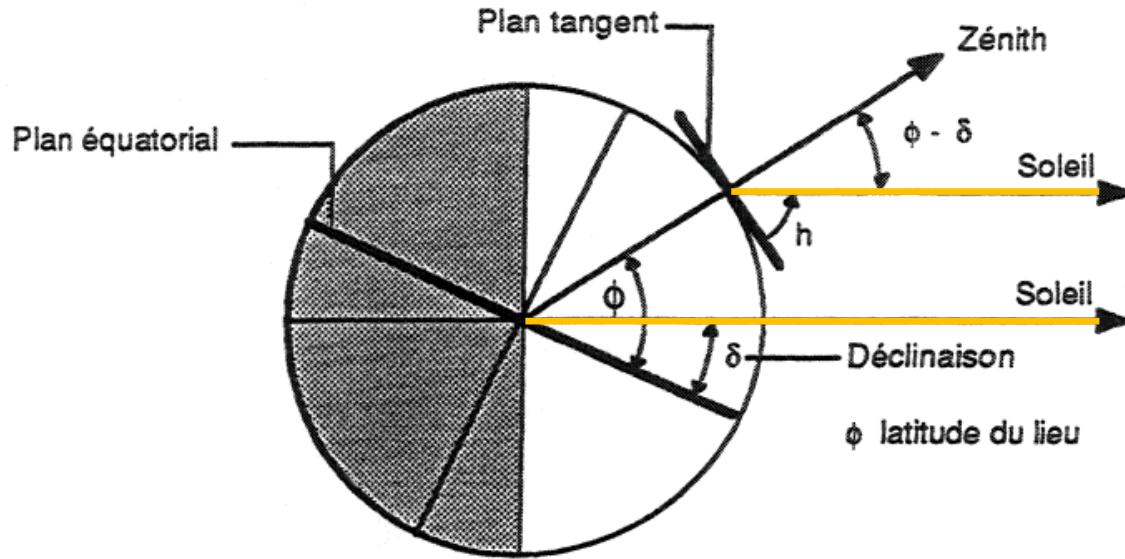
*Convention d'azimut utilisée en
astronomie, navigation et
météorologie
(repère: Nord géographique ou
magnétique)*



*Convention d'azimut utilisée pour
architecture solaire
(repère: midi solaire)*

Conventions d'azimut

Le soleil

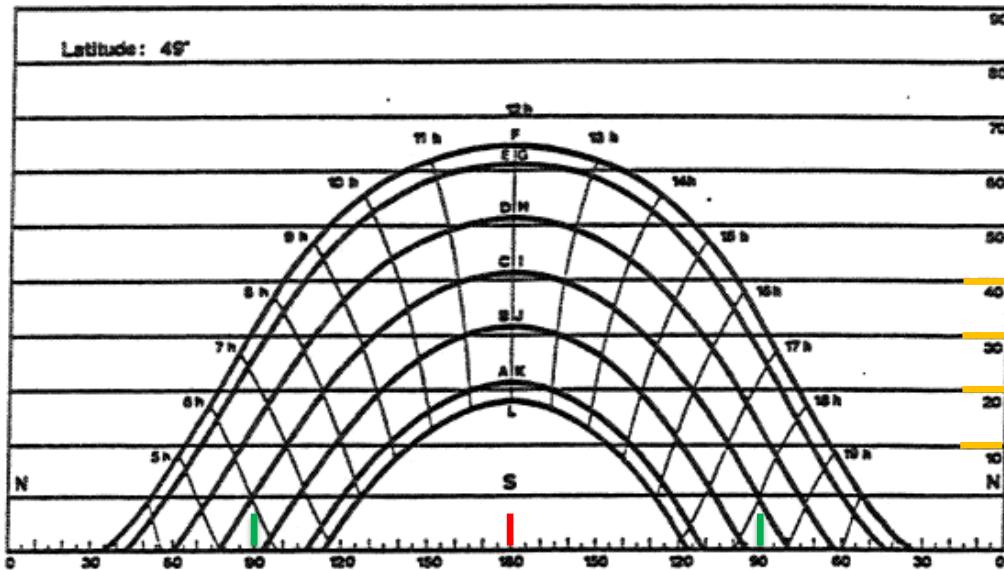


Hauteur du Soleil à midi

Les triangles semblables permettent d'établir la relation h (midi vrai) = $90^\circ - \phi + \delta$.

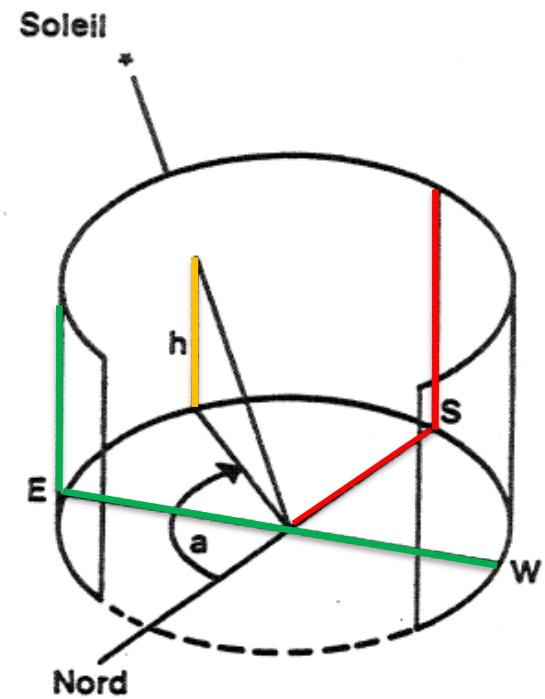
Hauteur du soleil à midi (Poly/Fig.1.2.1)

Le soleil



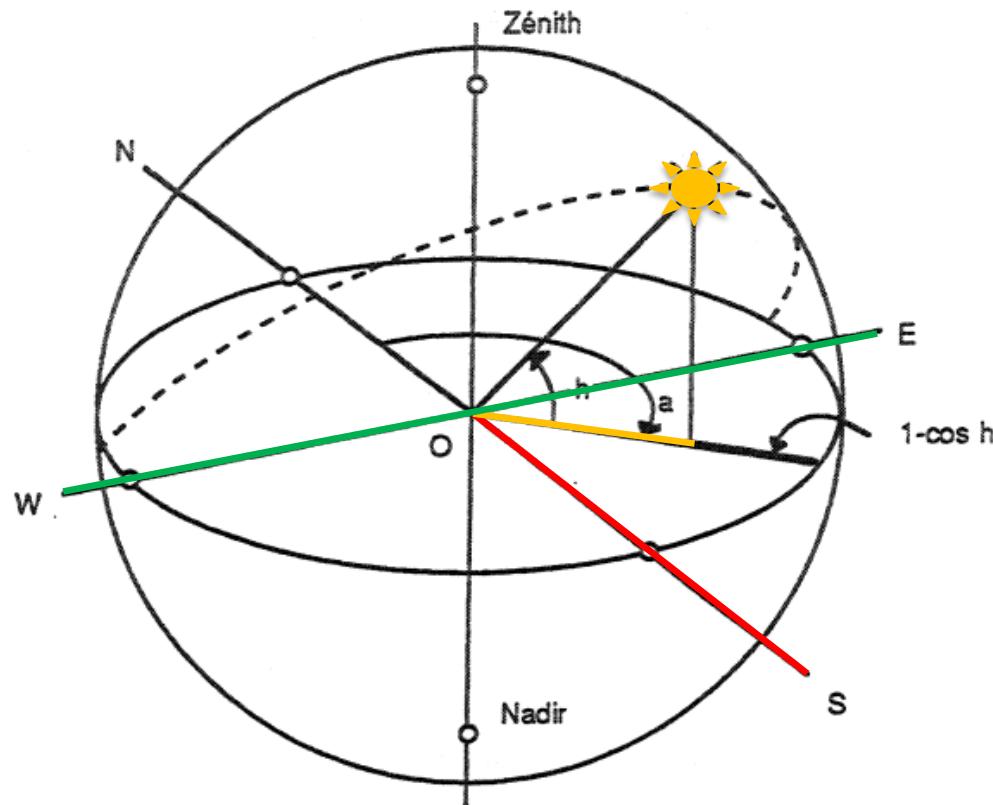
Projection pseudo-cylindrique.

L'échelle des hauteurs est linéarisée, ce qui provoque une déformation de la course solaire, surtout sensible aux basses latitudes.



L'observateur placé au point O observe le mouvement du Soleil à travers un cylindre de rayon unité.

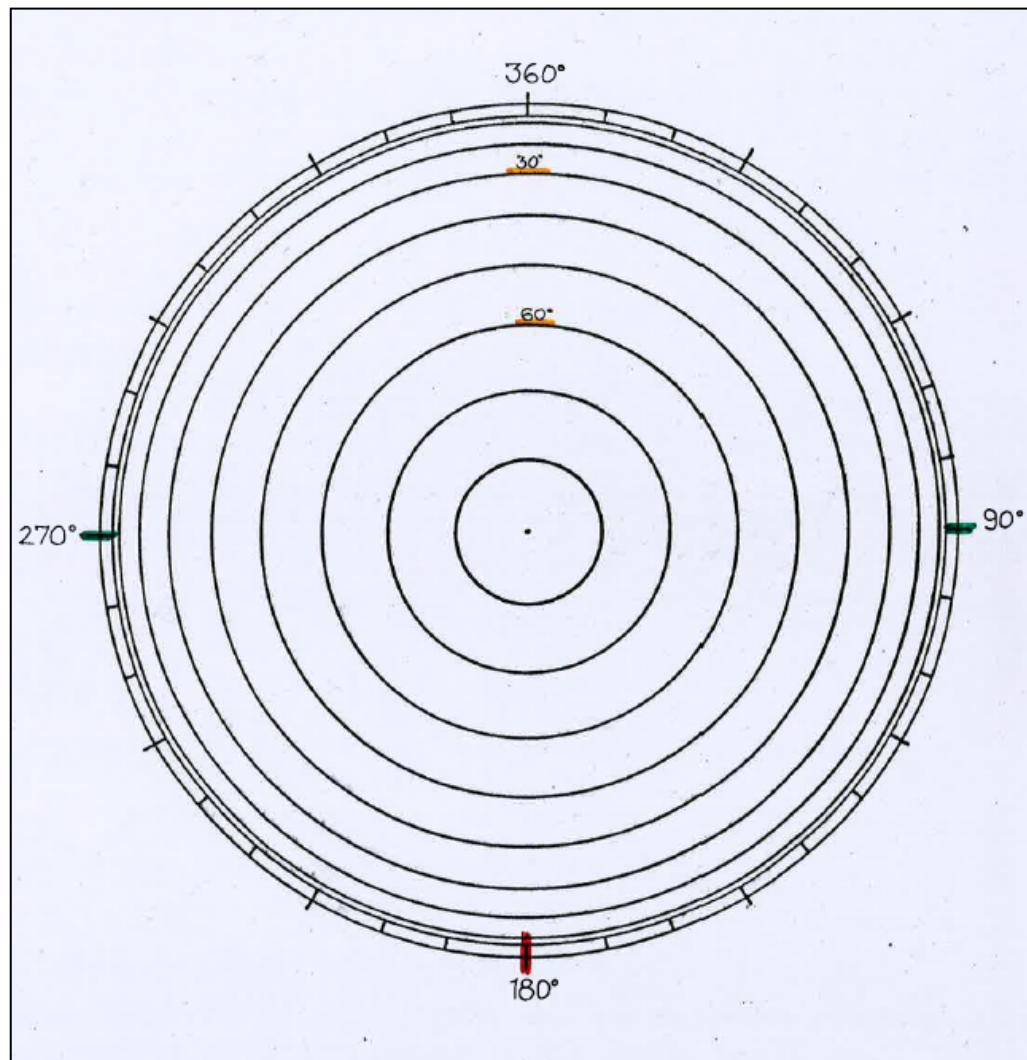
Le soleil



Projection orthogonale.

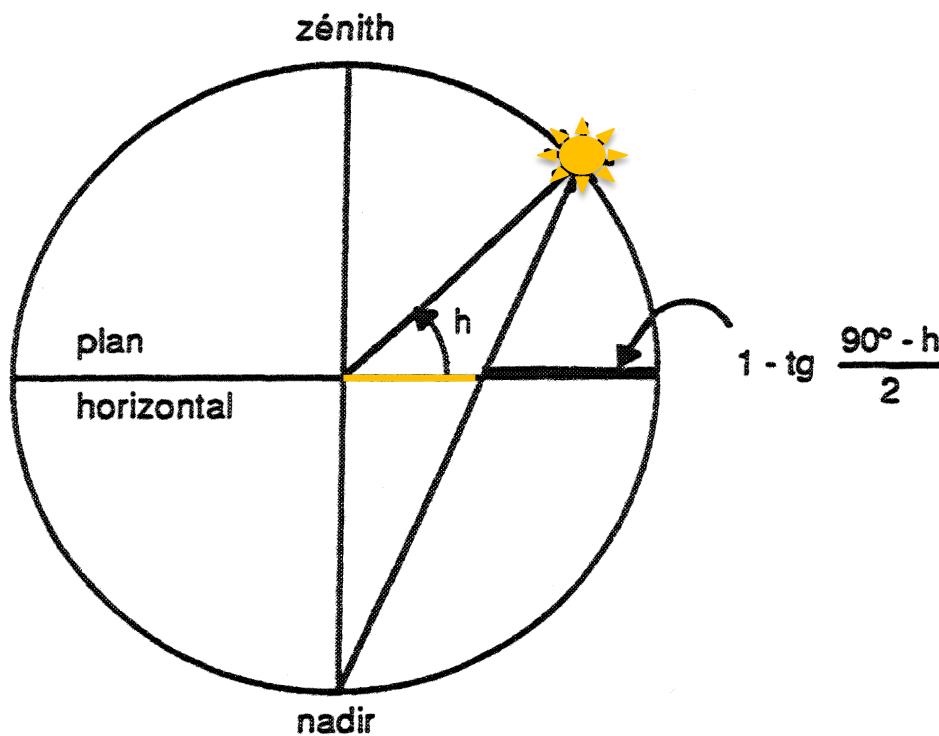
La voûte céleste est projetée sur une sphère unité. Le segment $1 - \cos h$ représente la hauteur h .

Le soleil



Projection orthogonale

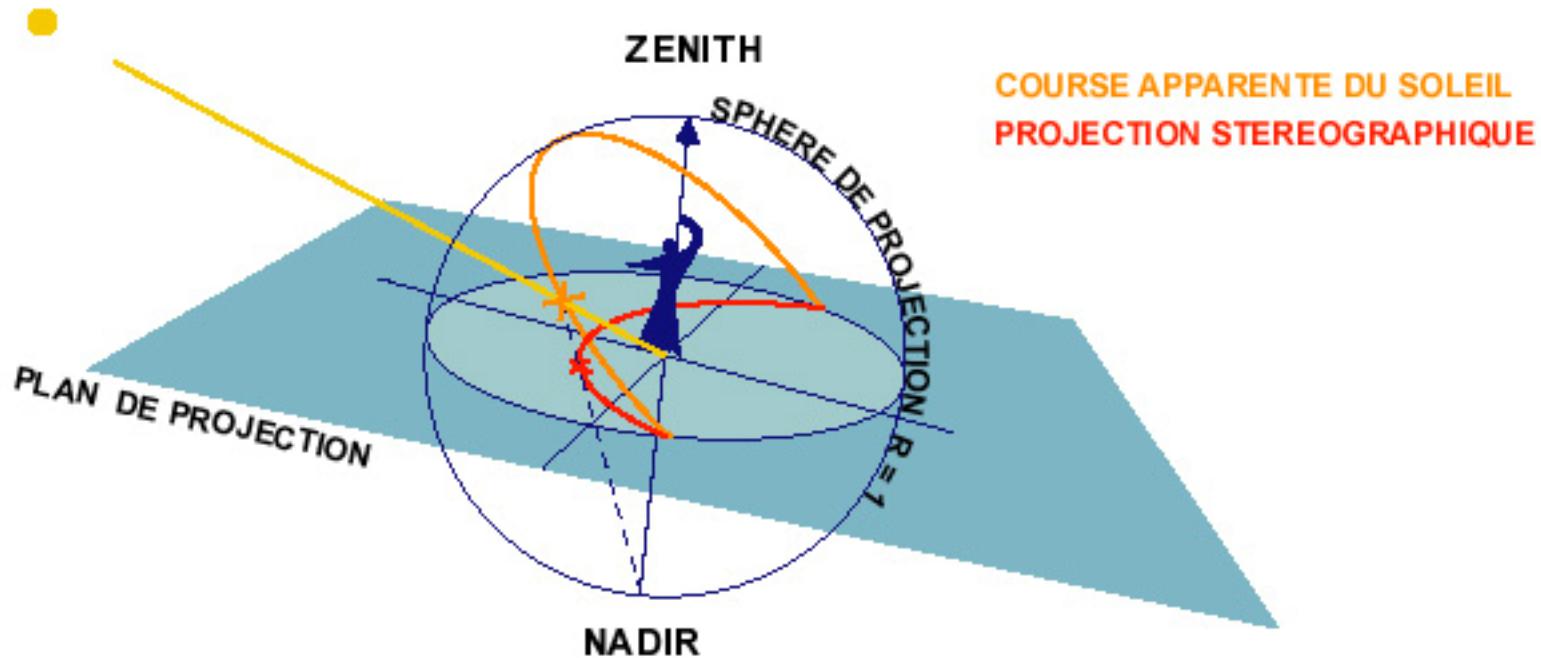
Le soleil



Projection stéréographique.

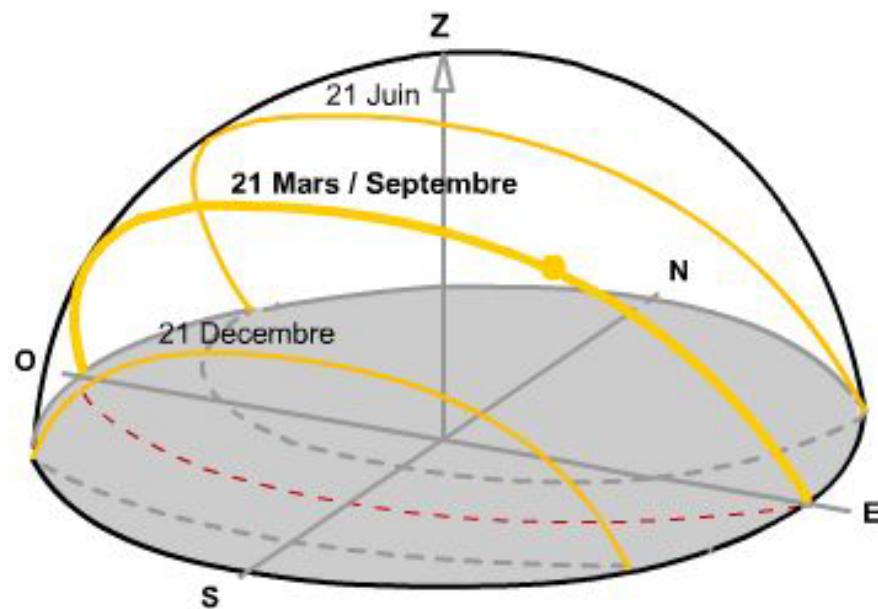
Le segment $1 - \text{tg } (90^\circ - h)/2$ représente la hauteur h .

Le soleil

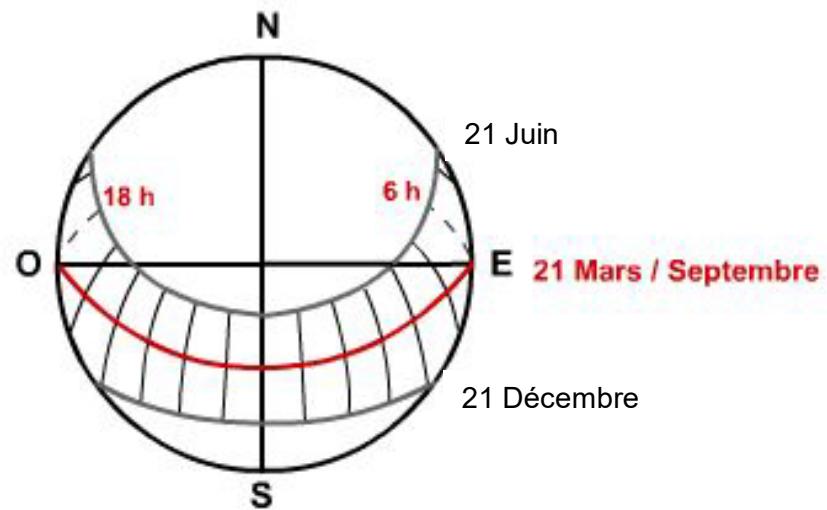


Zénith & Nadir

Le soleil



Mouvement apparent du Soleil
Latitude 46° Nord



Projection stéréographique

Course solaire