# Chapitre 5 La Lune

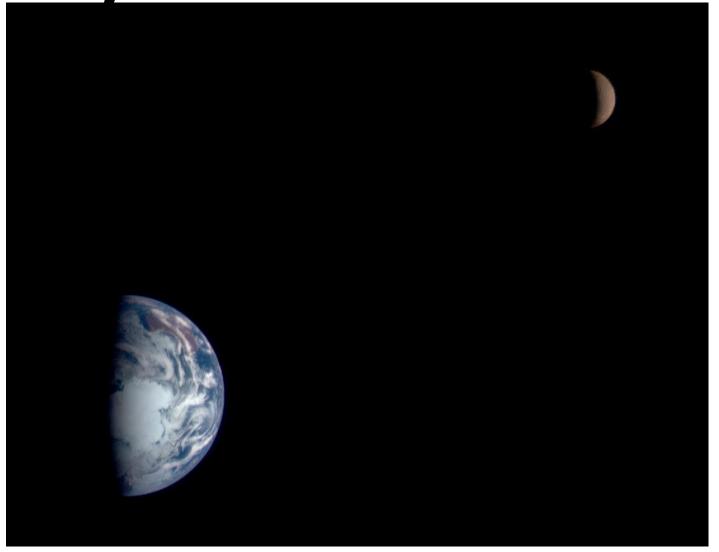
#### La Lune

Satellite naturel de la Terre

Diamètre: 3.475 km (Terre 12.756 km)

Distance moyenne / Terre: 384.400 km

### Le système Terre-Lune



Vu par la sonde NEAR à une distance de 400.000 km

#### Distance Terre-Lune

Varie de 356.375 km à 406.720 km (Tailles et distance respectées)

#### Distance Terre-Lune

En voiture, à 100 km/h de moyenne Sans interruption, un aller prendrait 6 mois

#### La Lune

Révolution 27 1/3 jours

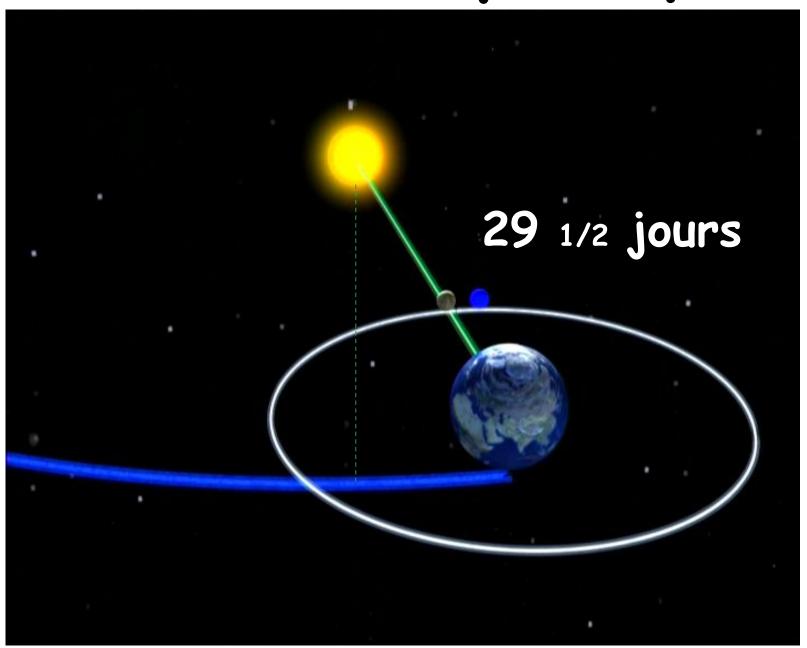
Rotation 27 1/3 jours

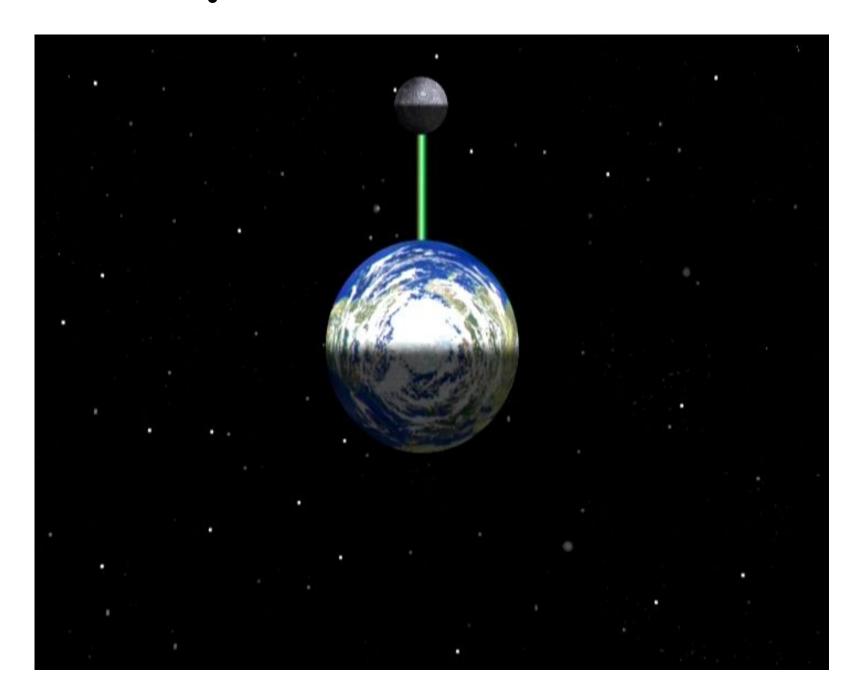
Temps entre 2 nouvelles lunes 29 1/2 jours (révolution synodique)

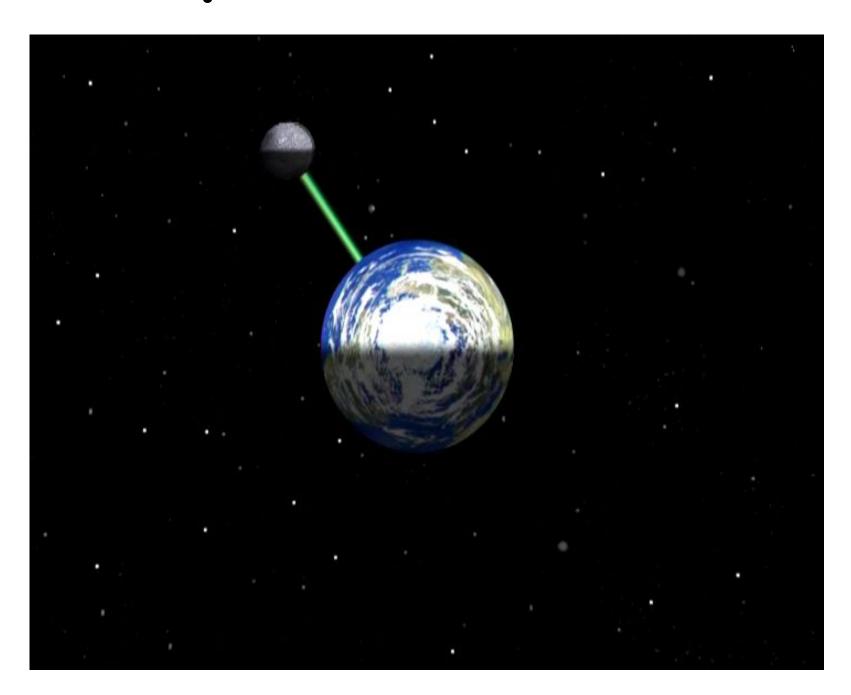
#### Révolution sidérale

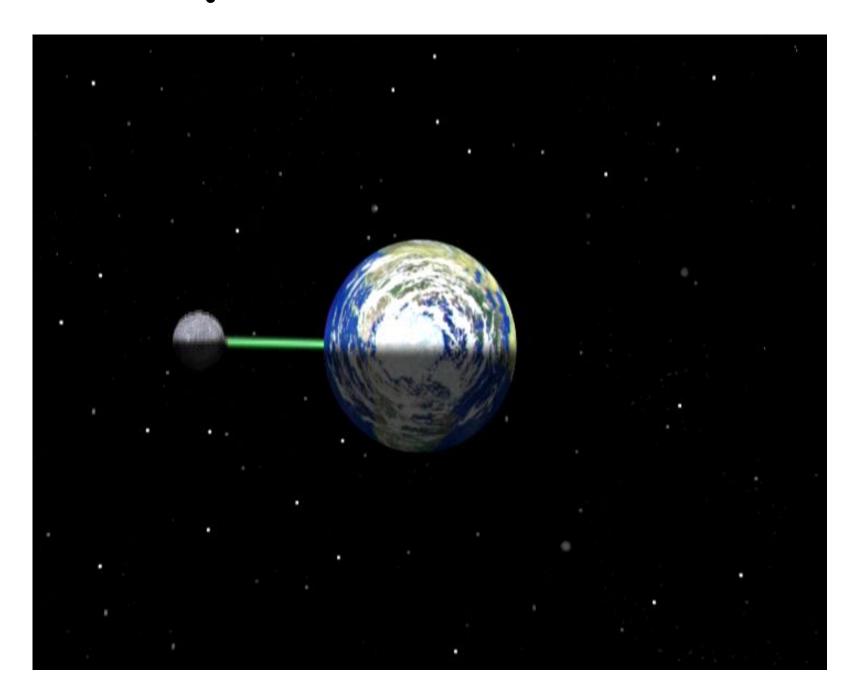


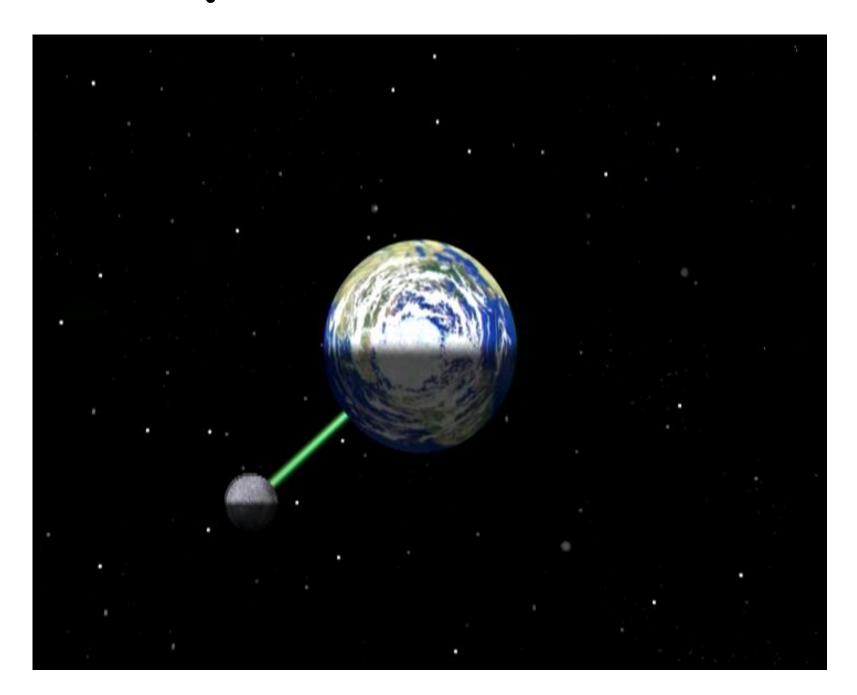
# Révolution synodique

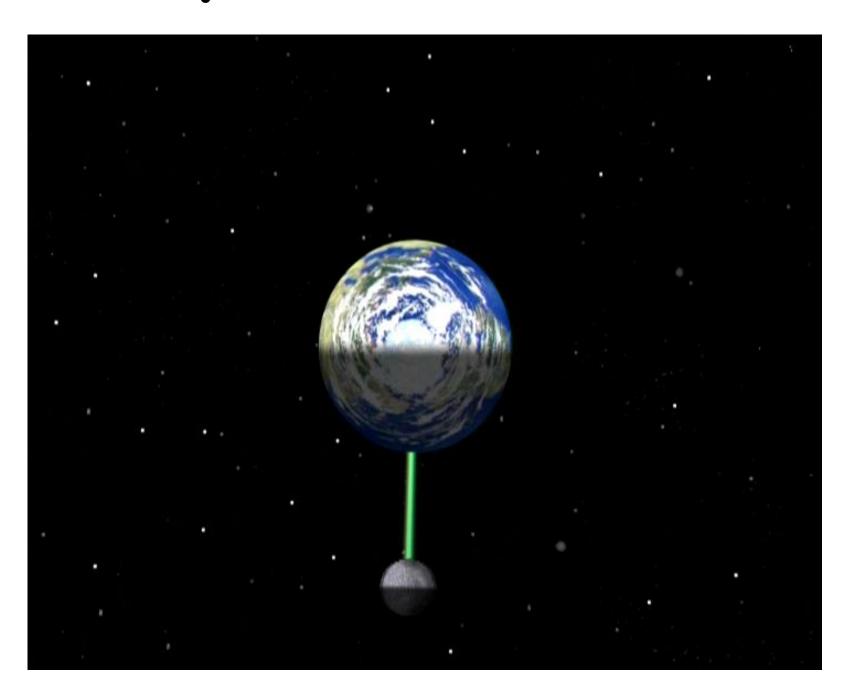


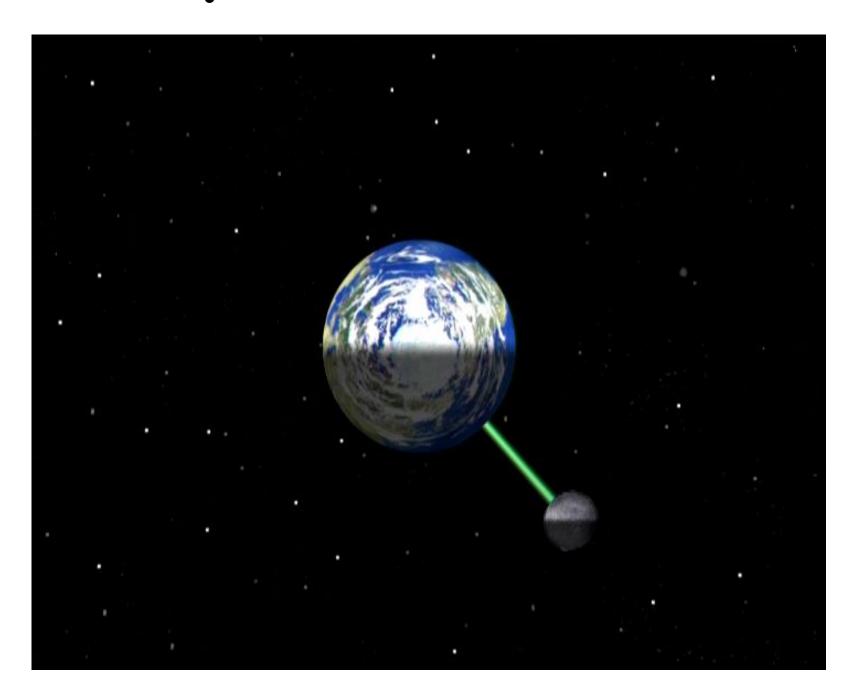


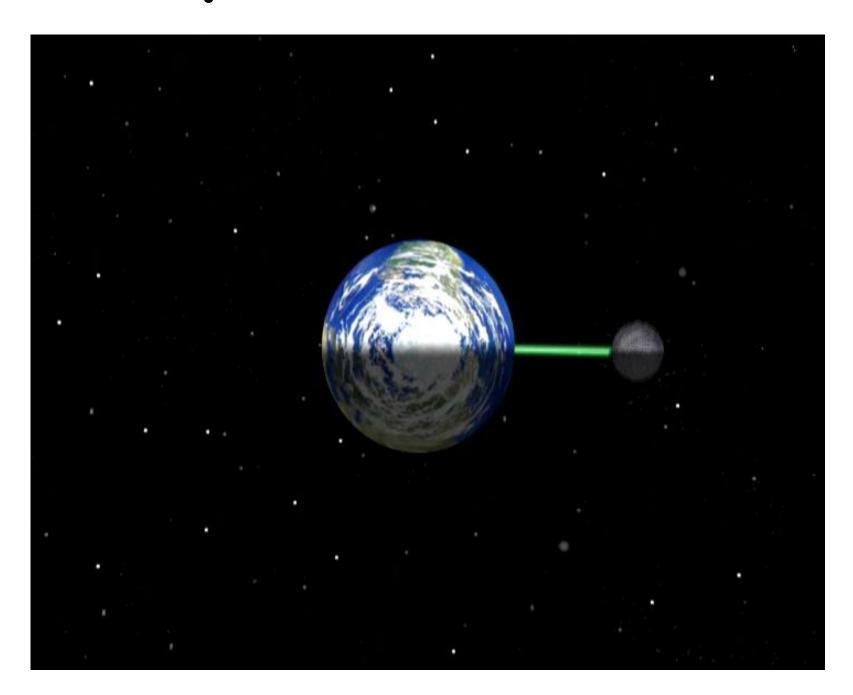


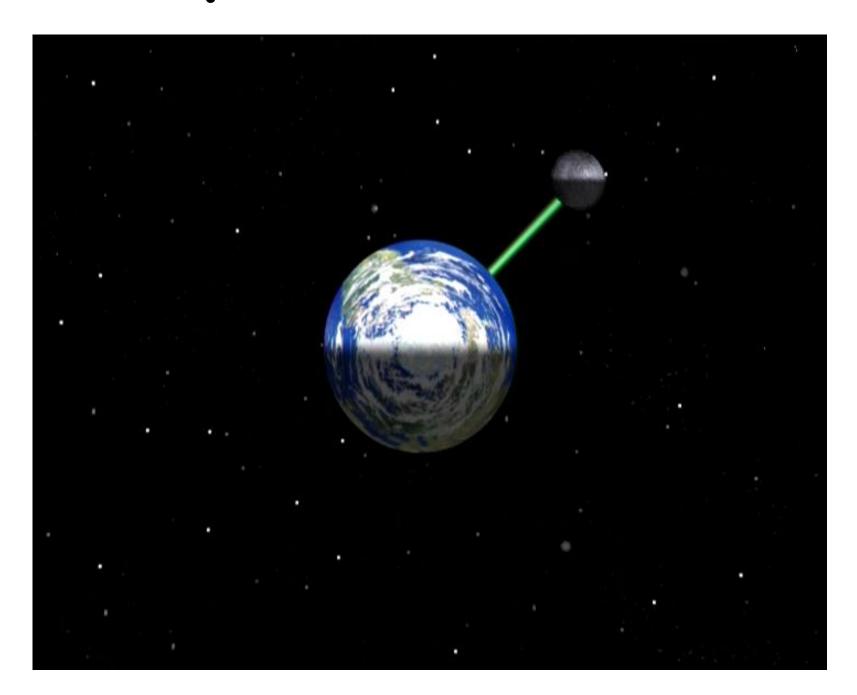


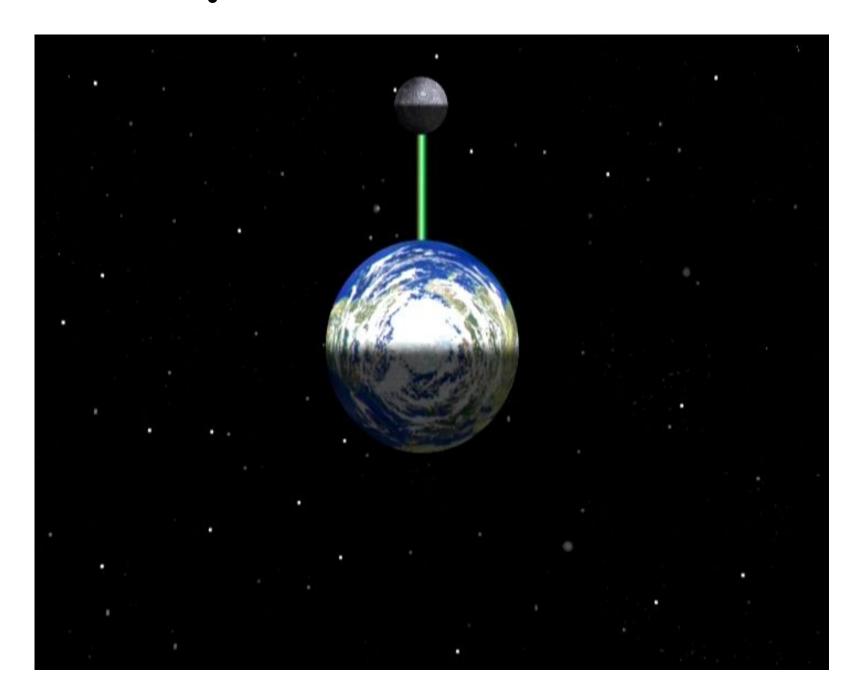


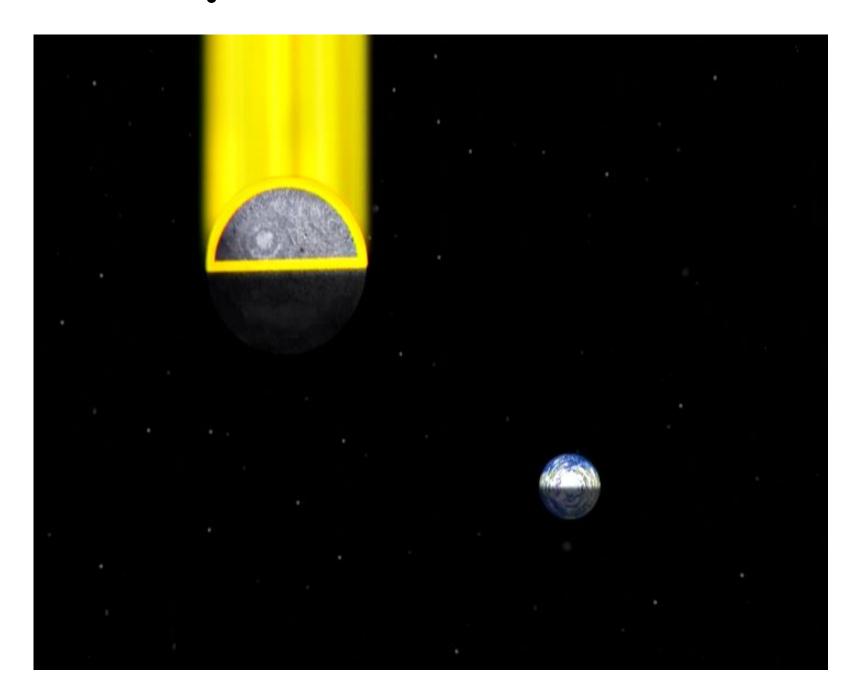


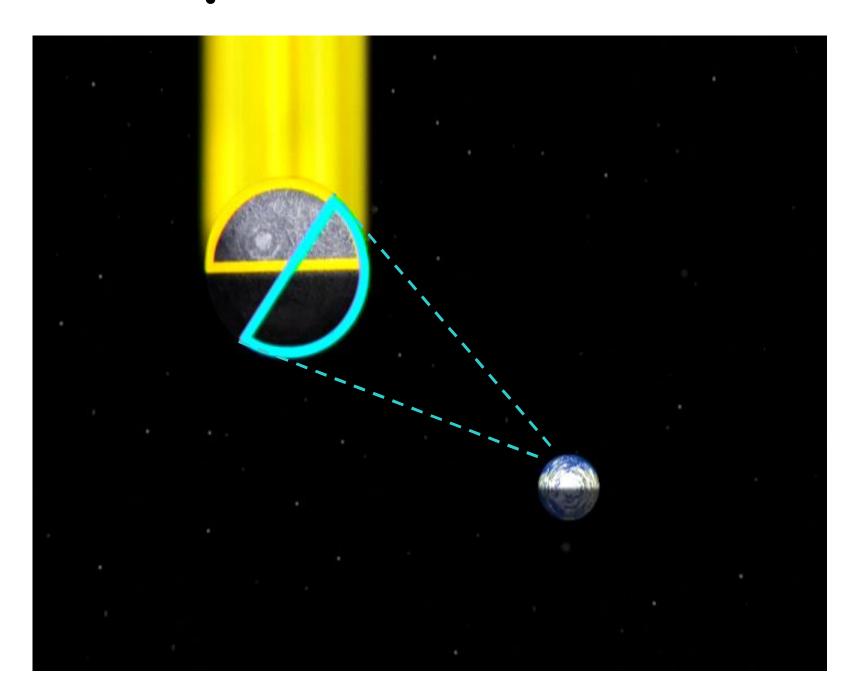


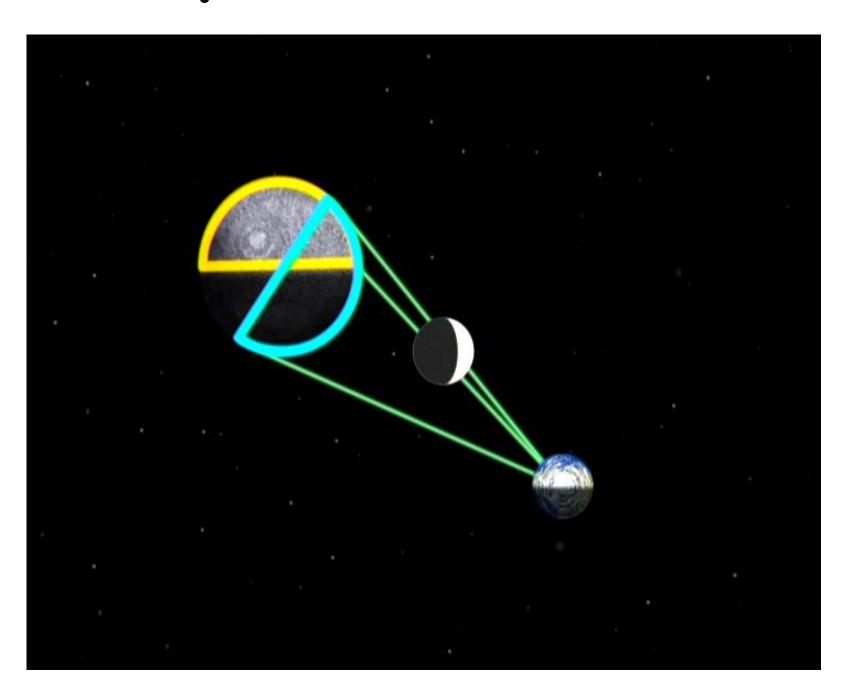


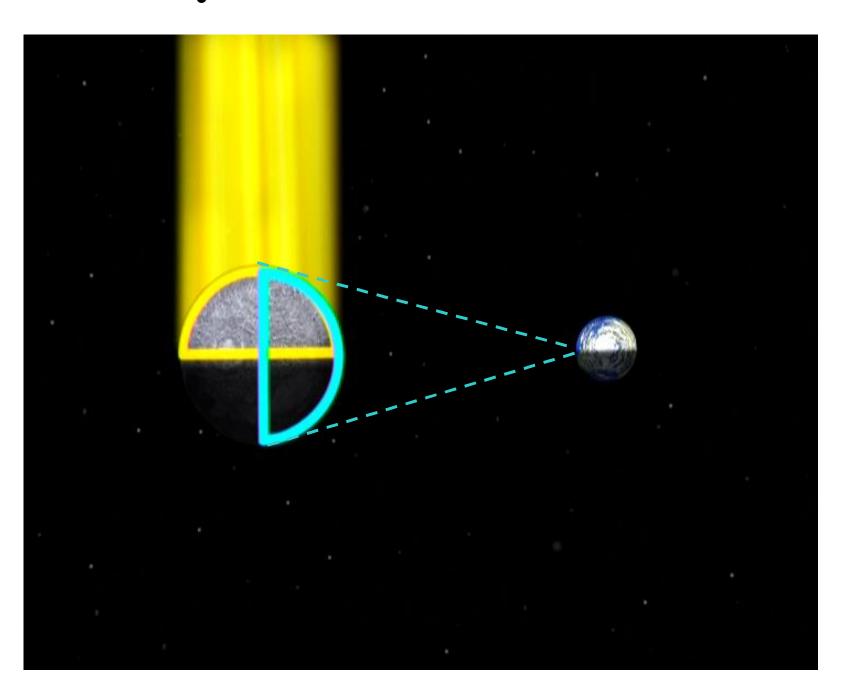


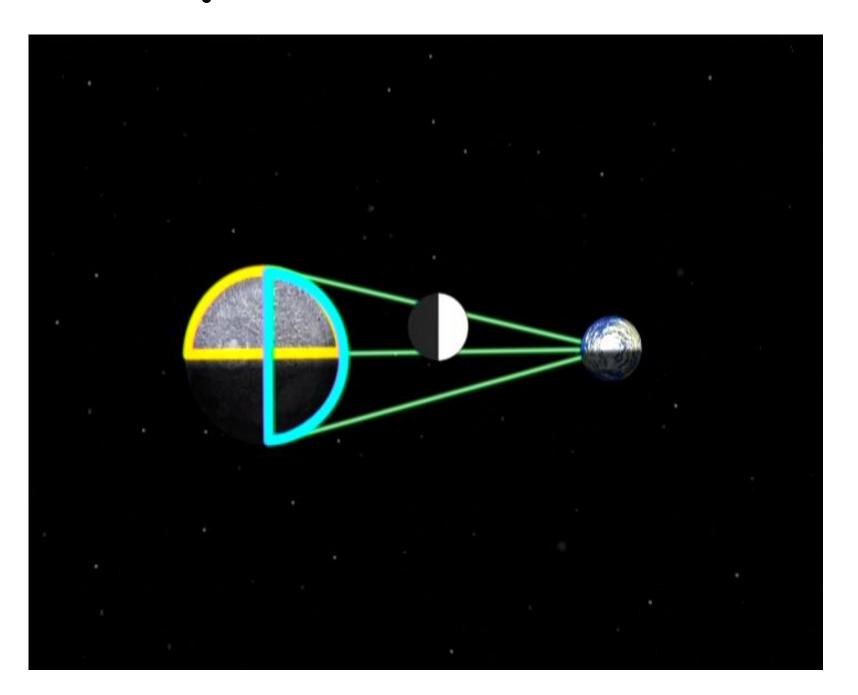


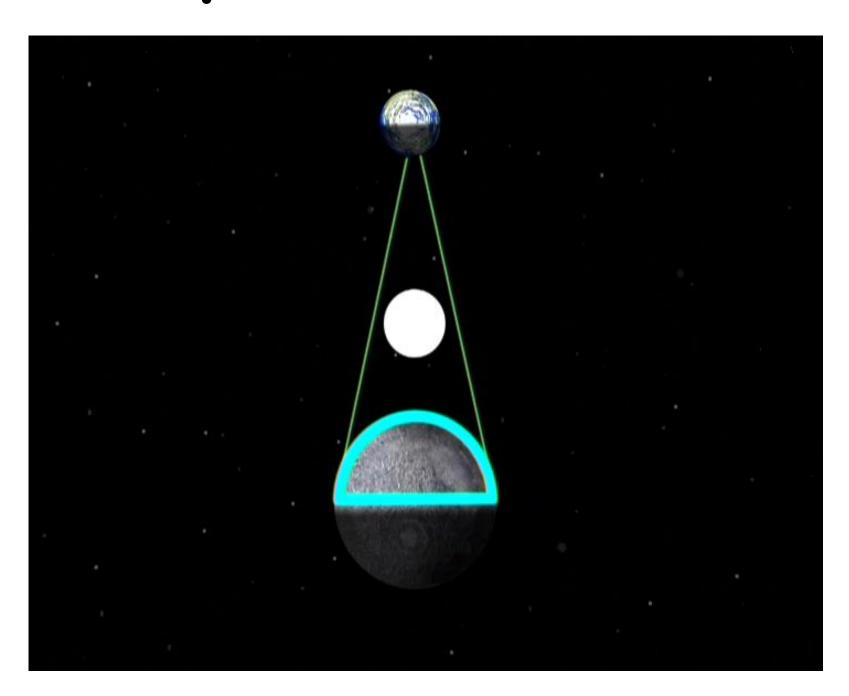


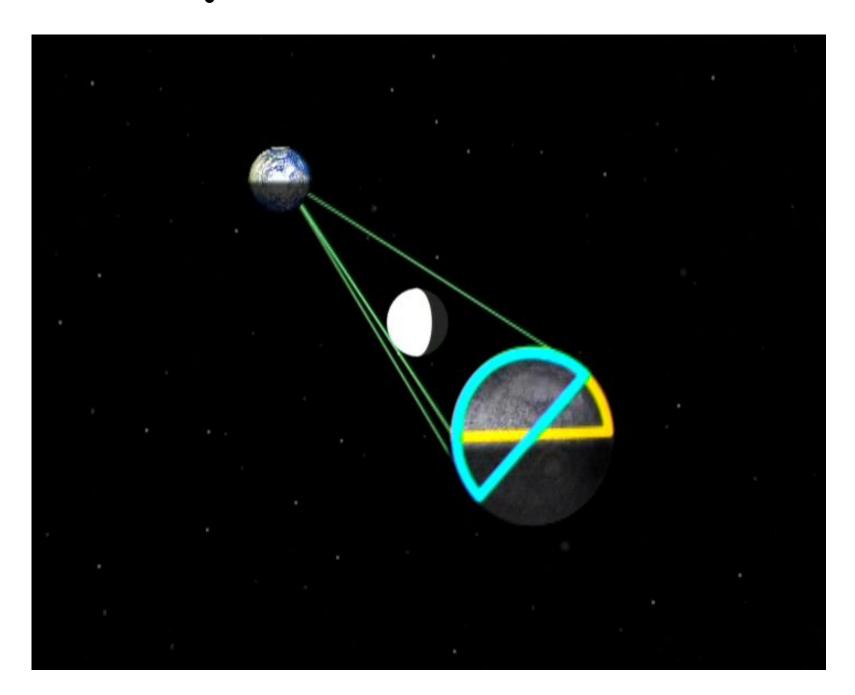


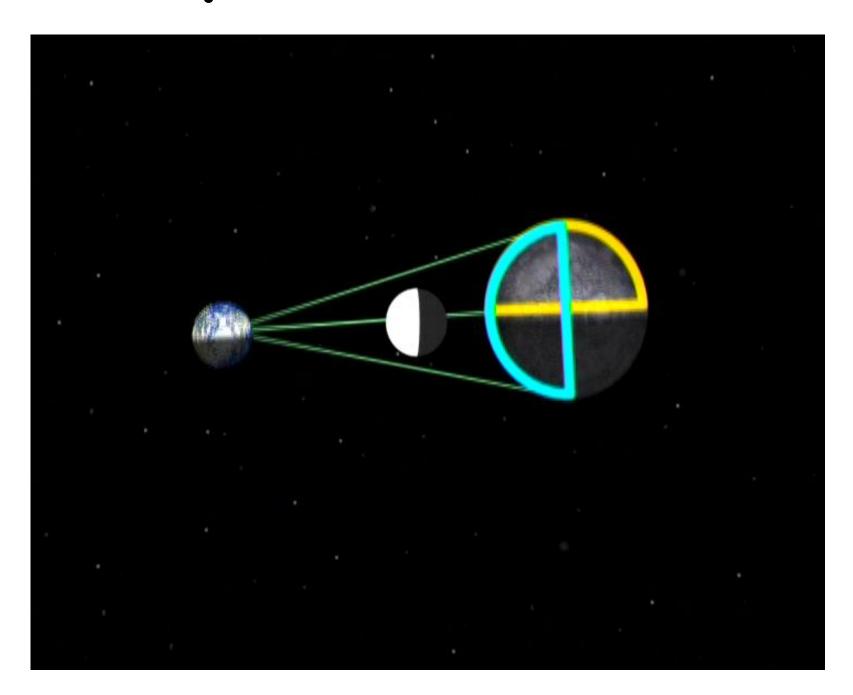


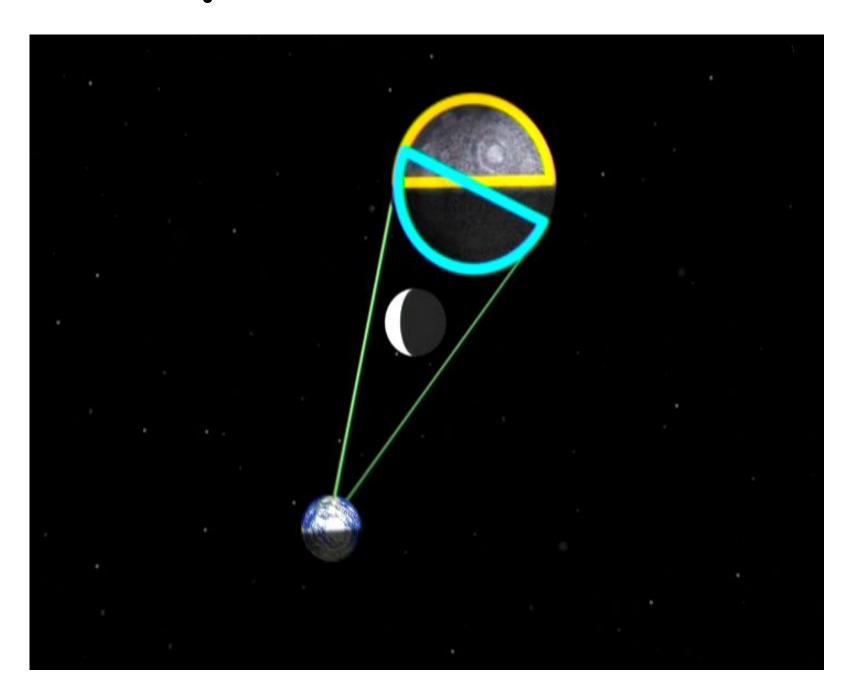


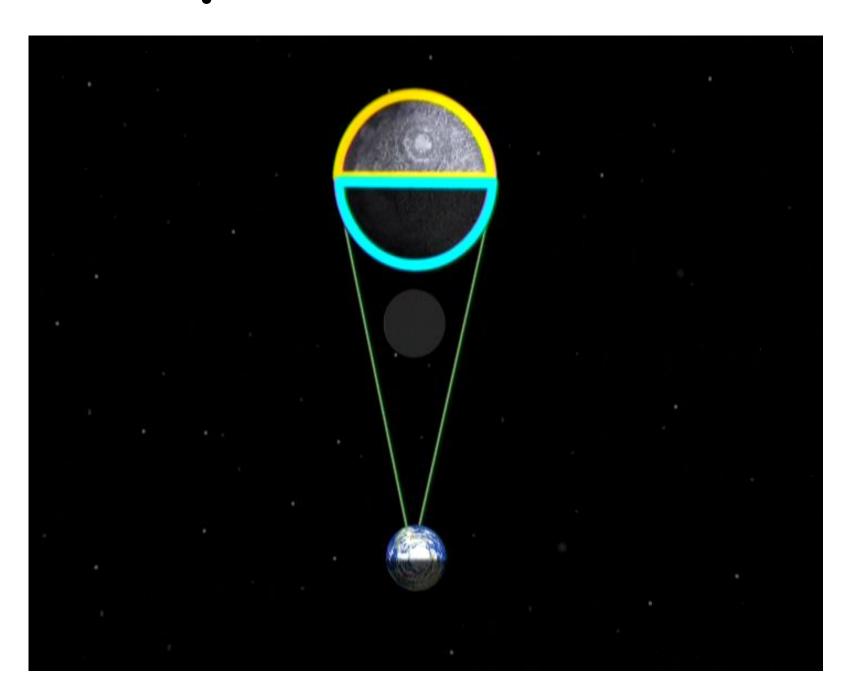




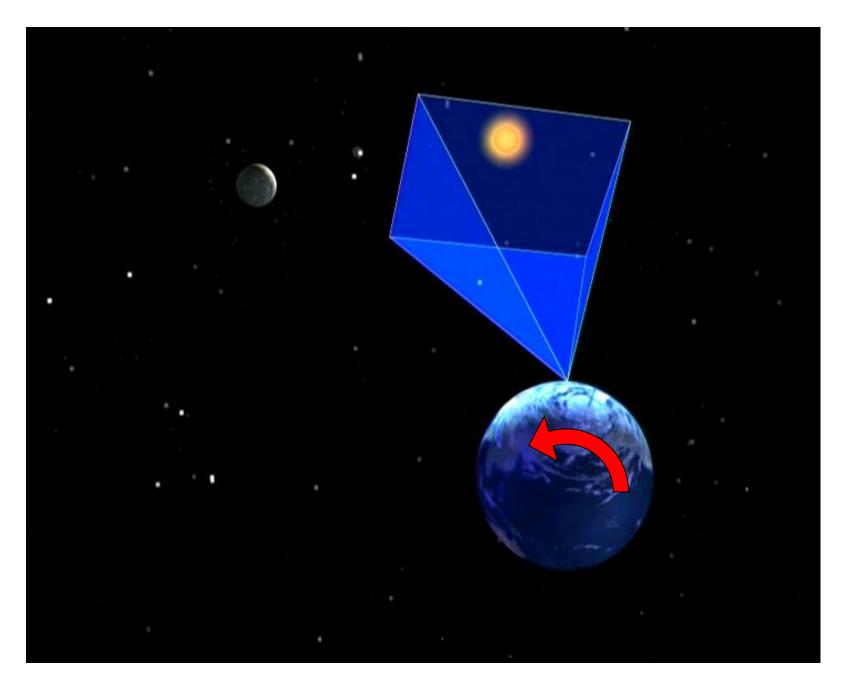




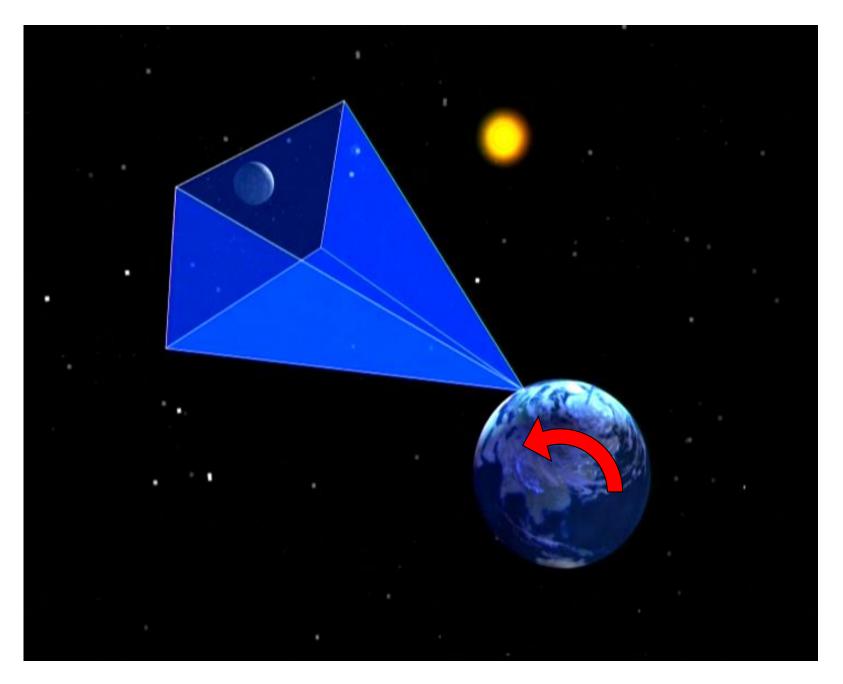


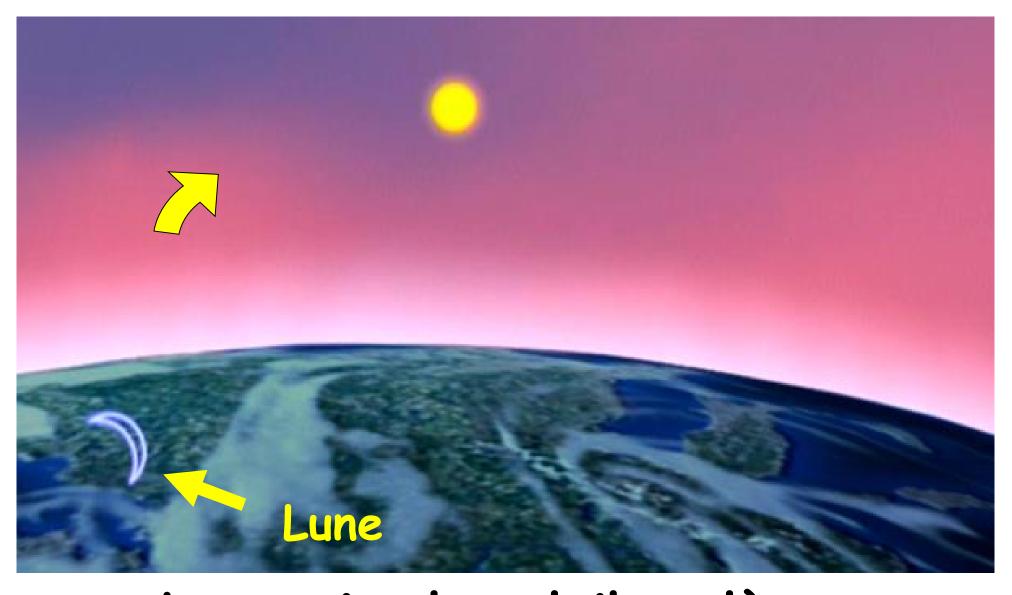


#### Lune croissante



#### Lune croissante





Le matin, le soleil se lève, la lune est sous l'horizon



La Lune invisible, masquée par les rayon du Soleil, traverse le ciel

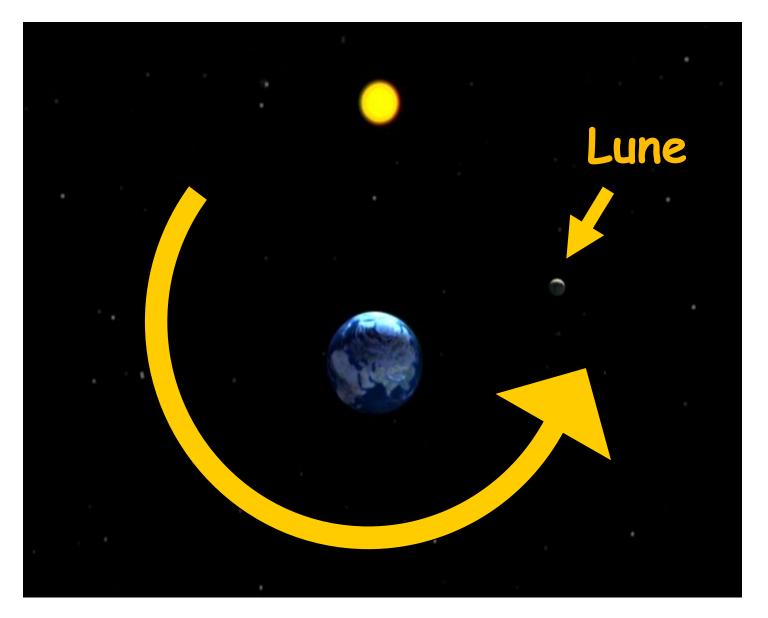


Le soir après le coucher du Soleil, la Lune devient visible

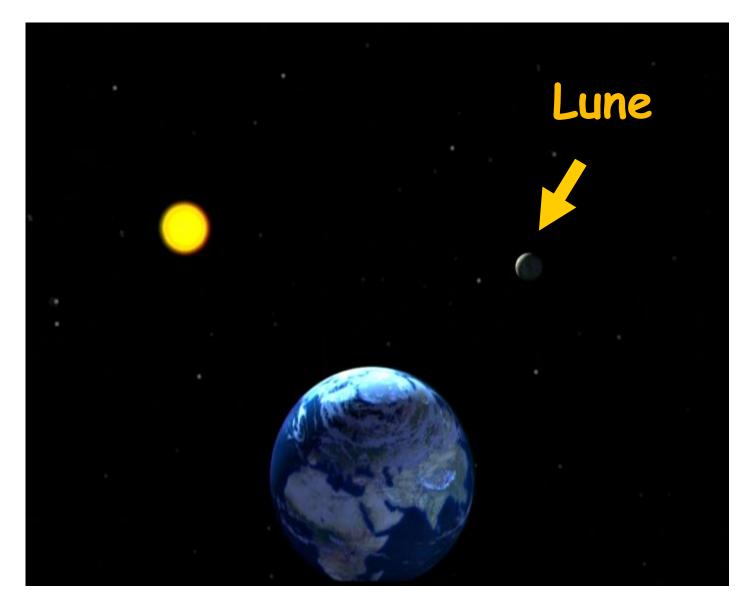


La Lune se couche quelques heures après le Soleil

#### La Lune décroissante



2 et  $\frac{1}{2}$  semaines plus tard

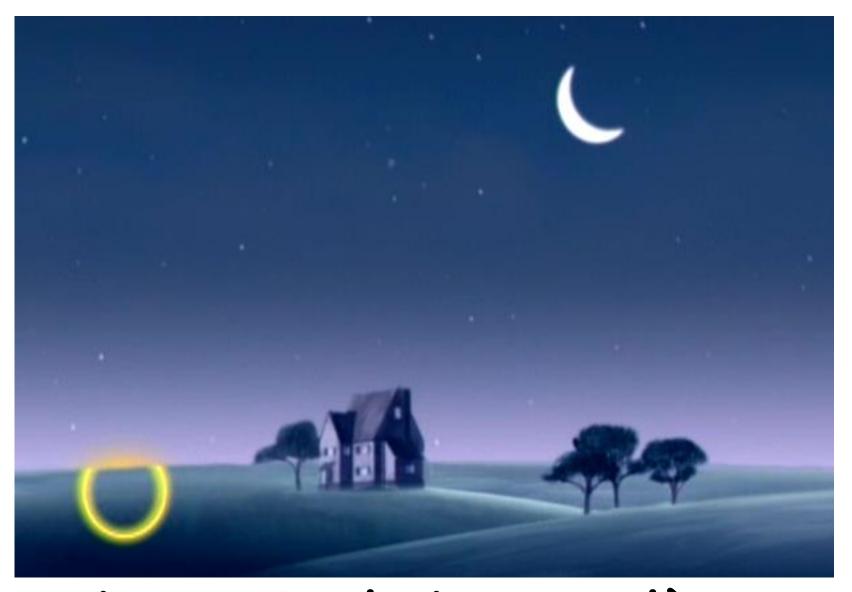


La Lune est à droite du Soleil



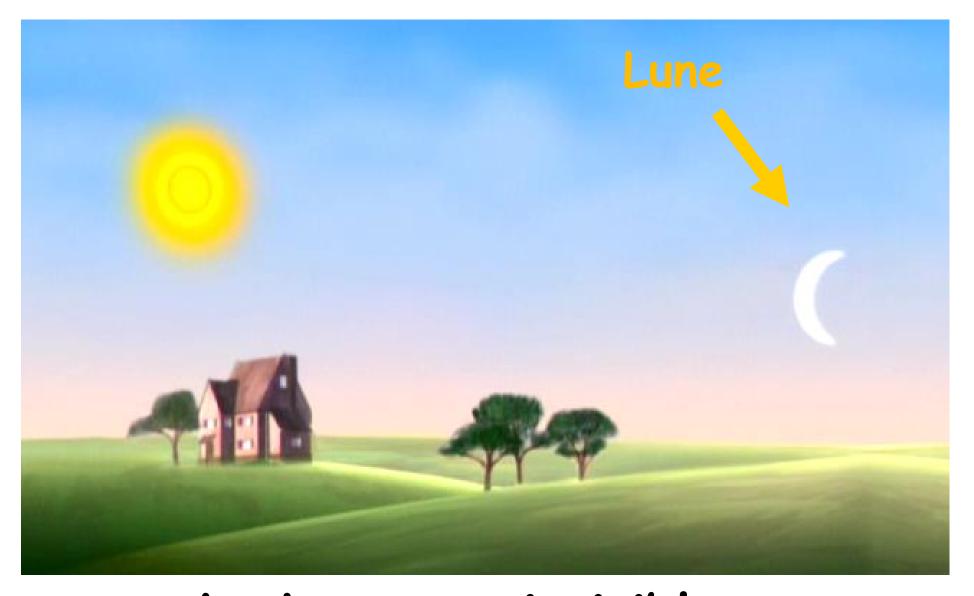
Le matin, la Lune se lève avant le Soleil

#### Pour l'observateur



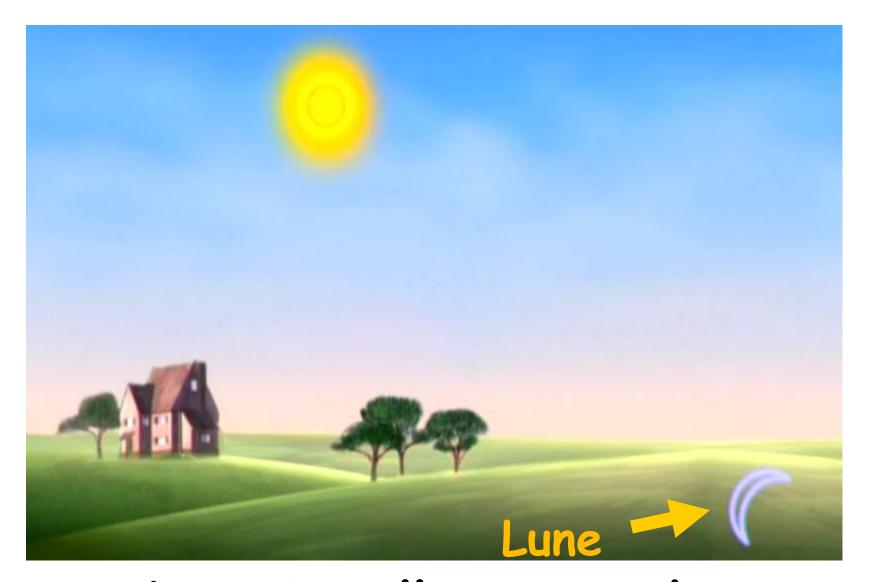
Le matin, la Lune se lève avant le Soleil

#### Pour l'observateur



La Lune est invisible le reste de la journée

#### Pour l'observateur



Le soir, elle se couche avant le Soleil

### La Lune ment



Lune croissante

### La Lune ment



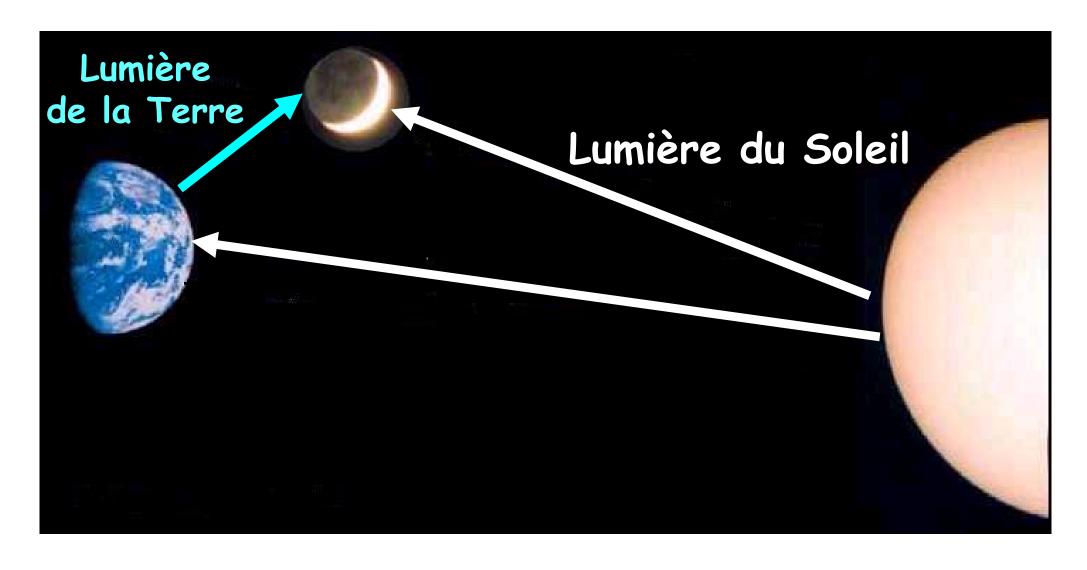
Lune décroissante

## Les phases de la Lune

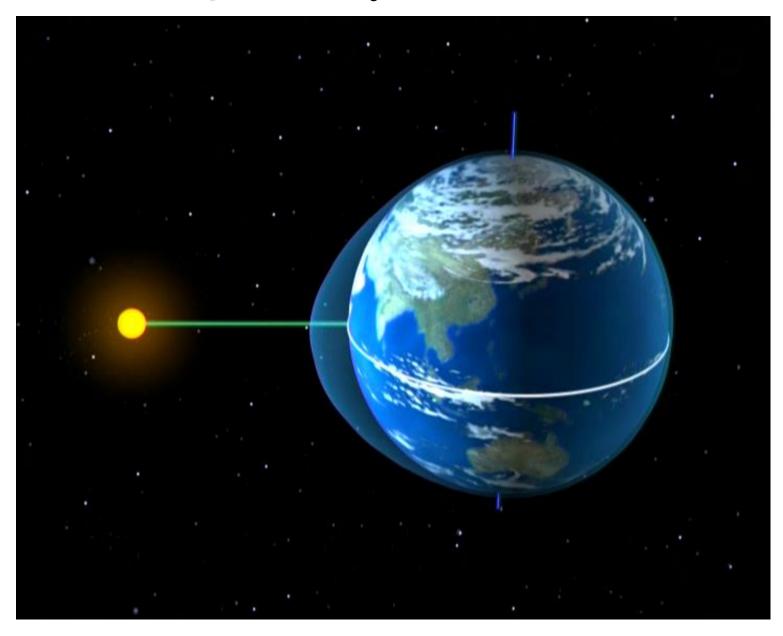


La lumière cendrée

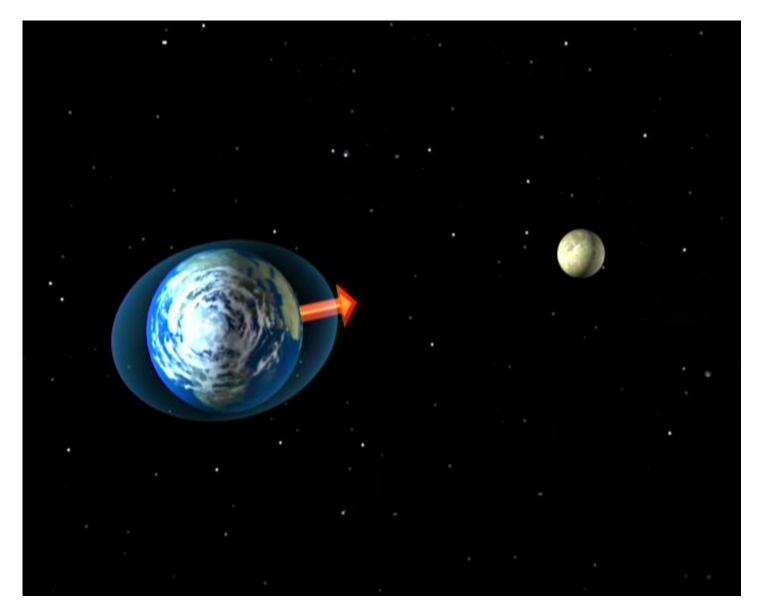
## Les phases de la Lune



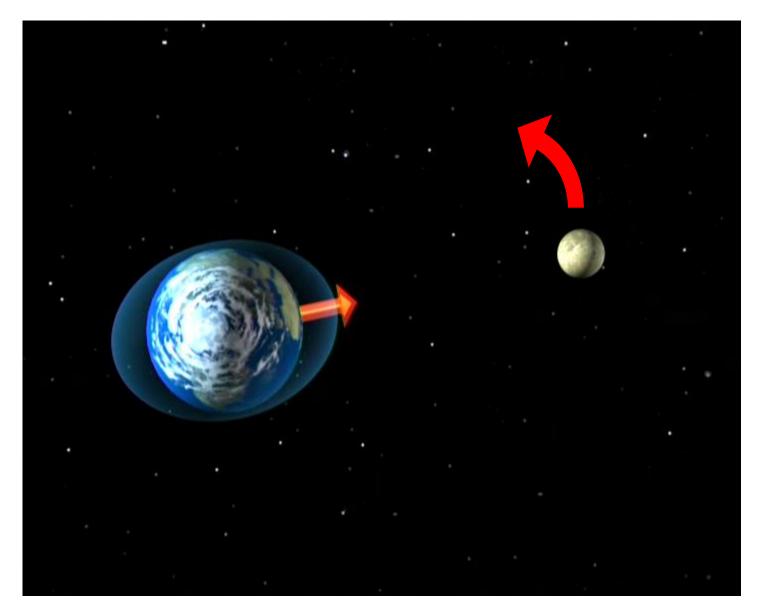
La lumière cendrée



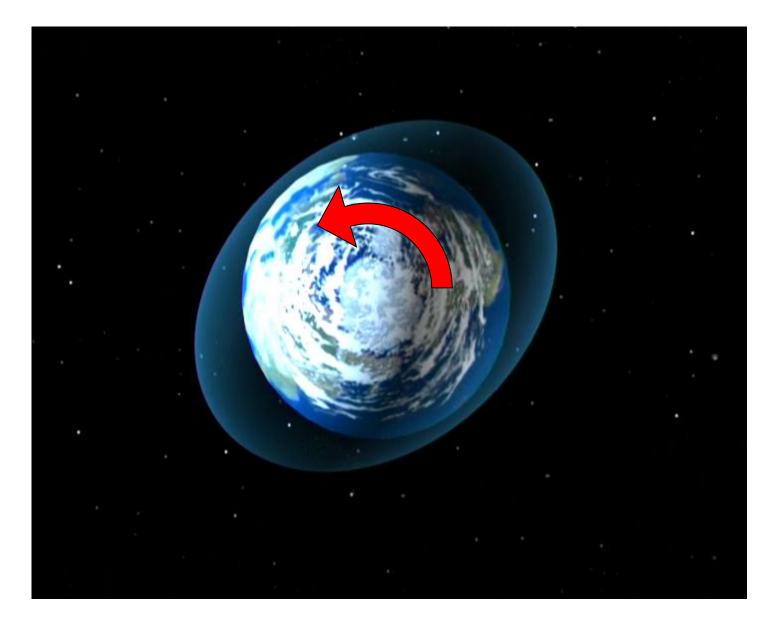
Attraction du Soleil



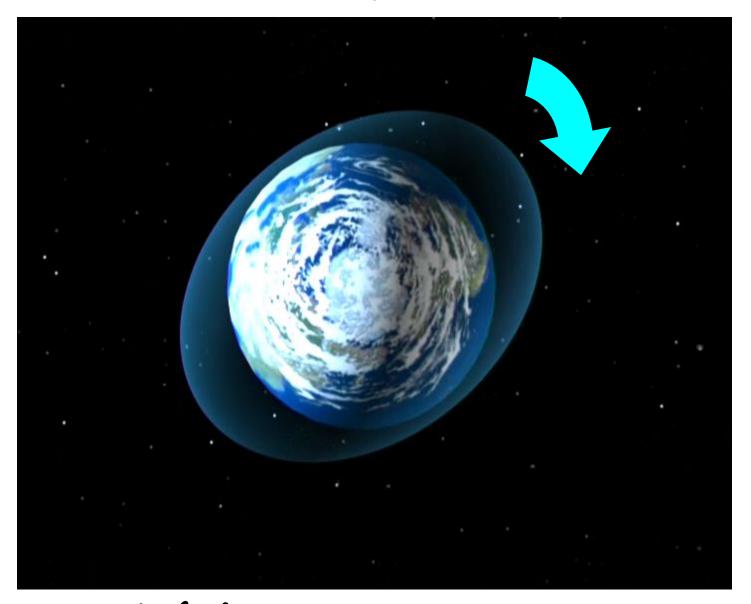
Et de la Lune



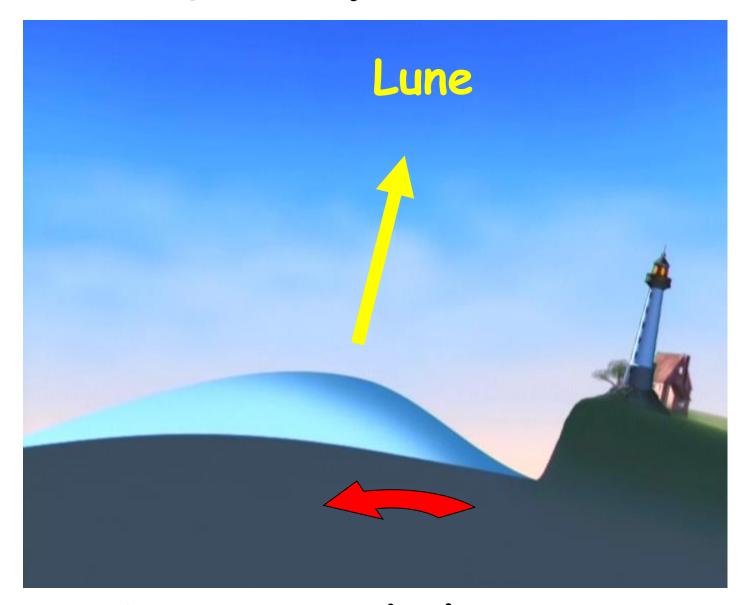
1 tour en 27 1/3 jours



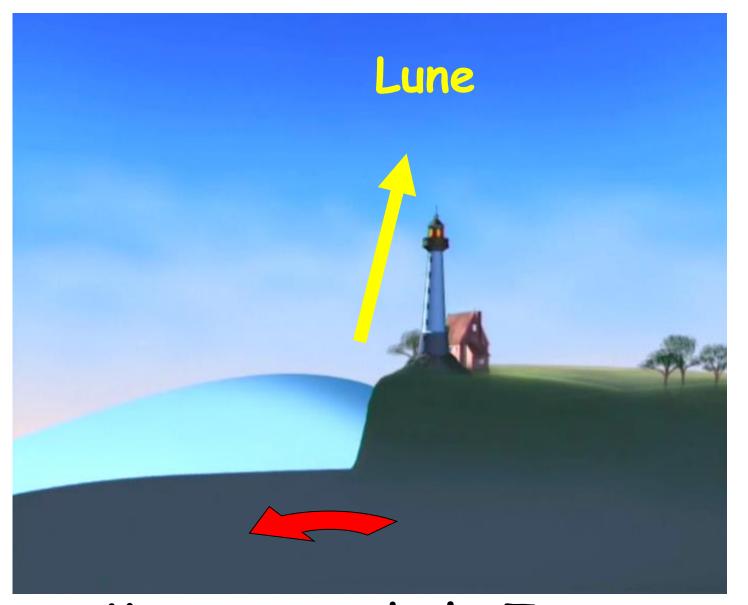
1 tour en 23 h 56 mn



Déplacement apparent de l'onde de marée

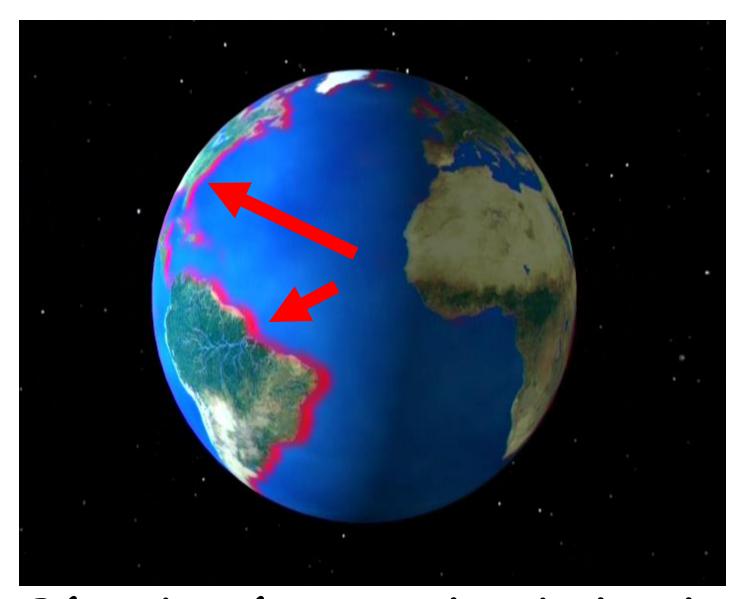


Mouvement de la Terre vers l'onde de marée

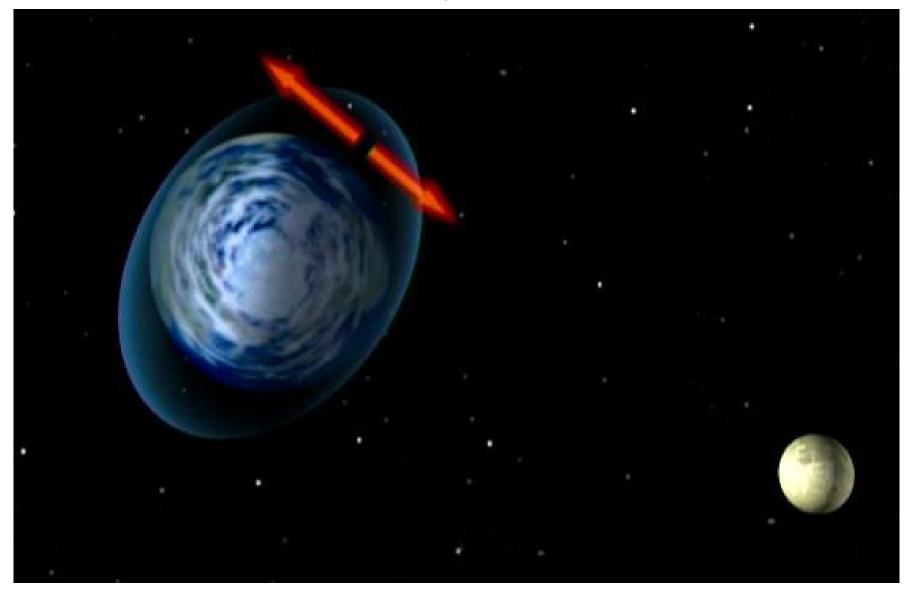


Mouvement de la Terre vers l'onde de marée

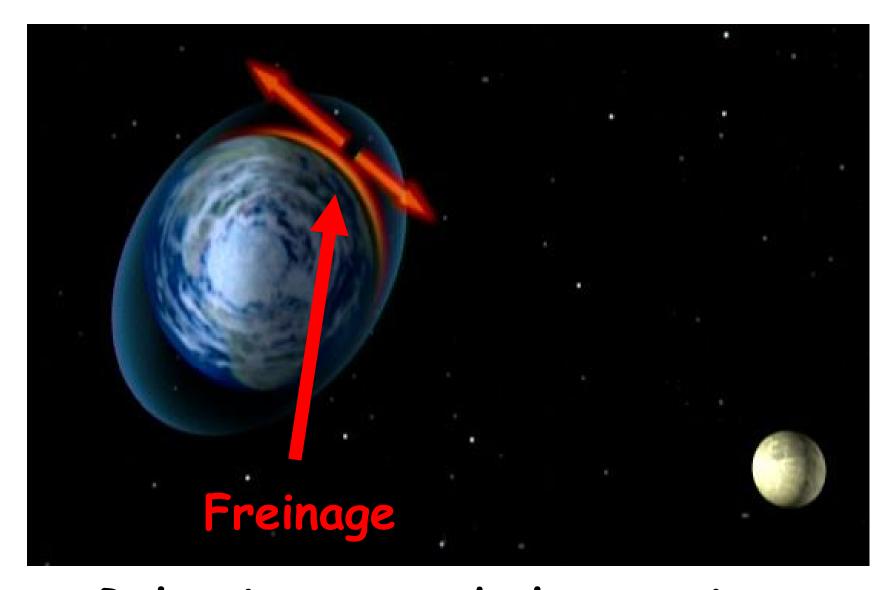
### Onde de marée



Périodicité et amplitude locales liées à la géométrie des côtes

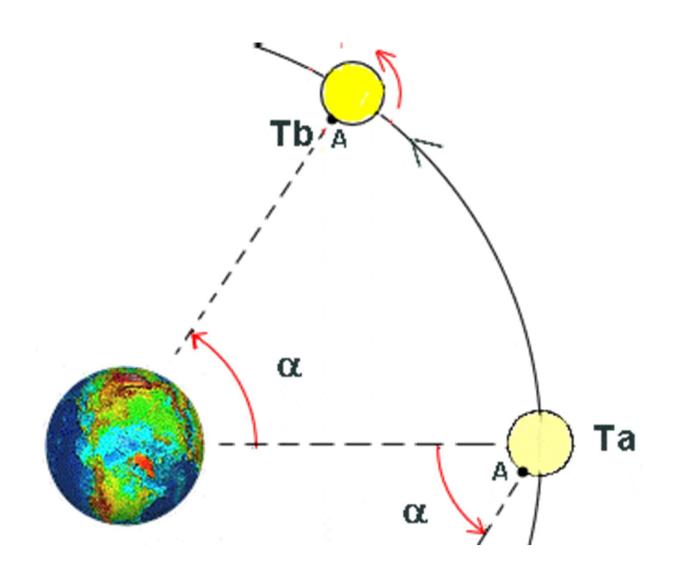


Actions antagonistes de la Lune et de la rotation de la Terre sur la masse d'eau



Ralentissement de la rotation de la Terre par effet de marée

#### Rotation de la Lune



La Lune tourne sur elle-même

#### Rotation de la Lune



Mais présente toujours la même face à la Terre

#### Rotation de la Lune



Avec des oscillations : les librations



Mer des Crises

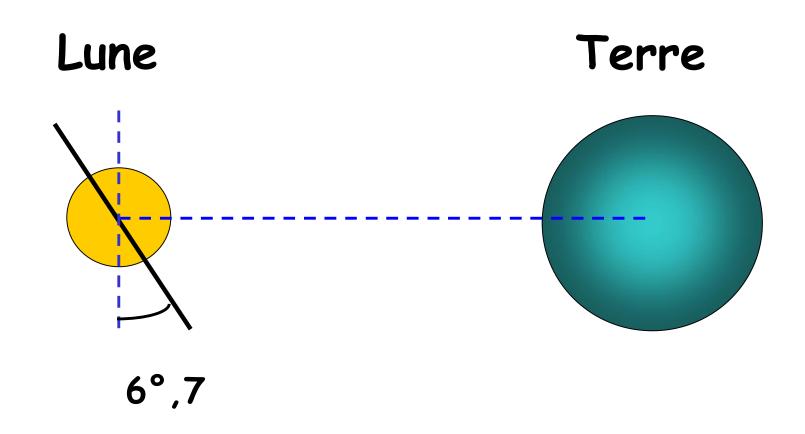




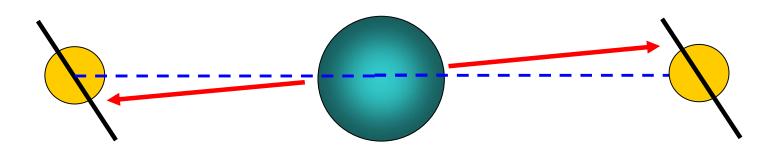
Mer des Crises

du Latin Libra = Balance

59% de la surface de la Lune est visible



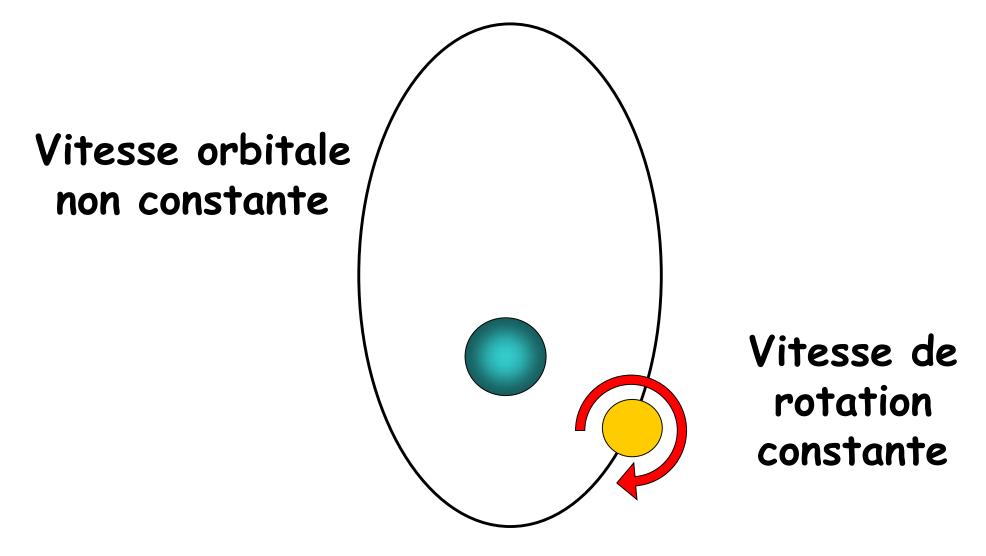
Inclinaison de l'axe de rotation de la Lune



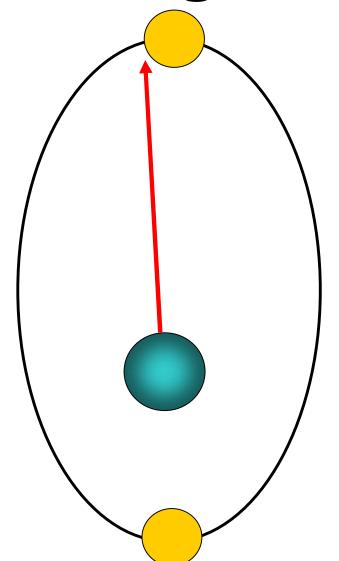
Visibilité du pôle Sud

Visibilité du pôle Nord

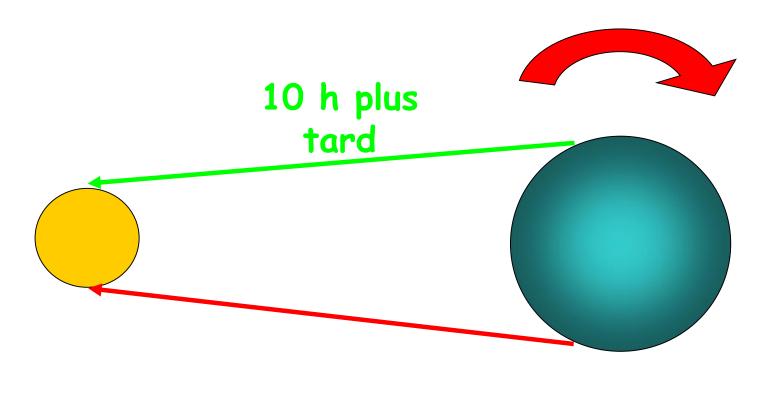
Libration en latitude



Excentricité de l'orbite

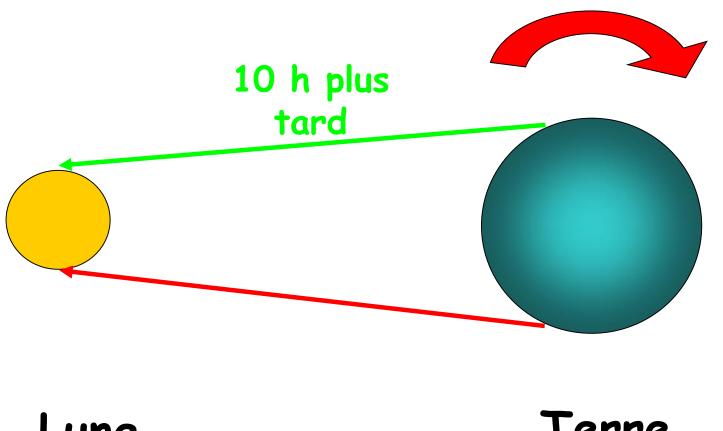


Libration en longitude



Lune Terre

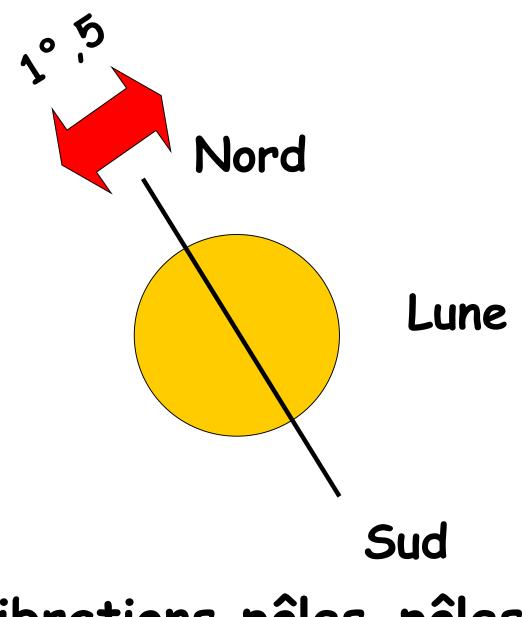
Taille et rotation de la Terre



Terre Lune

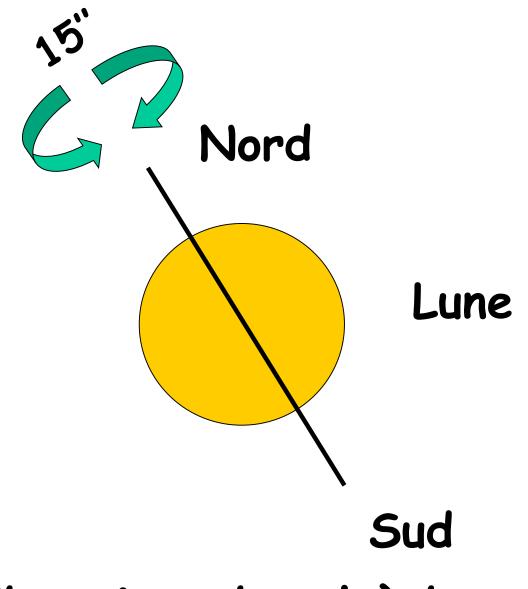
Libration en longitude

## Librations physiques



Librations pôles-pôles

## Librations physiques



Librations bord à bord



Somme des librations

#### La Lune

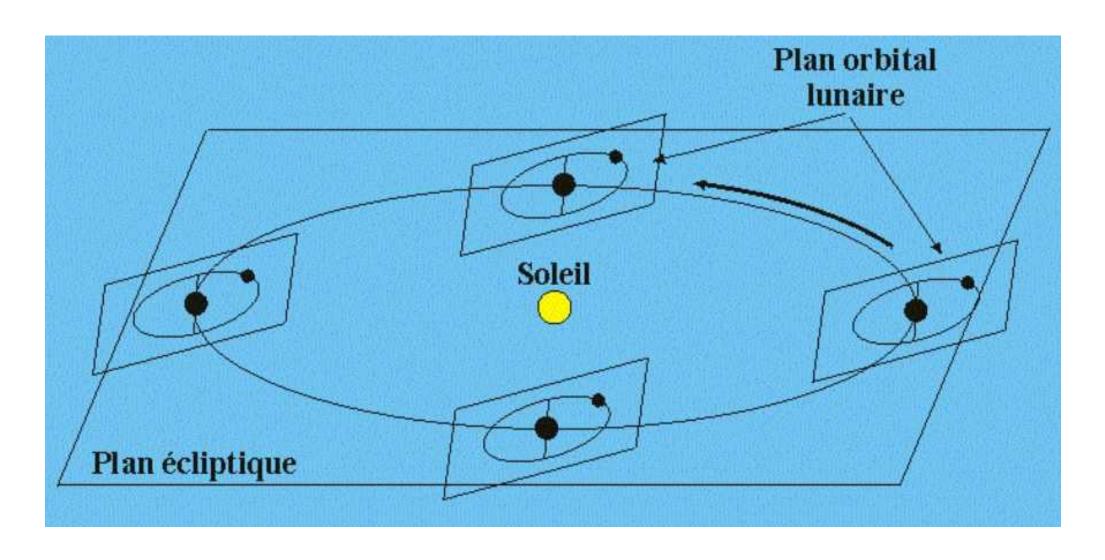
Inclinaison équateur / orbite : 6°,7

Libration géométrique

Inclinaison orbite / écliptique : 5,1°

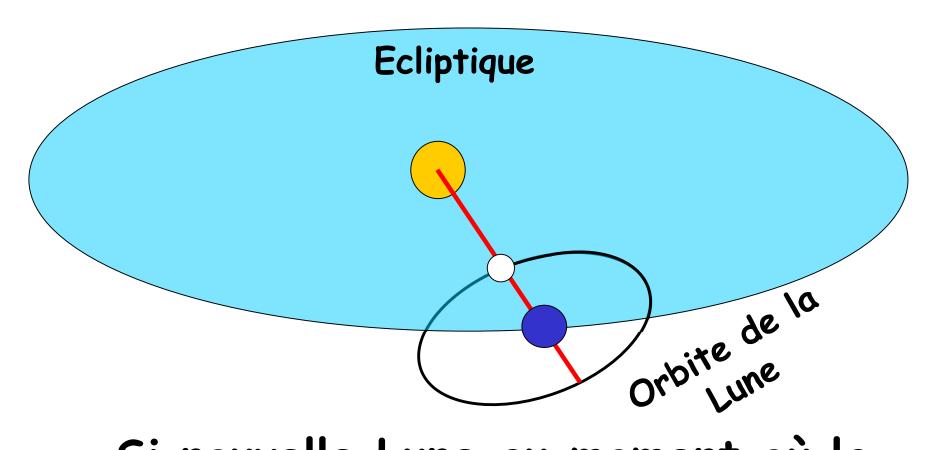
Veriodicité des éclipses

# Inclinaison orbite/écliptique



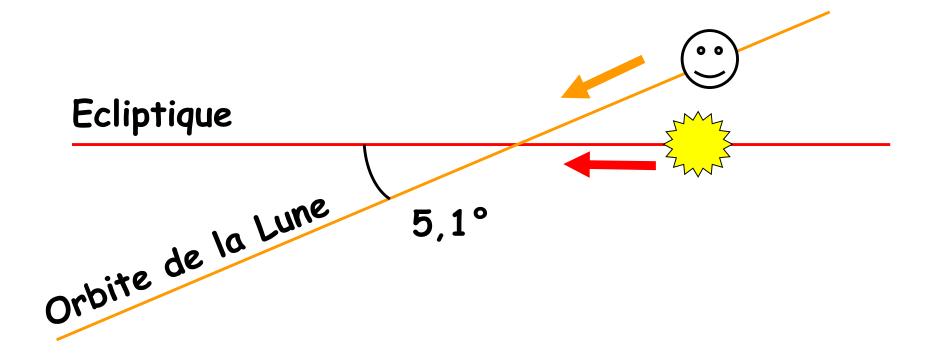
Angle de 5,1°

# Eclipse de Soleil

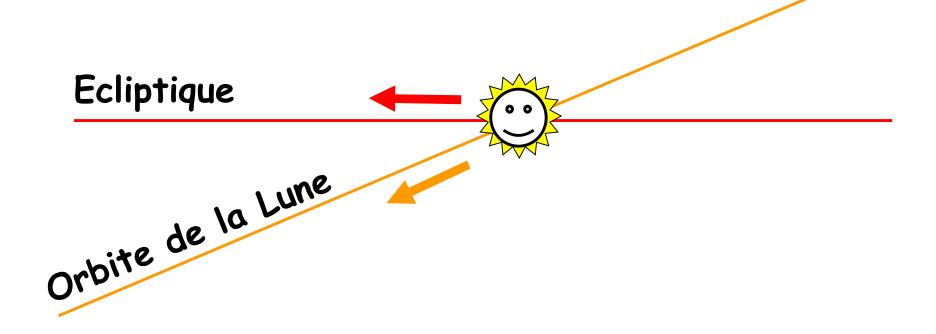


Si nouvelle Lune au moment où la ligne des nœuds coïncide avec la direction Terre-Soleil

# Eclipse de Soleil

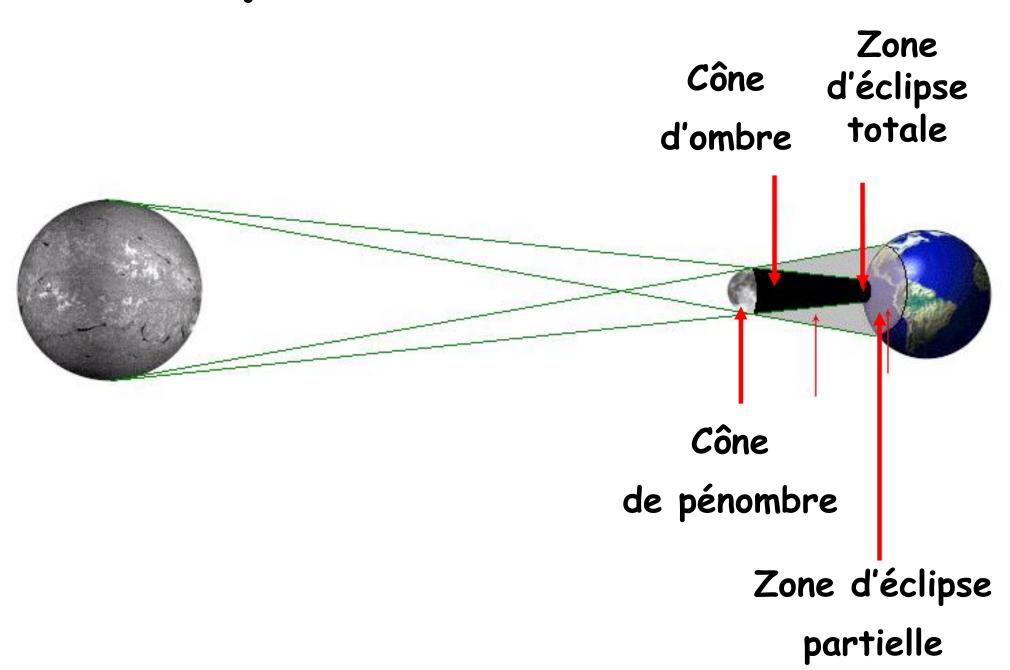


Vu de la Terre

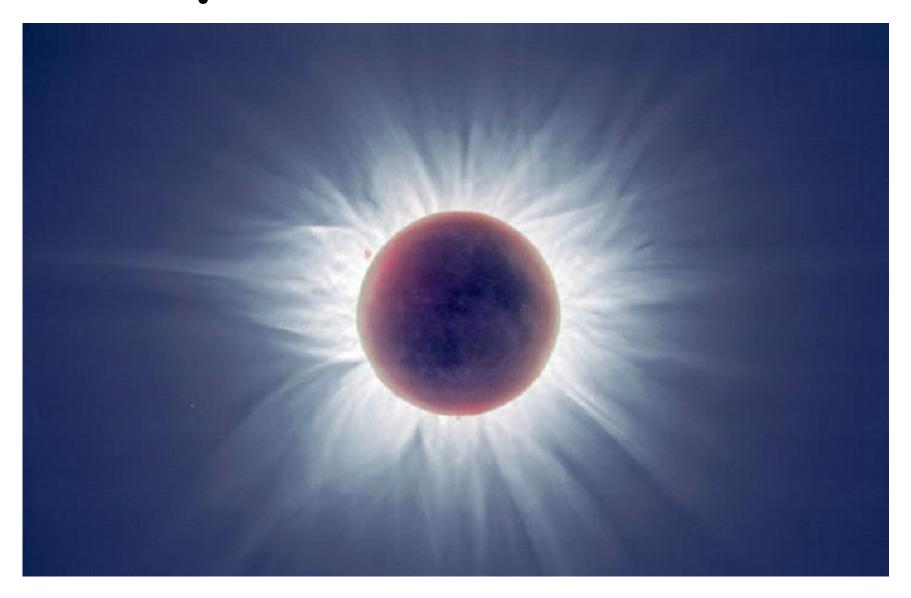


Vu de la Terre

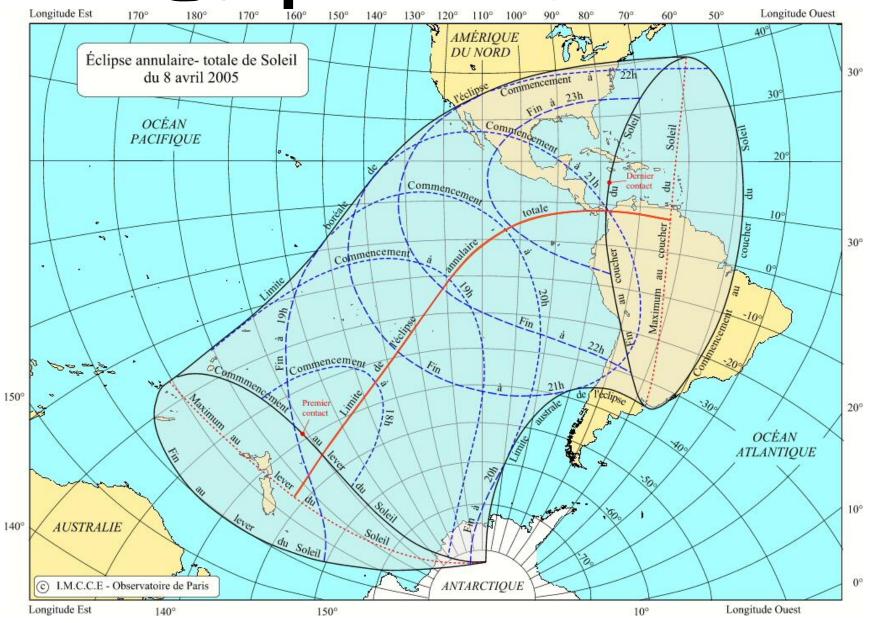
#### Eclipse totale de Soleil



#### Eclipse totale de Soleil



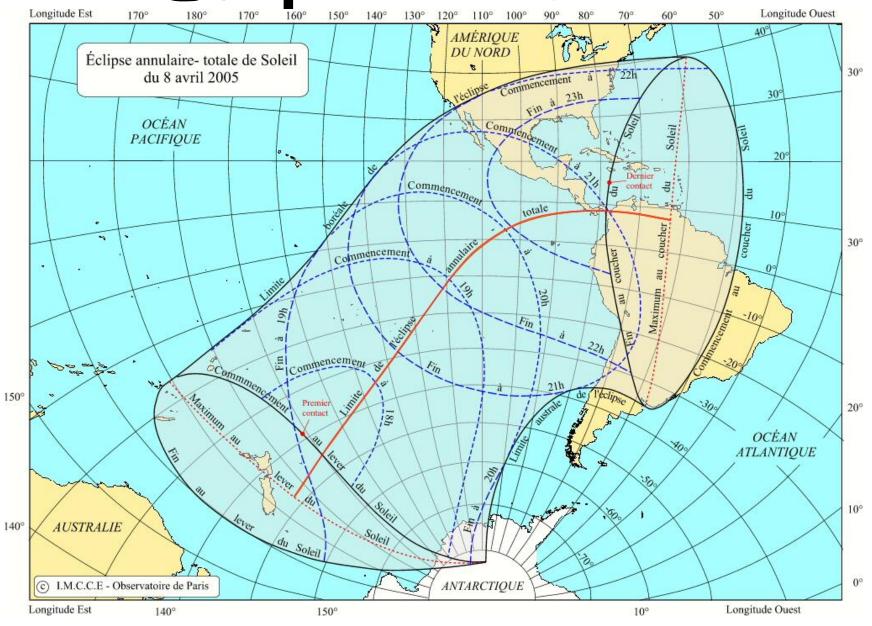
Dans la zone de totalité



Zone de totalité très étroite

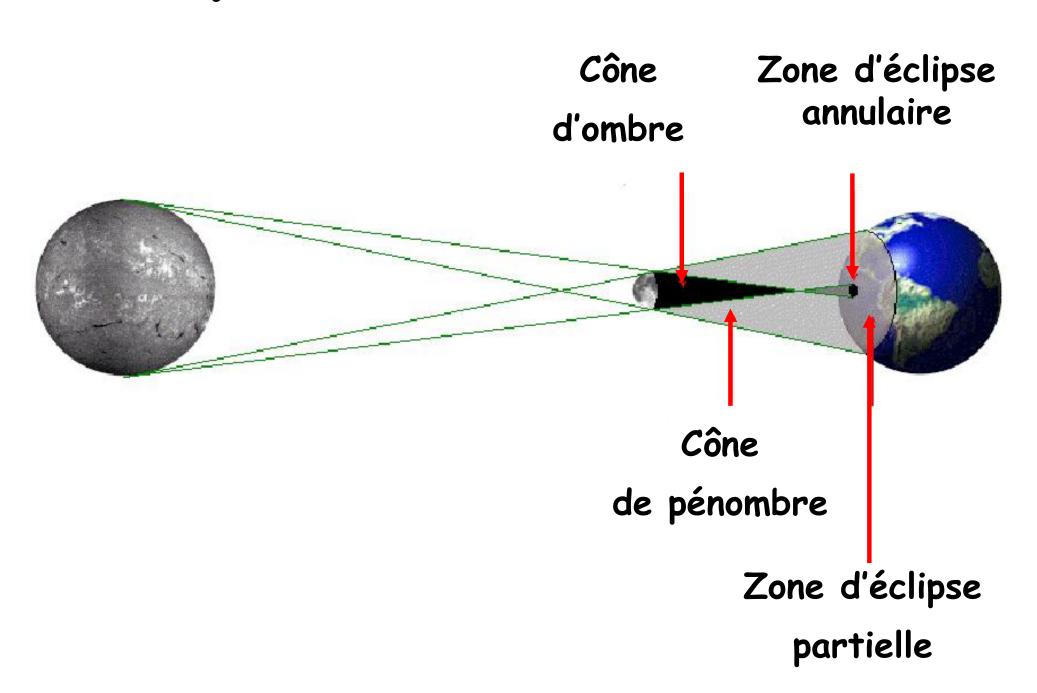


Dans la zone de l'éclipse partielle

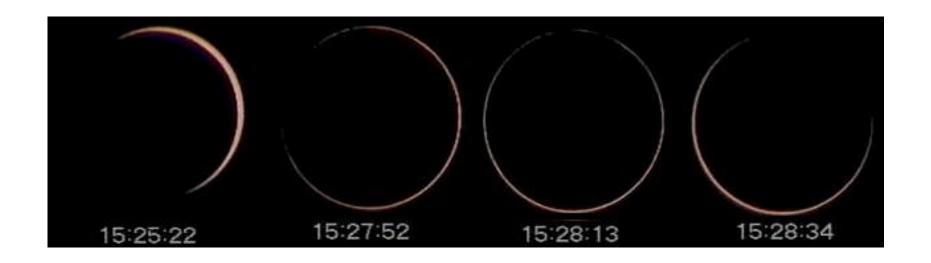


Zone d'éclipse partielle très étendue

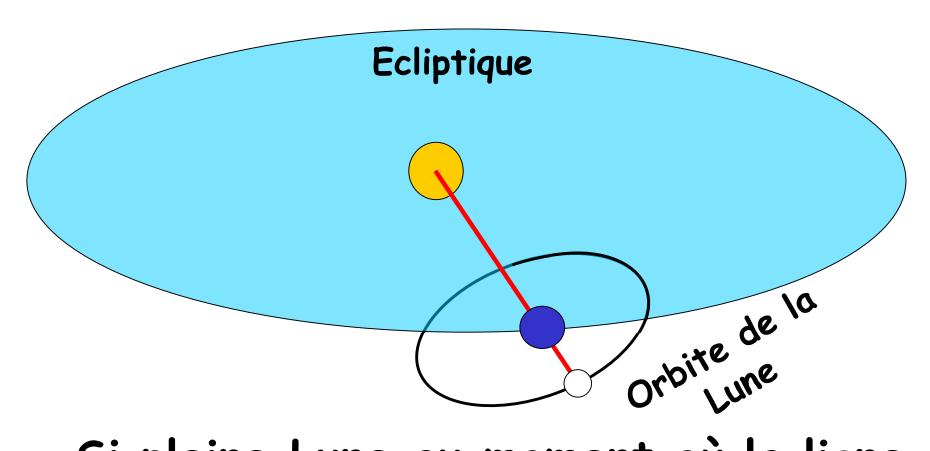
#### Eclipse annulaire de Soleil



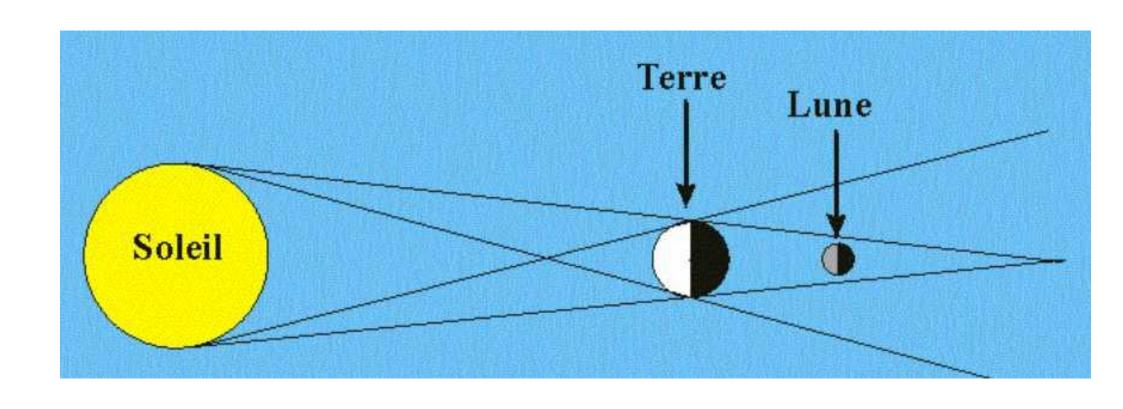
#### Eclipse annulaire de Soleil



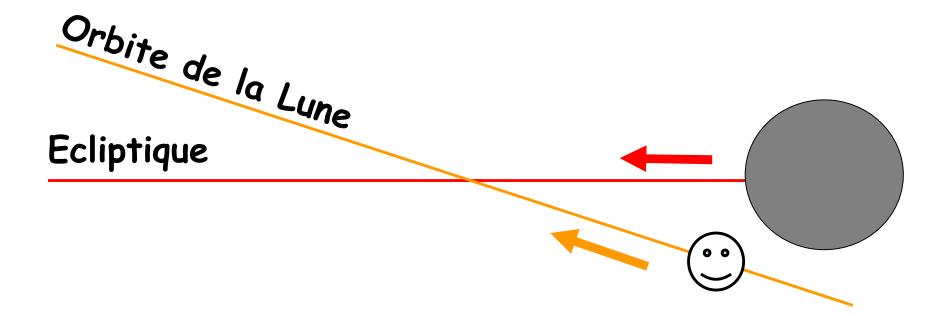
16 février 1999, Australie



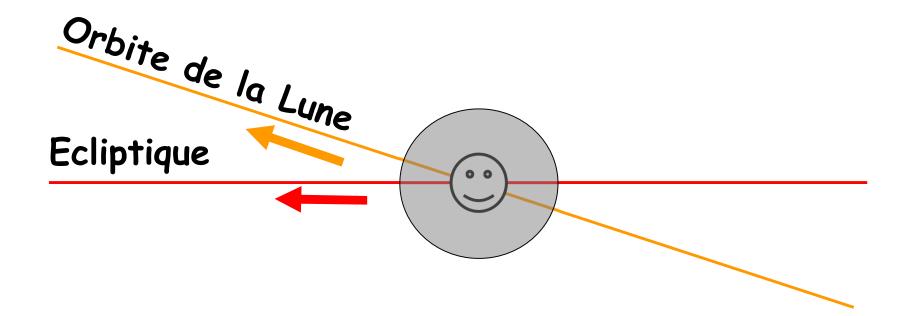
Si pleine Lune au moment où la ligne des nœuds coïncide avec la direction Terre-Soleil



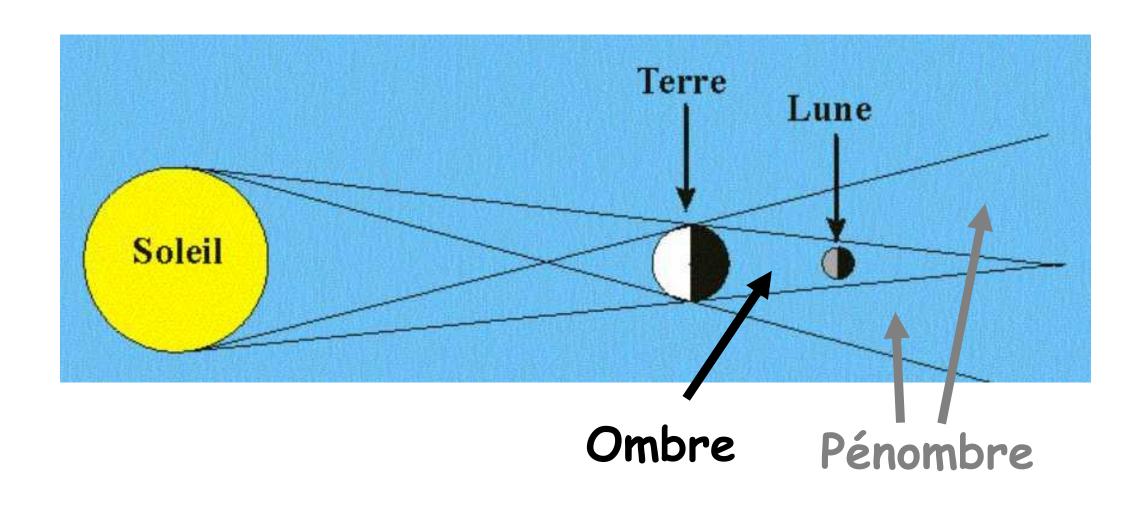
Conditions moins drastiques
Taille de la Terre >> Taille de la Lune

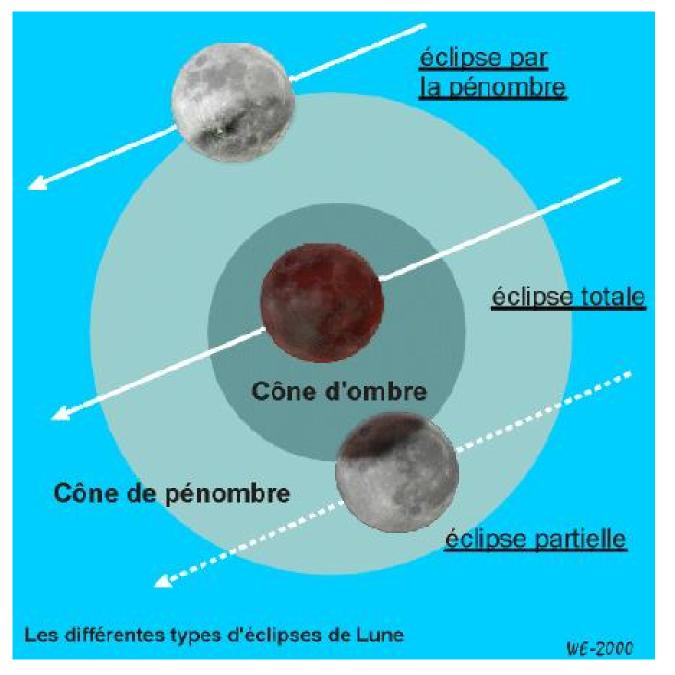


Vu de la Terre



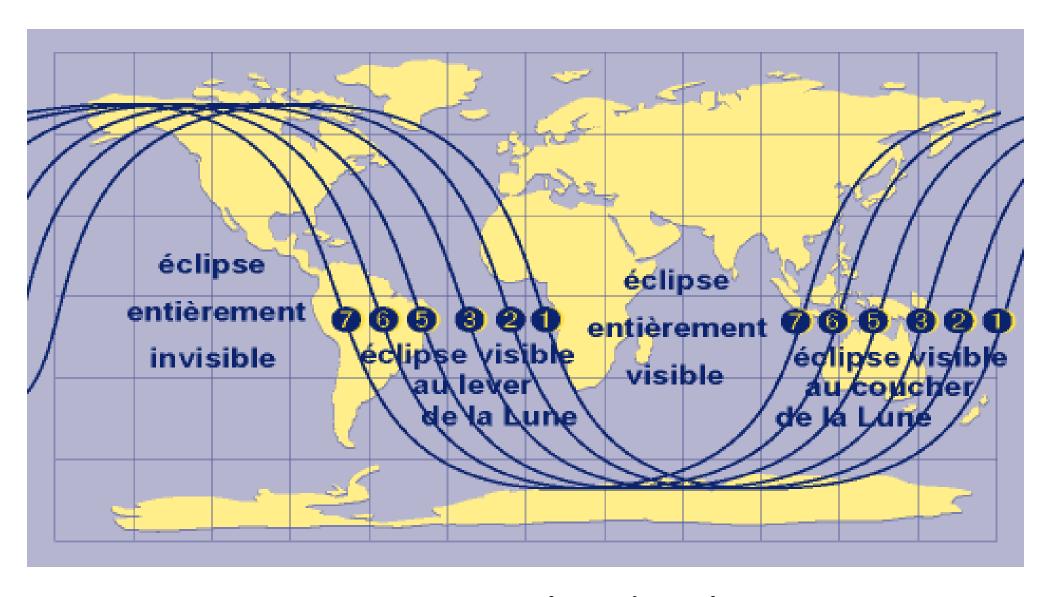
Vu de la Terre





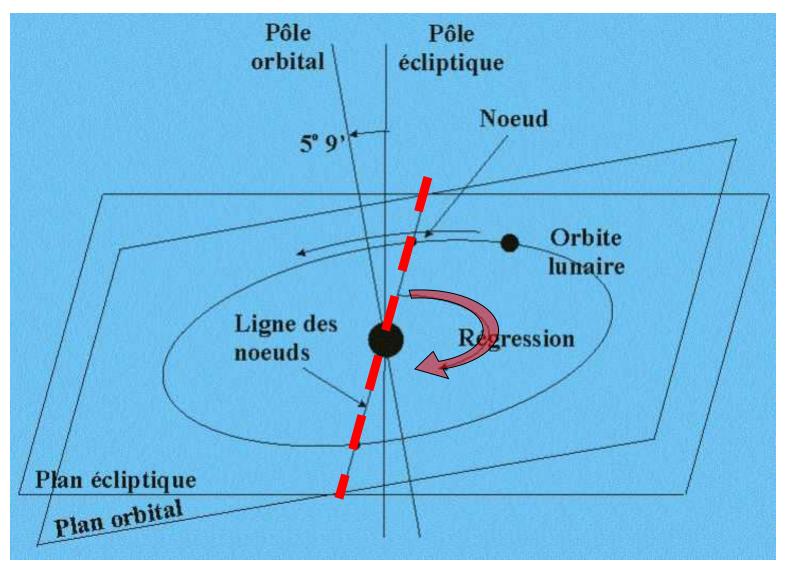


Les rayons du Soleil sont réfractés par l'atmosphère terrestre



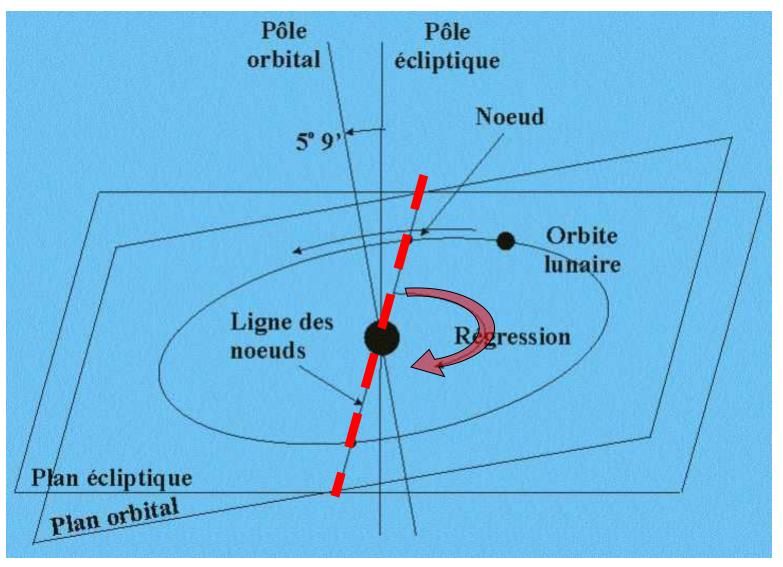
Zone de visibilité très étendue

# Régression de la ligne des noeuds

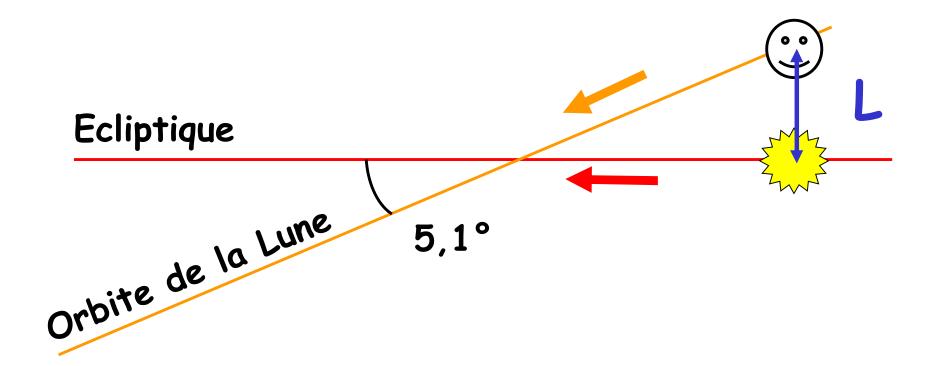


Intersection des 2 plans

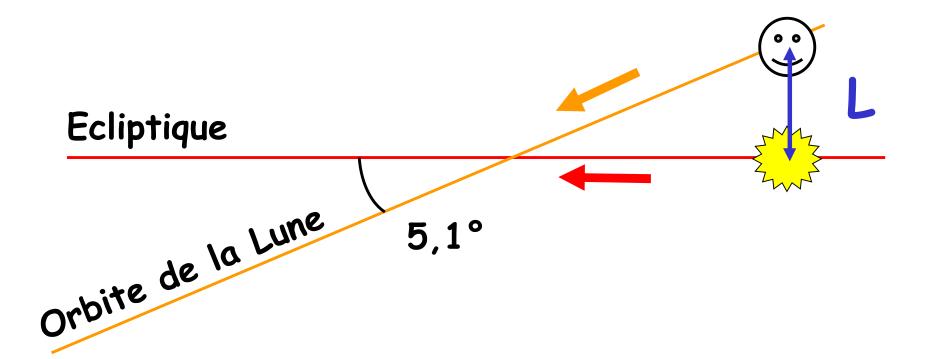
# Régression de la ligne des noeuds



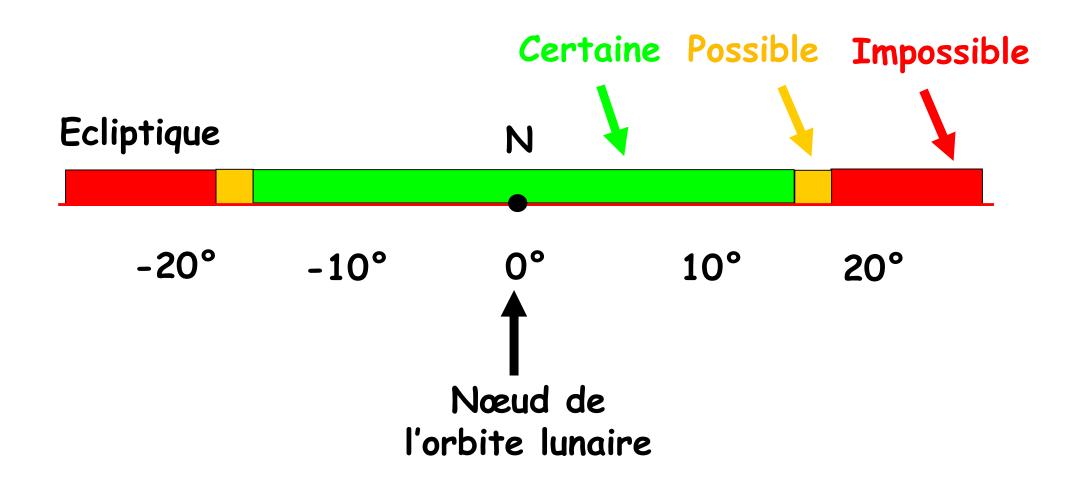
Période de 18,6 ans



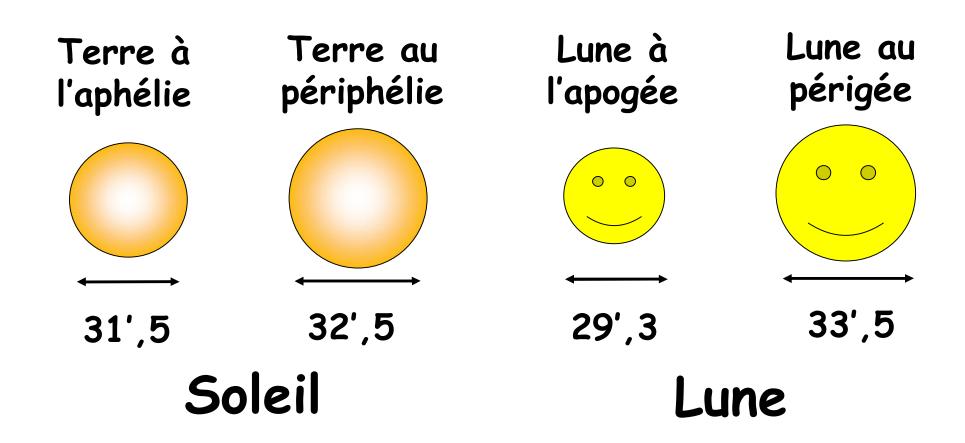
Critère de latitude de la nouvelle Lune



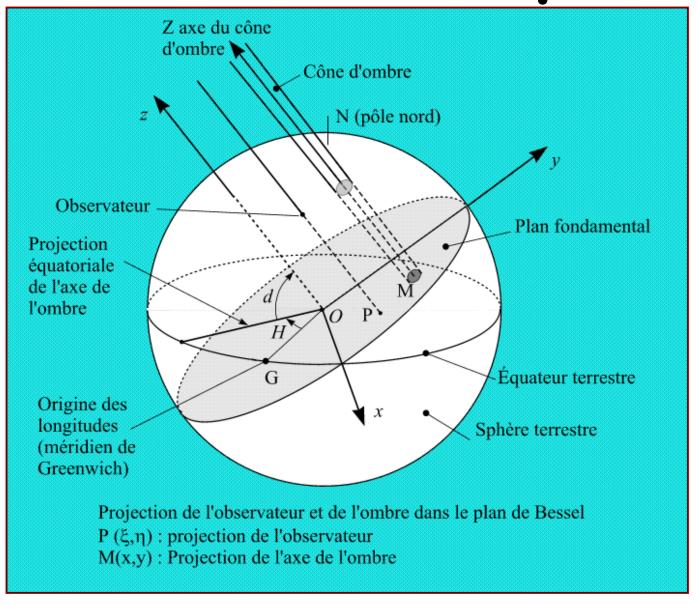
```
|L| < 1,42° : éclipse certaine
|L| > 1,58° : pas d'éclipse
1,42° < |L| < 1,58° : éclipse possible
```



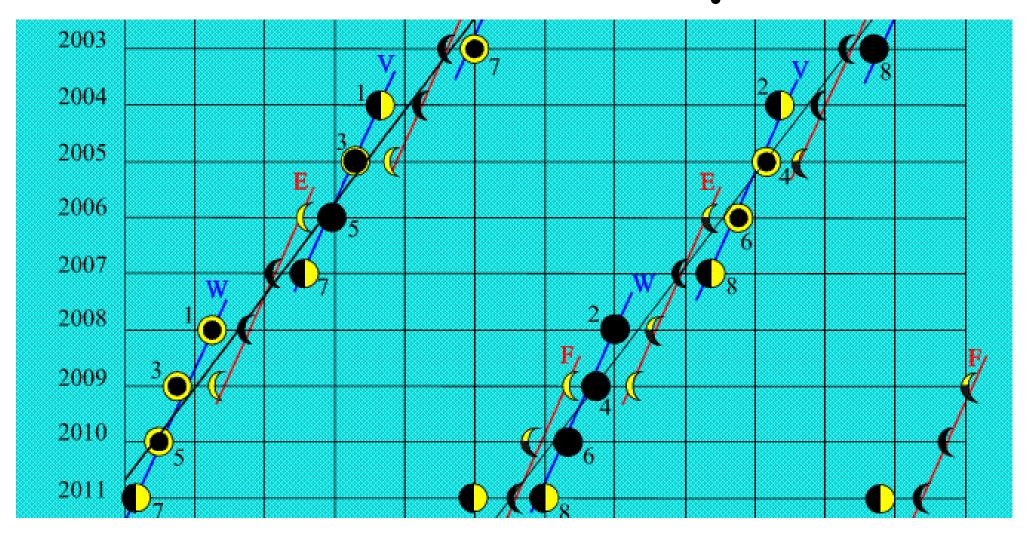
Critère de longitude du Soleil au moment de la nouvelle Lune



Critère du diamètre apparent du Soleil et de la Lune



Eléments de Bessel



Périodicité

# Les théories du mouvement de la Lune

Astron. Astrophys. 190, 342-352 (1988)



#### ELP 2000-85: a semi-analytical lunar ephemeris adequate for historical times

#### M. Chapront-Touzé and J. Chapront

Service des Calculs et de Mécanique Céleste du Bureau des Longitudes, UA 707, 77, avenue Denfert Rochereau, F-75014 Paris, France

Received March 30, accepted June 22, 1987

Summary. New expressions for mean lunar arguments are obtained. With respect to ELP 2000-82, the main improvement consists in computing secular terms proportional to powers 3 and 4 of time. Such terms arise from secular variations of solar eccentricity and longitude of perigee, Earth figure effects and tidal

longer periods. For ancient observations, the internal precision of the Truncated Tables issued from ELP 2000 (Chapront and Chapront-Touzé, 1982) would be sufficient if it were almost constant over a long time span. The truncation level of the Tables is 0.01, leading to maximum error of 0.75 over one century with a total amount of about one thousand terms for the three coordinates.

#### La Lune physique

```
Masse : 0,012 (Terre : 1)
```

: 1/81

 $: 7,35 \ 10^{19}$  tonnes

Pesanteur: 0,16 (Terre: 1)

#### La Lune physique

Atmosphère: Néant

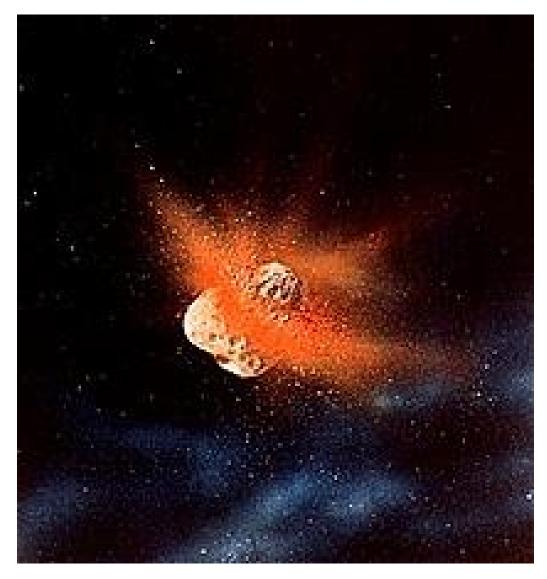
Température à la surface

En moyenne

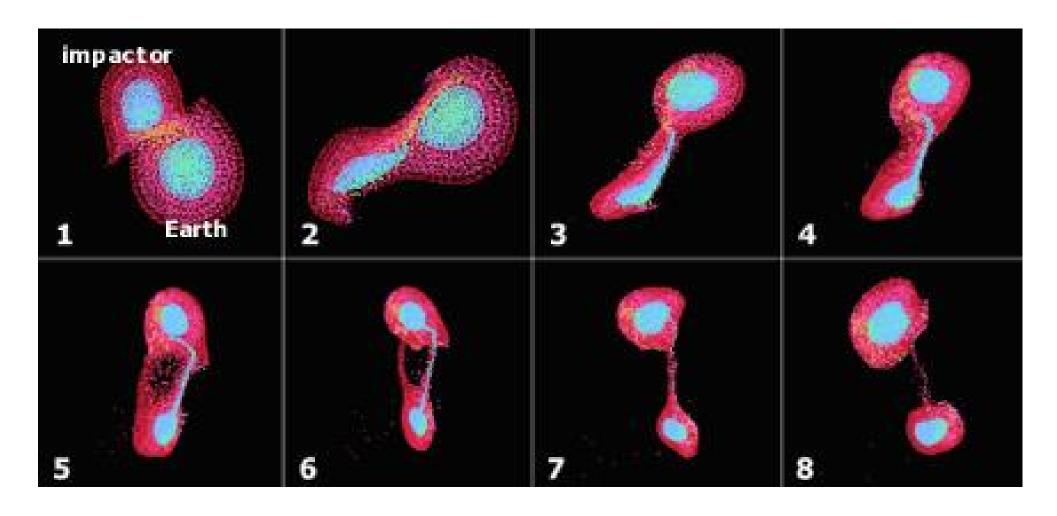
Jour: + 105°C Nuit: - 153 °C

Extrêmes

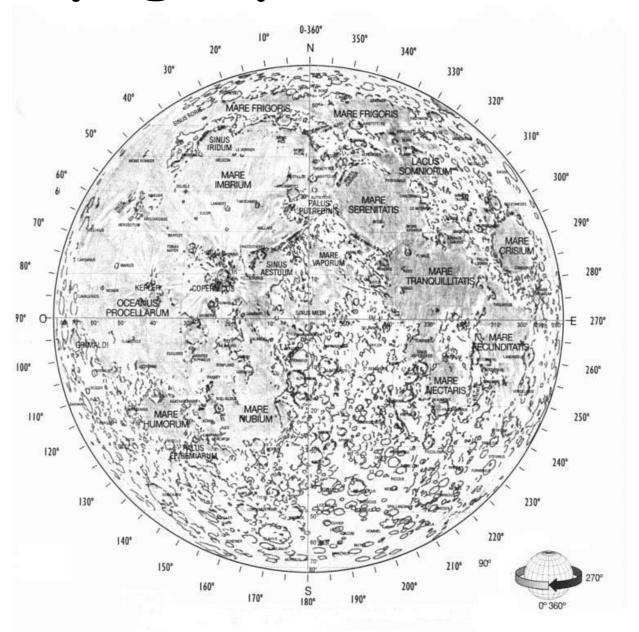
#### La formation de la Lune



#### La formation de la Lune

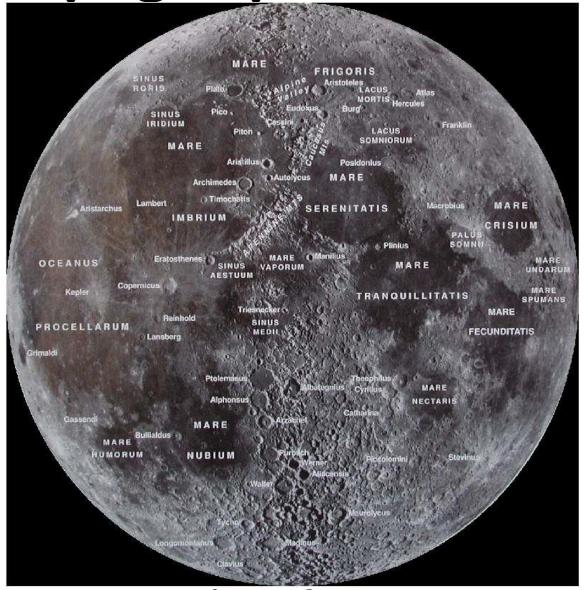


#### La topographie de la Lune



Face visible

La topographie de la Lune



Toutes les formations topographiques sont nommées

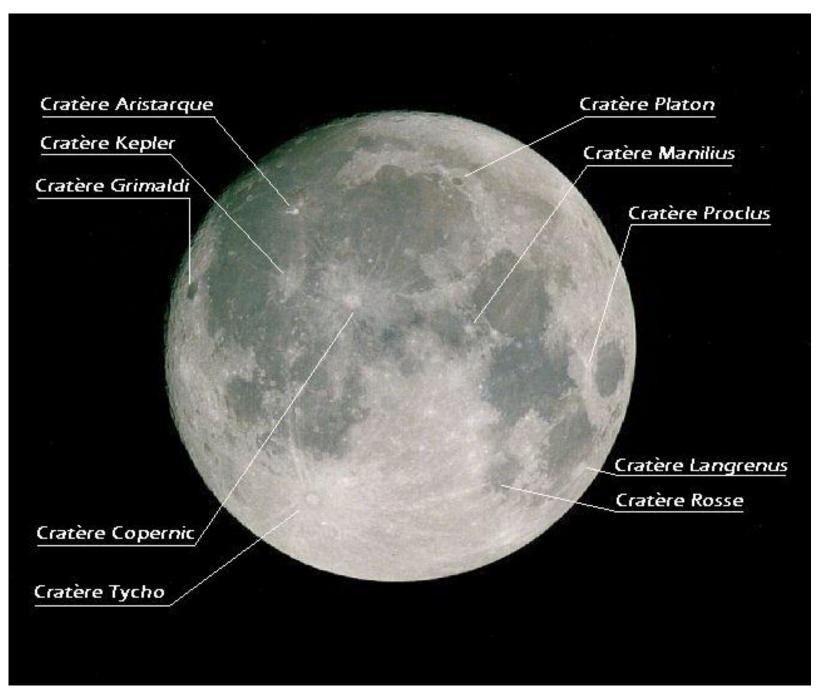
#### Premier quartier



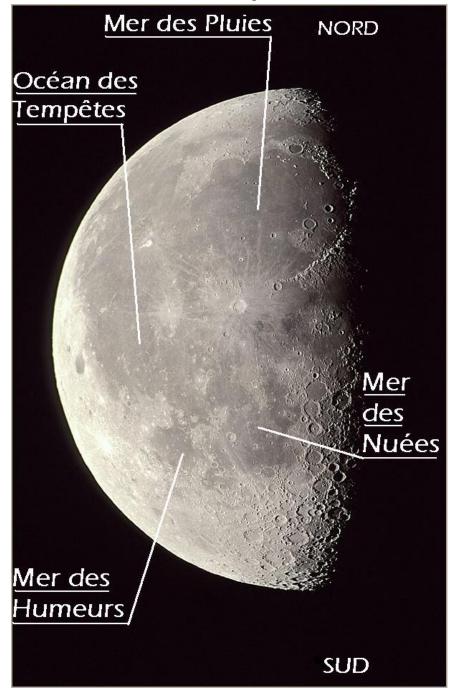
#### Premier quartier



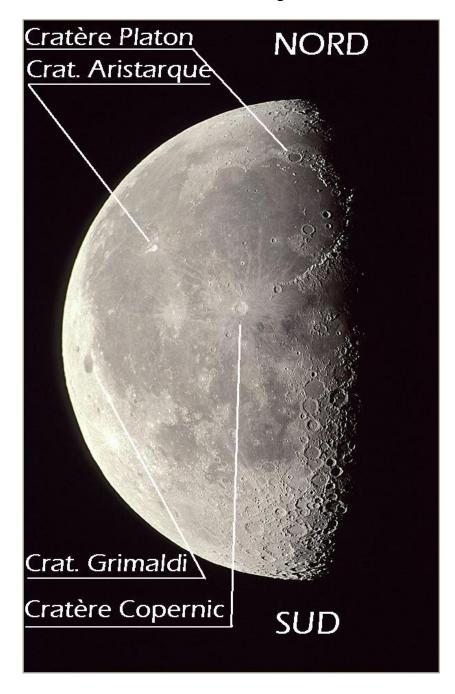
#### Pleine Lune



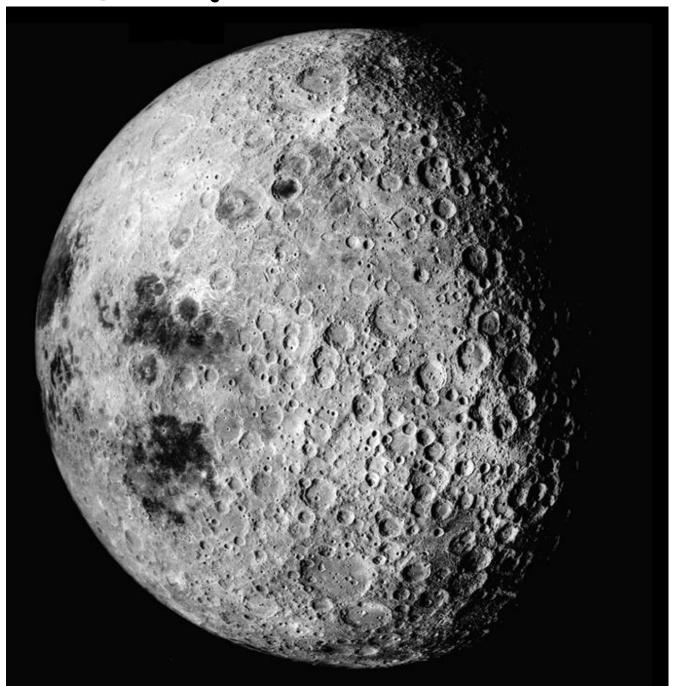
#### Dernier quartier



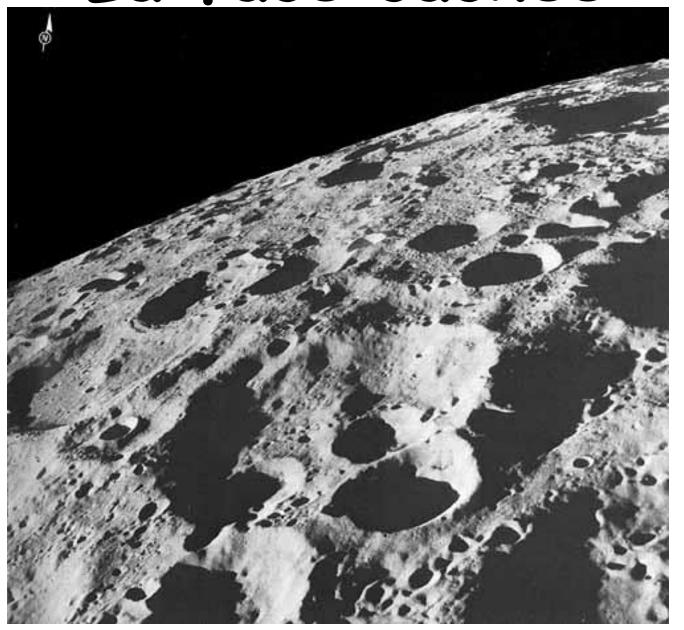
#### Dernier quartier



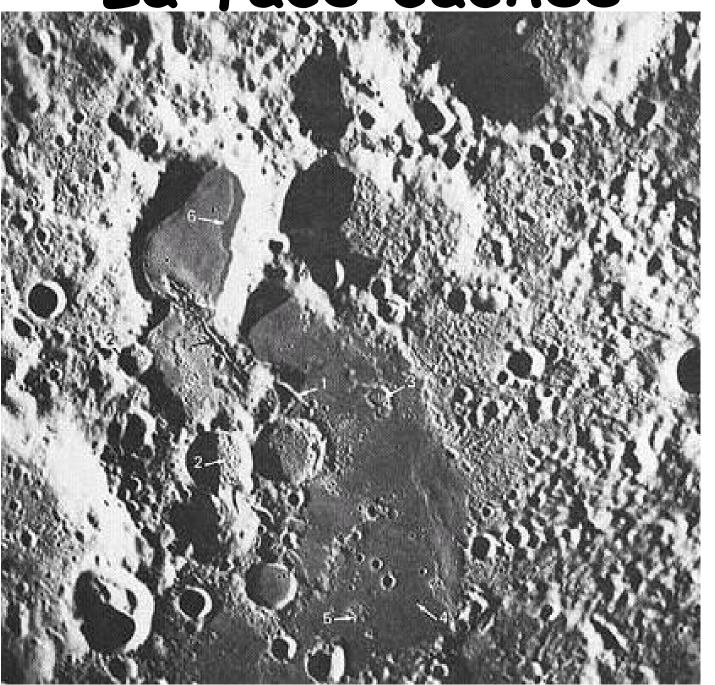
# La face cachée



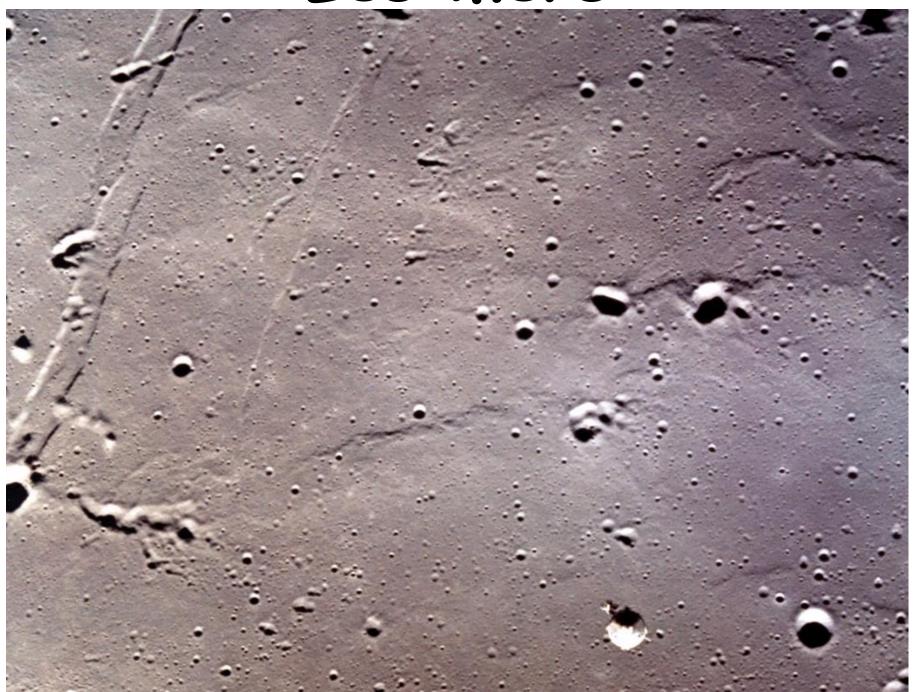
La face cachée



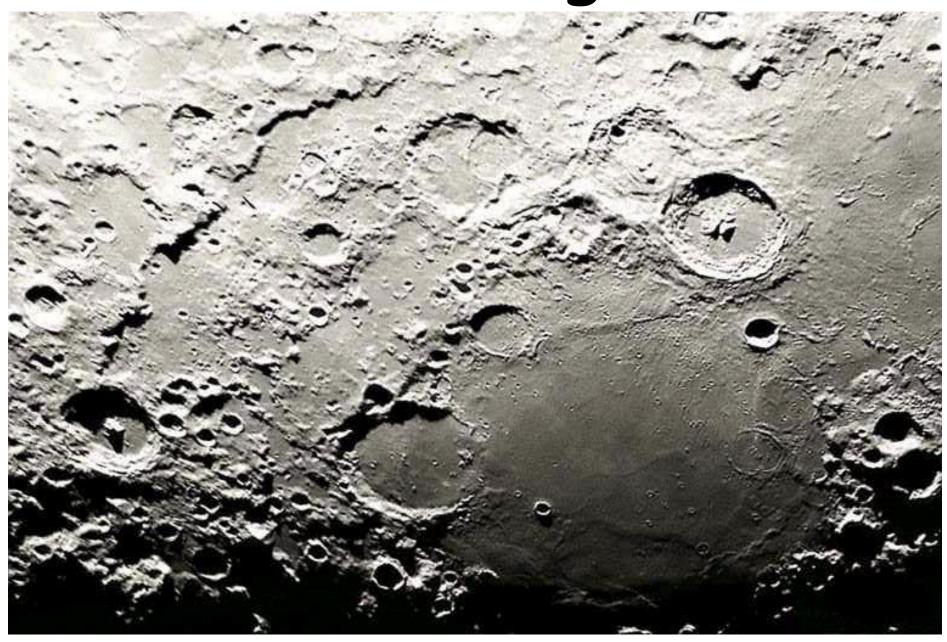
La face cachée



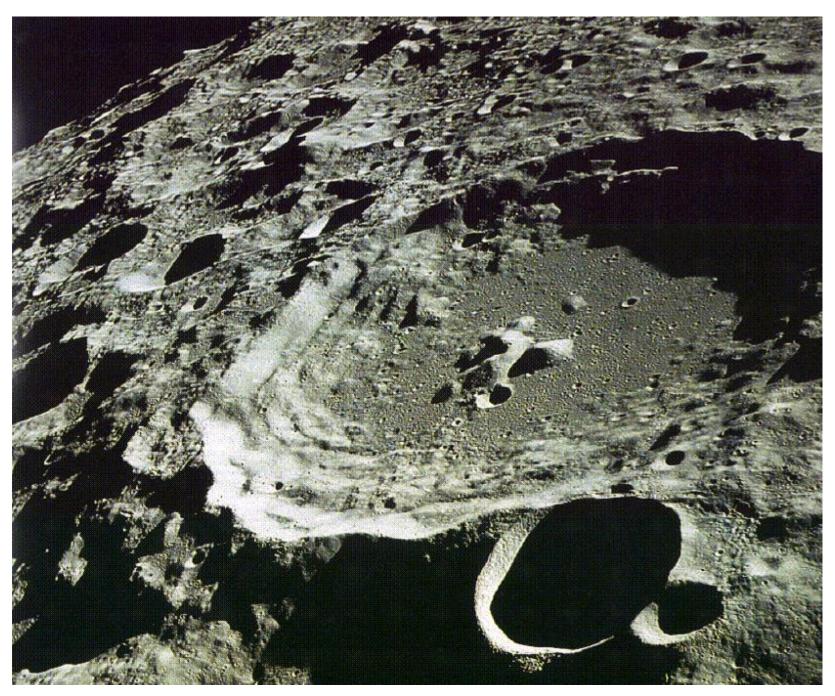
Les mers



# Les montagnes

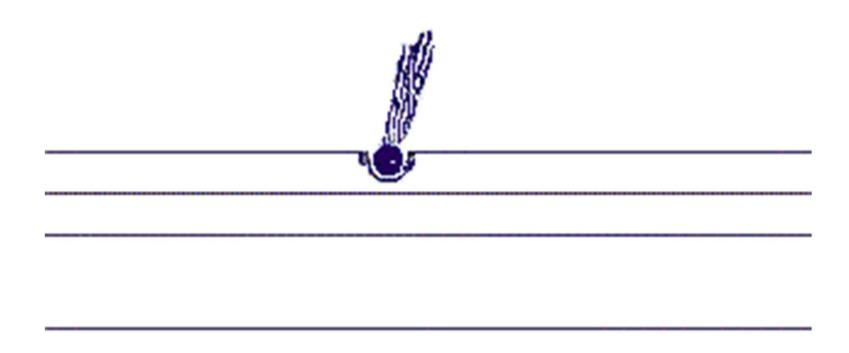


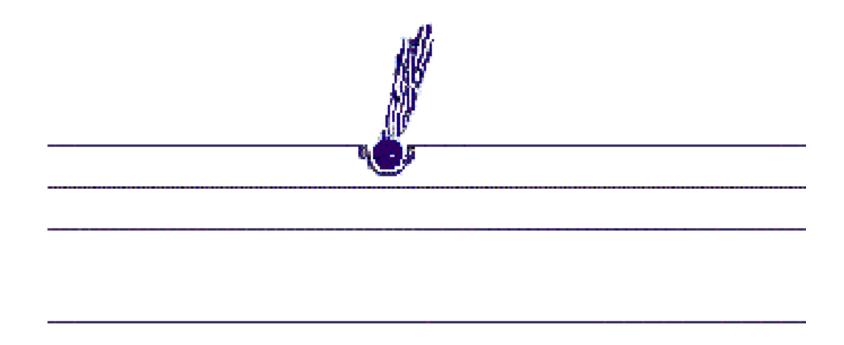
#### Les cratères

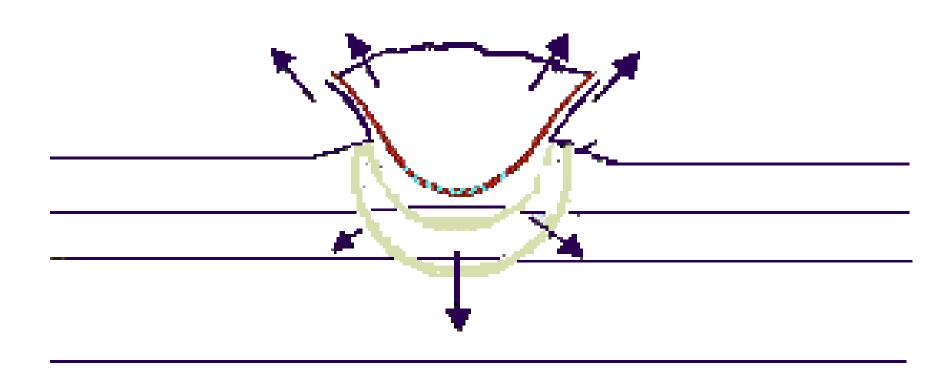


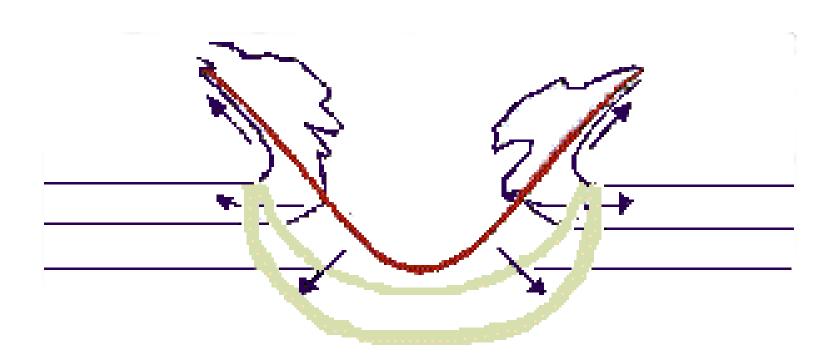
#### Formation des cratères

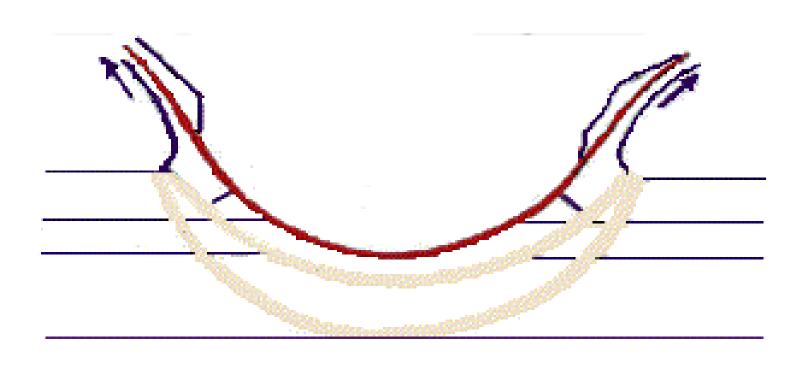


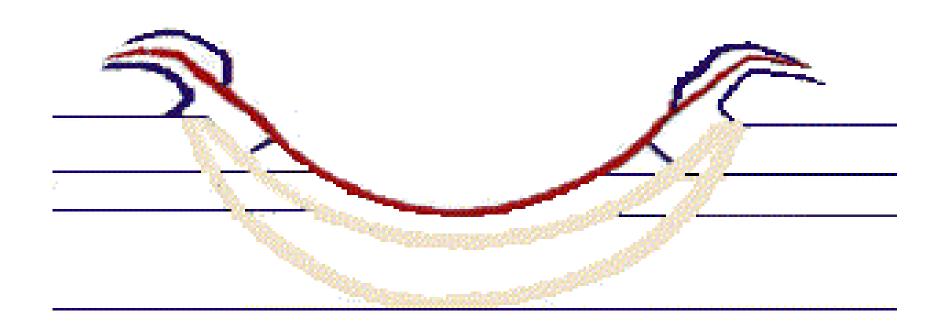


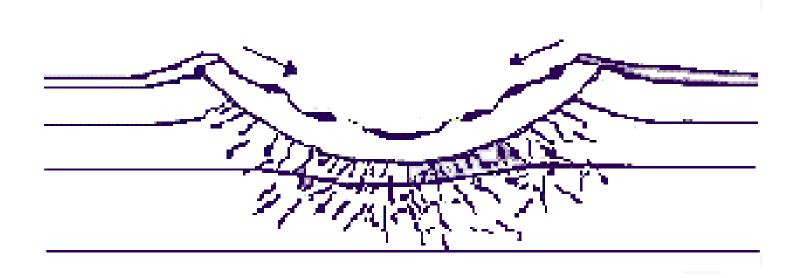


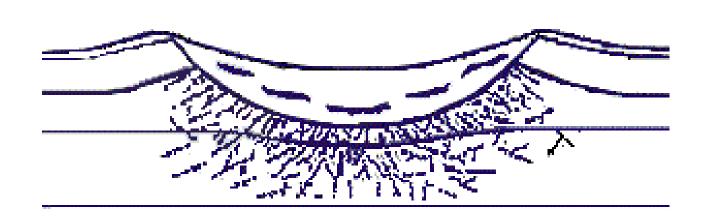


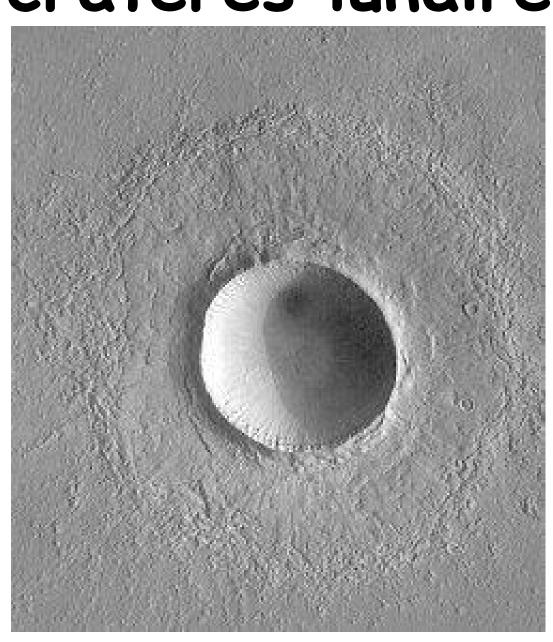


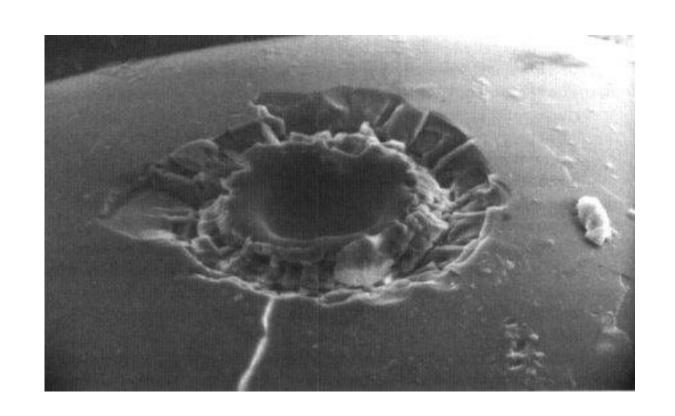








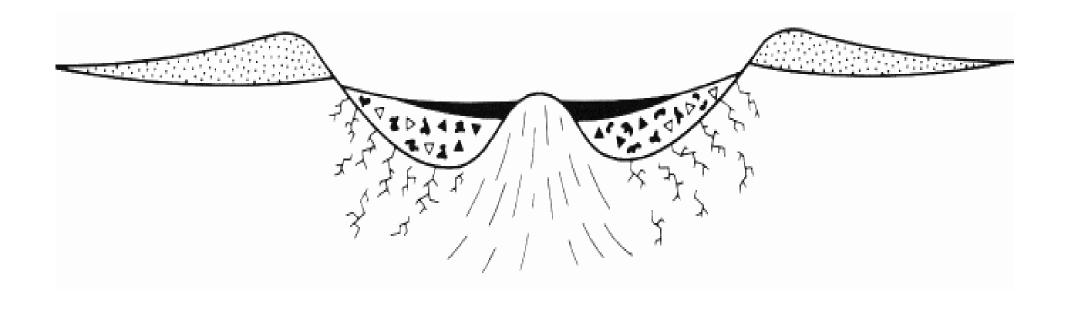




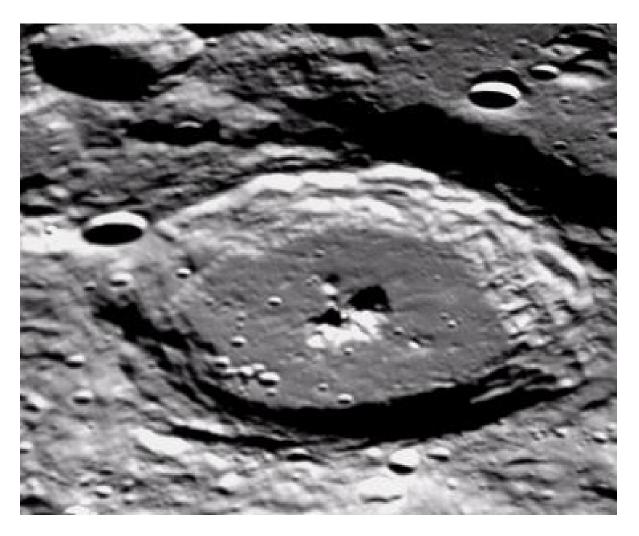
Micro-cratère à la surface d'une roche lunaire



Cratère d'impact sur la Terre

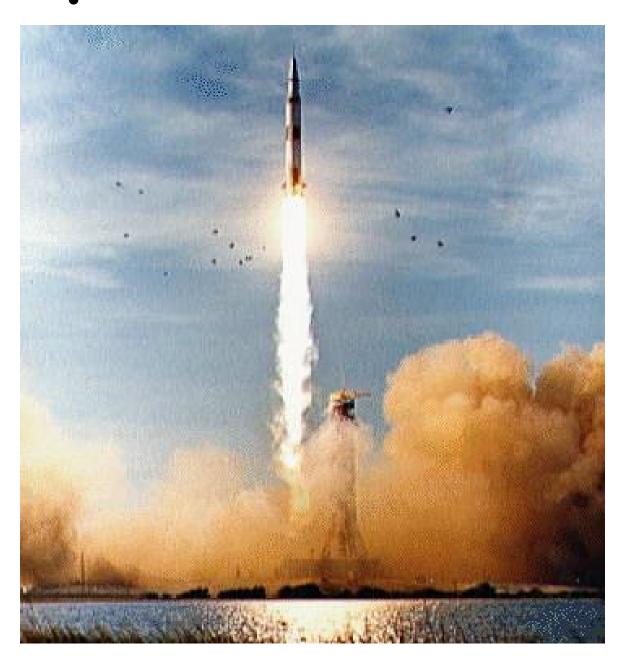


Cratère avec piton central



Cratère avec piton central

## L'exploration de la Lune



### Programme Apollo



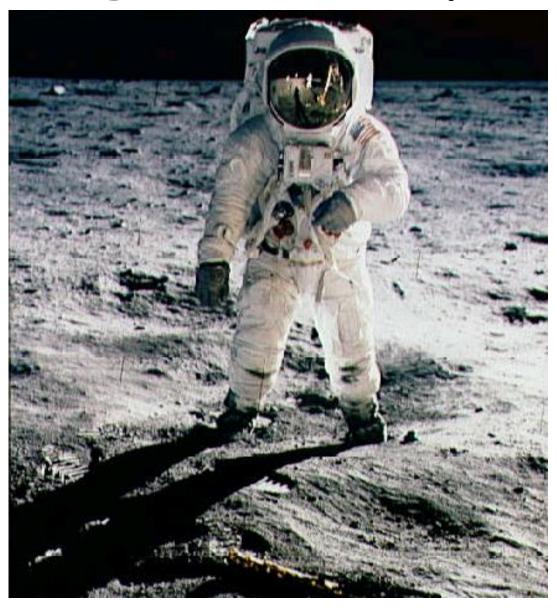
25 mai 1961 John F. Kennedy Discours devant le Congrès

## Programme Apollo



16 juillet 1969

## Programme Apollo



16 juillet 1969