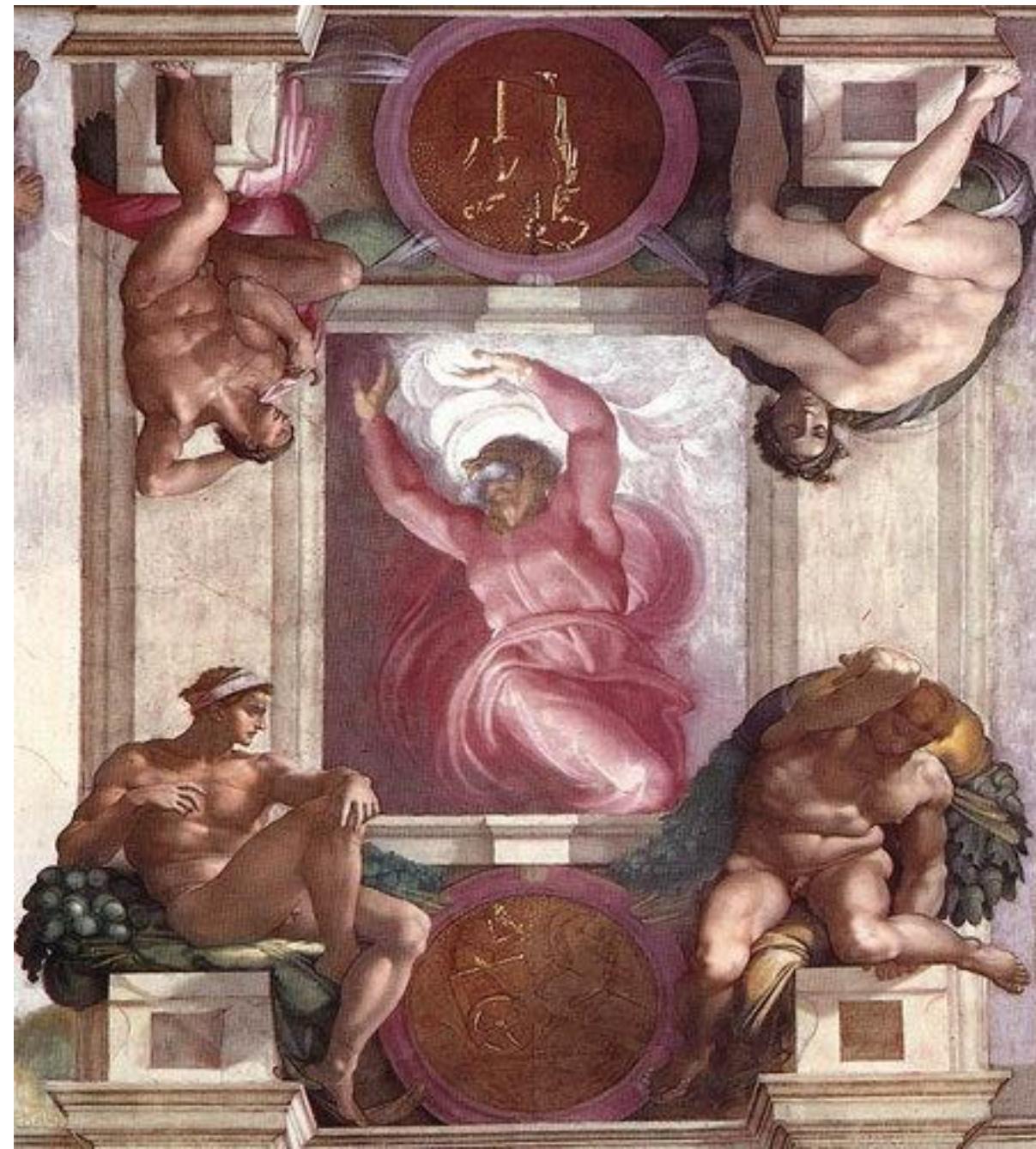


# Fascinante histoire de la lumière



Pierre Marage  
Université Libre de Bruxelles

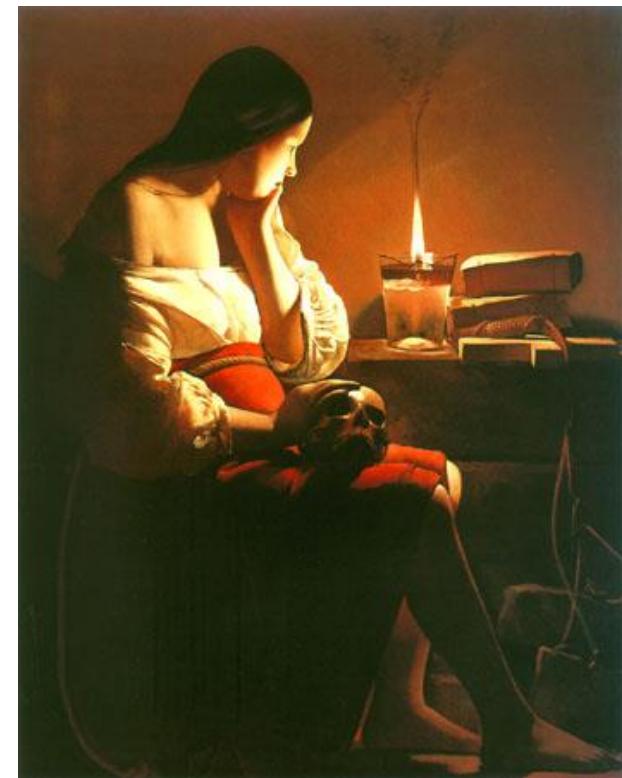




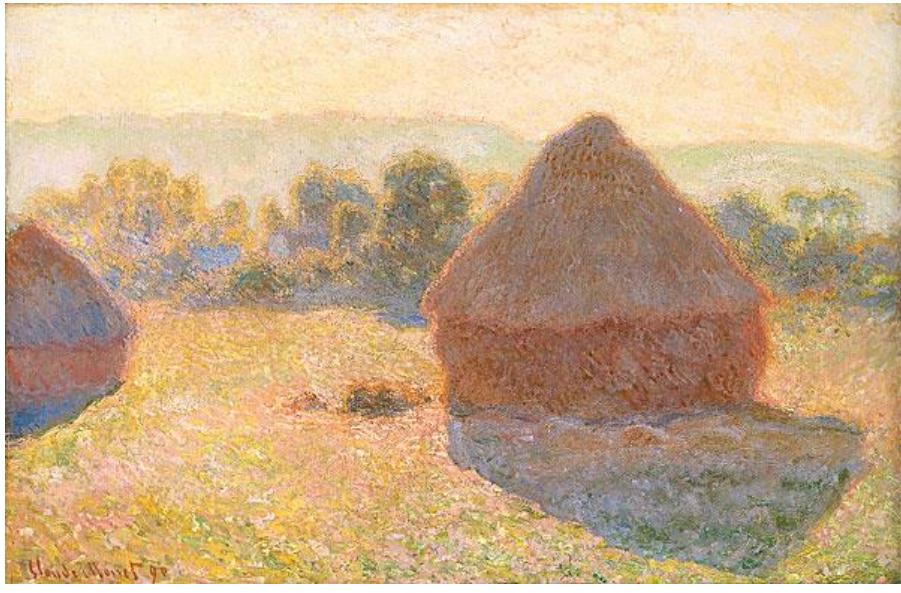
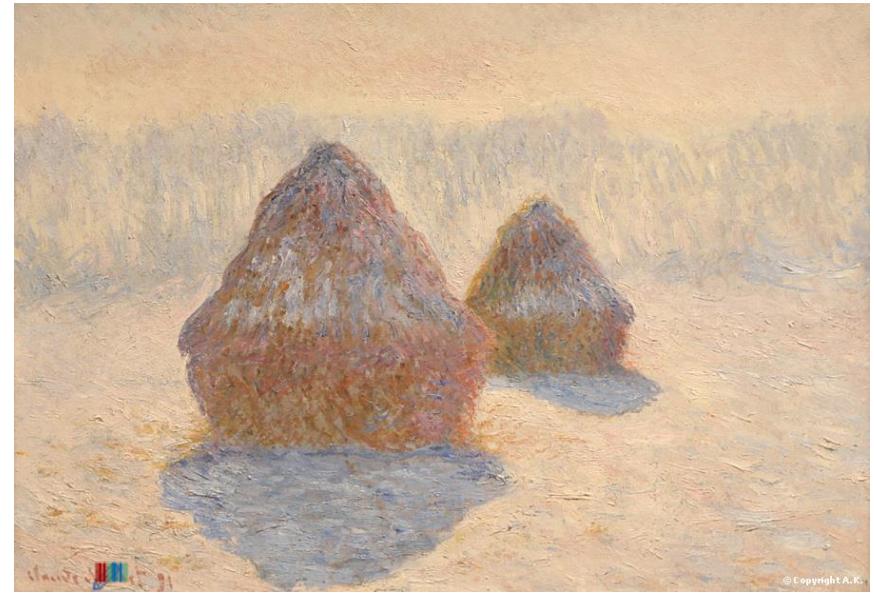
**Michel-Ange (1475-1564)**  
**La séparation de la**  
**lumière et de l'obscurité**  
**Plafond de la Chapelle**  
**sixtine, 1511**



**Claude Gellée dit le Lorrain (1600-1682)**  
**Port de mer au soleil couchant (1639)**



**Georges de La Tour (1593-1652)**  
**Magdelaine à la veilleuse (v. 1638)**



**Claude Monet (1840–1926), Les Meules (1890-91)**

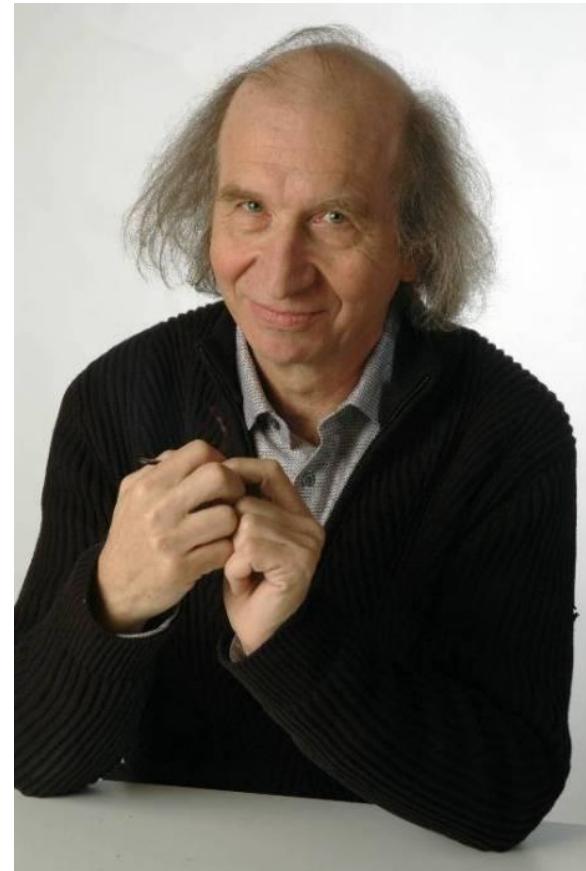
BERNARD MAITTE

# La lumière

POINTS

SCIENCE

## Points-Sciences S28





Raphaël (1483-1520), L'Ecole d'Athènes, 1509-1511



**Euclide (vers -300)**

**Claude Ptolémée  
(vers 90, 168)**



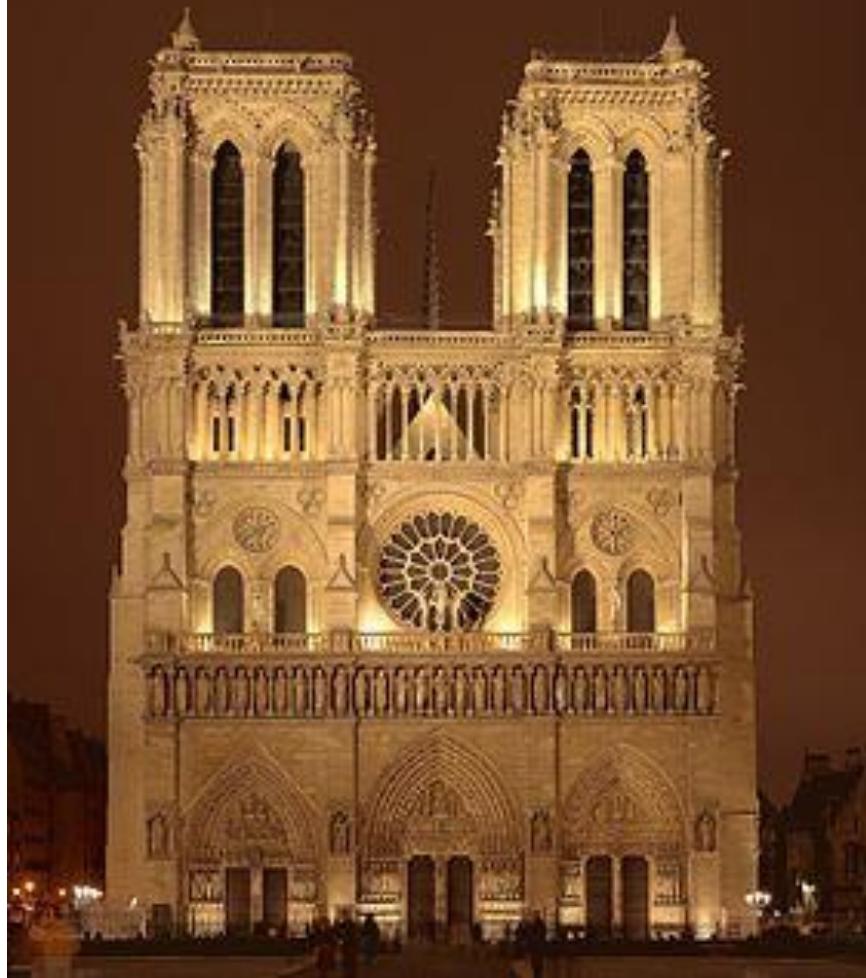


**Maïmonide (Cordoue 1130 –  
Le Caire 1204)**

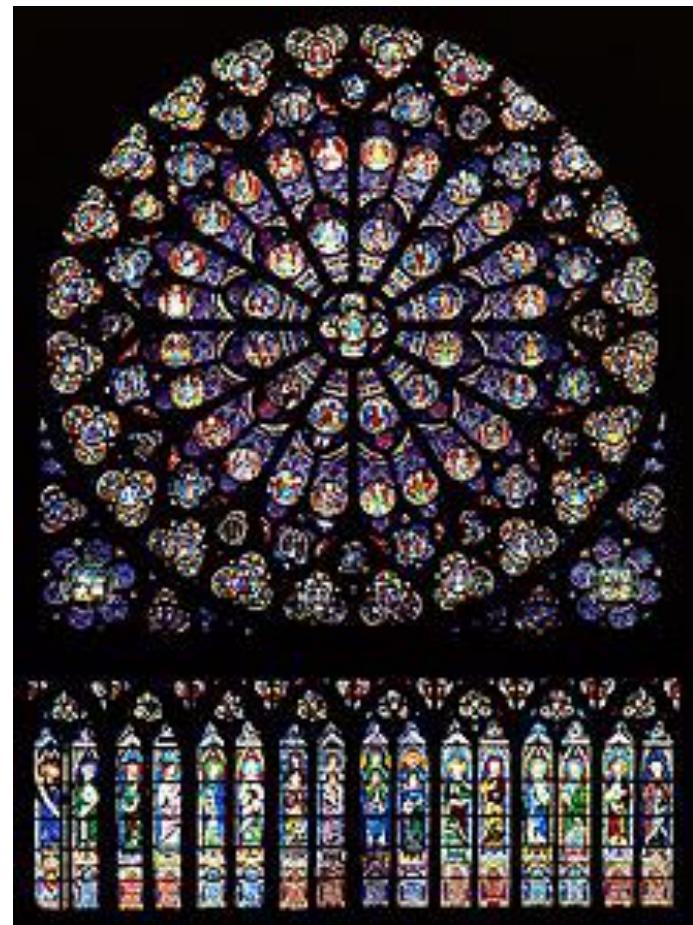
**Ibn al-Haytham, dit Alhazen  
(Bassorah 965 - Le Caire 1039)**



**Notre-Dame de Paris (1163-1345)**

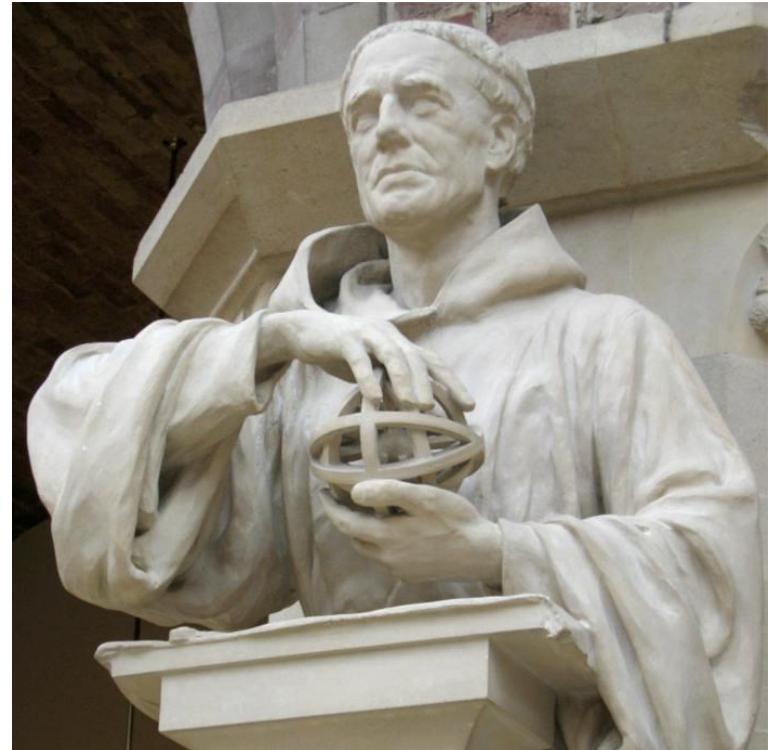


**La rose Sud (1260)**





**Robert Grosseteste (1168-1253)**

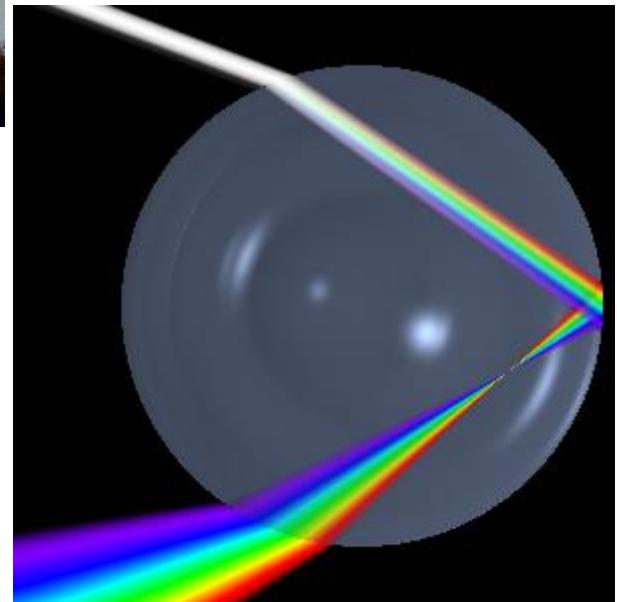


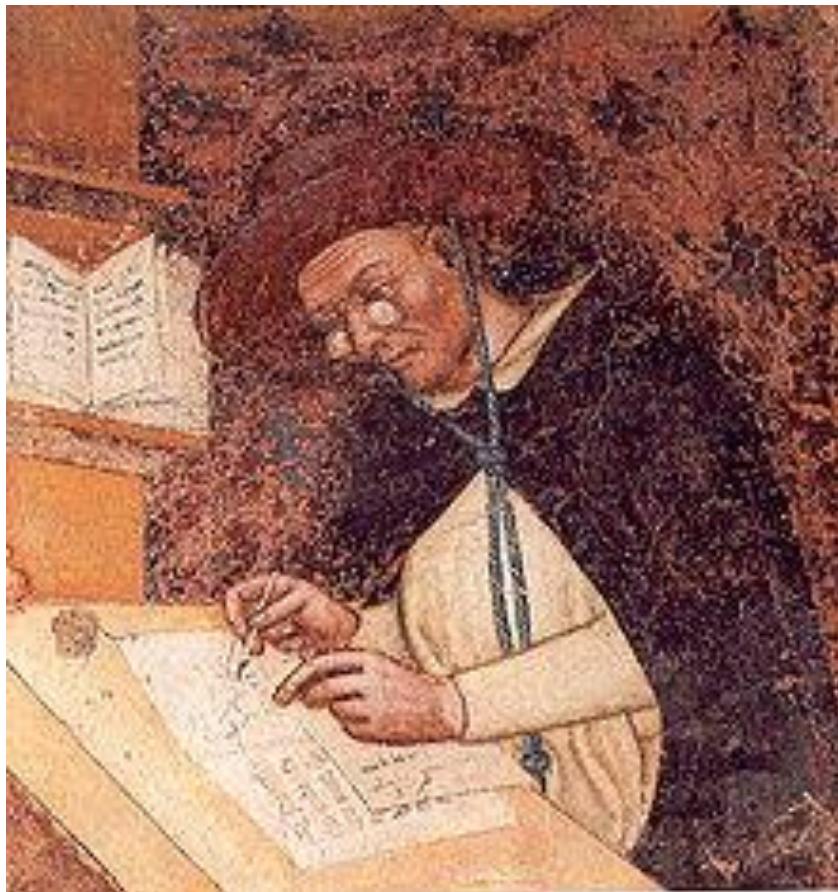
**Roger Bacon (1214-1294)**



**Thierry de Fribourg (v. 1250 – v. 1310)**

**Kamāl al-Dīn al-Fārisī (1267-1319)**

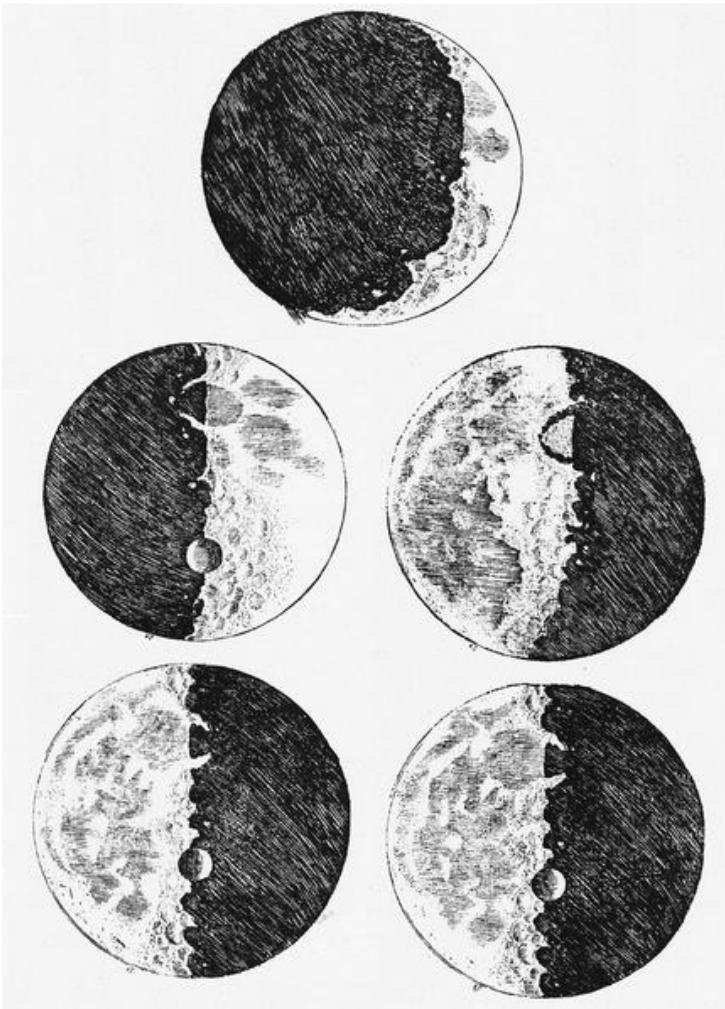




**Tommaso da Modena,  
Hugues de Saint-Cher,  
1352**

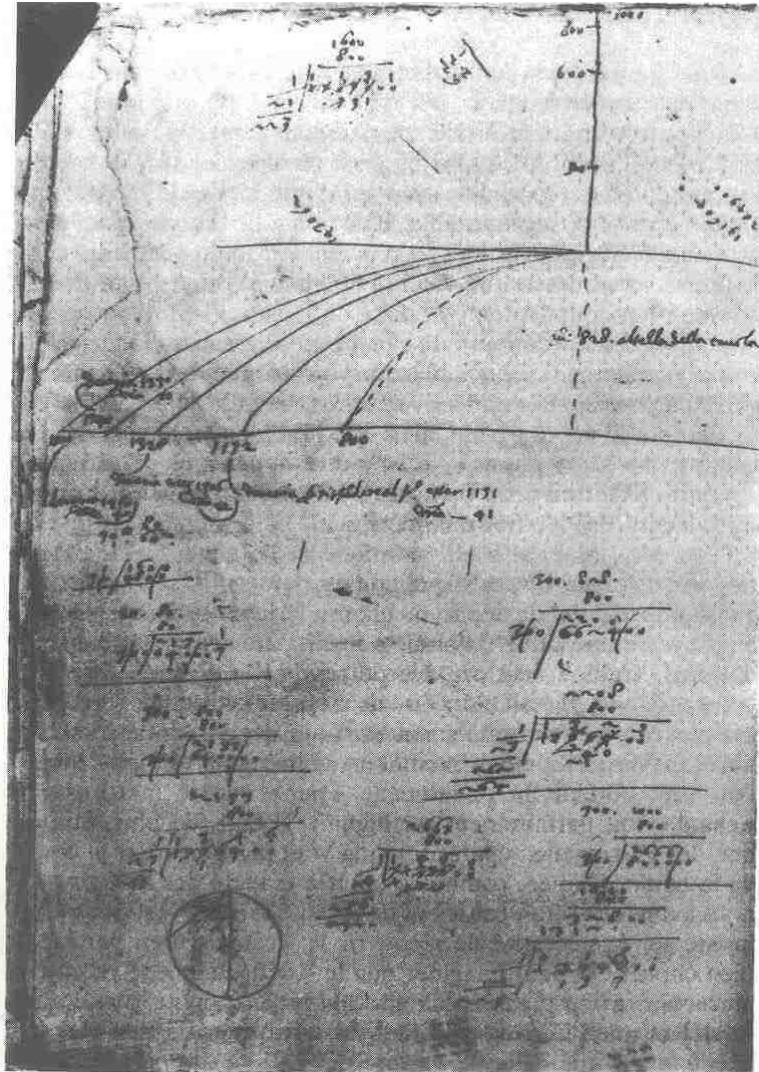


**Galilée (1564-1642)**



**Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)**





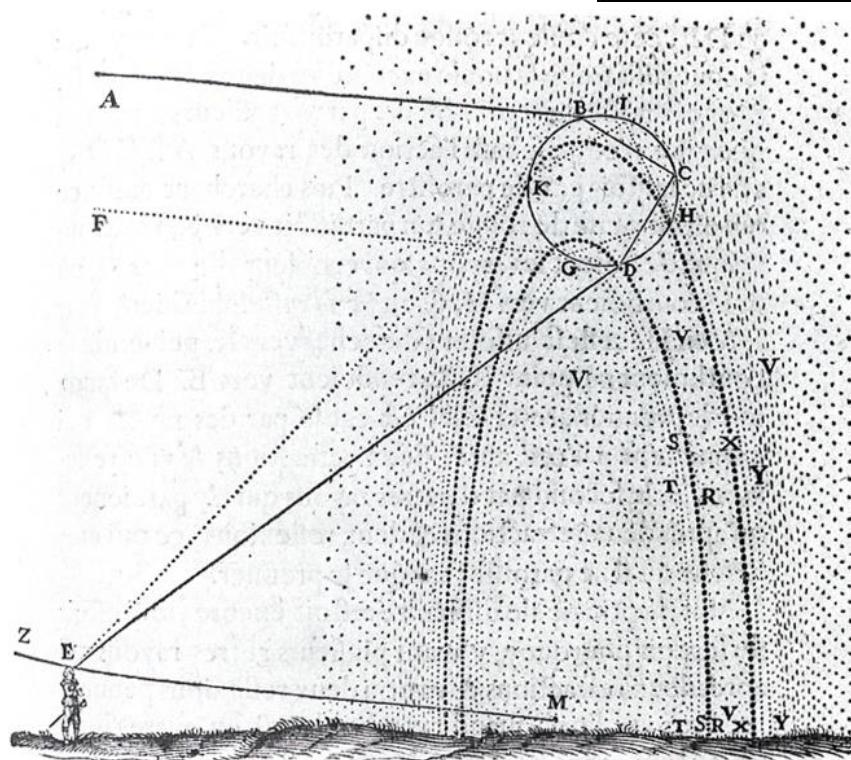
P. Marage

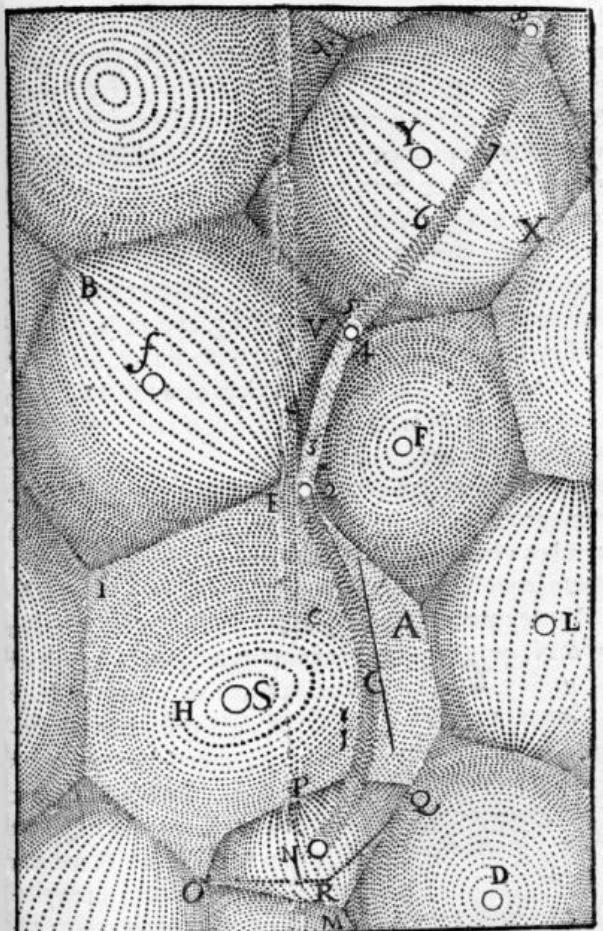
## Fascinante histoire de la lumière



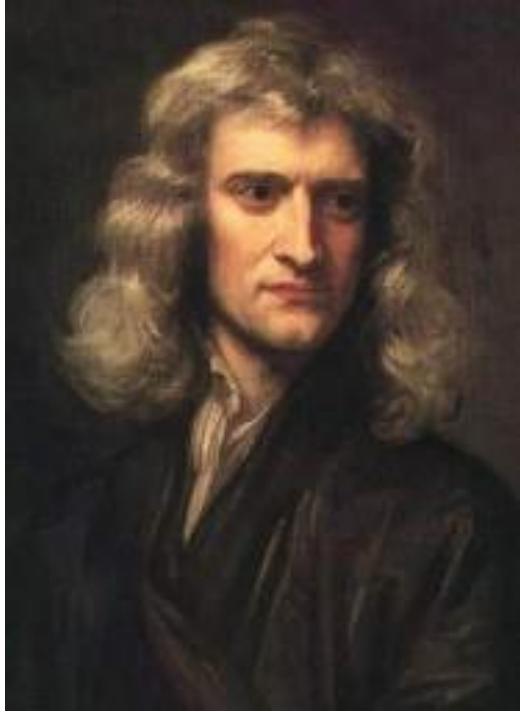
**René Descartes**  
**(1596-1650)**

**Snell**  
**(1580- 1628)**

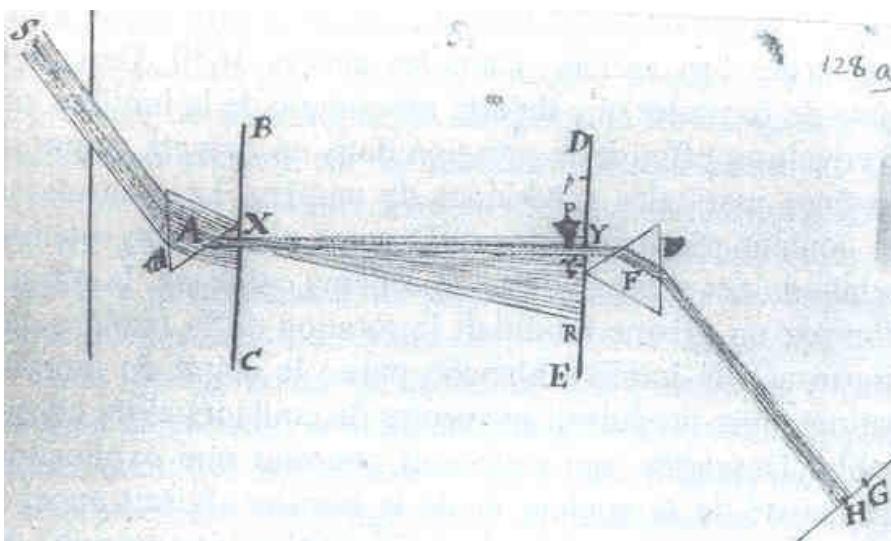
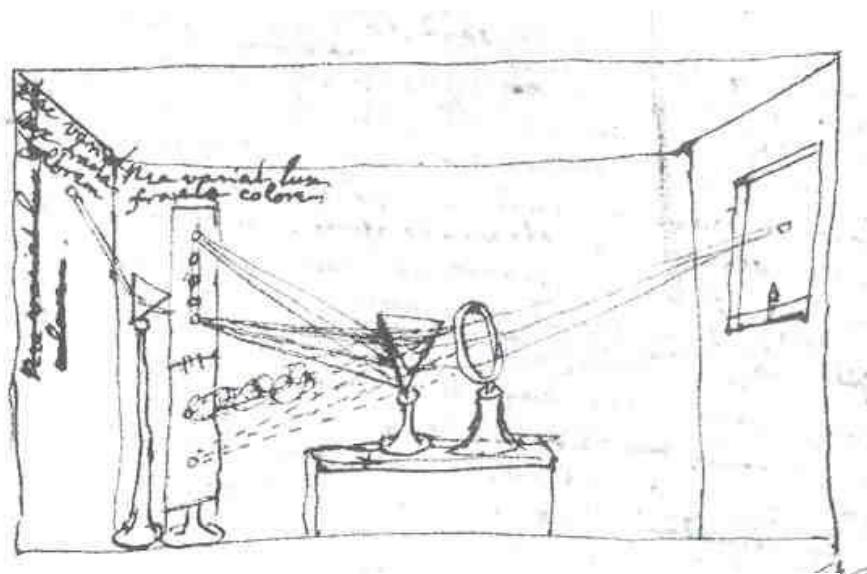


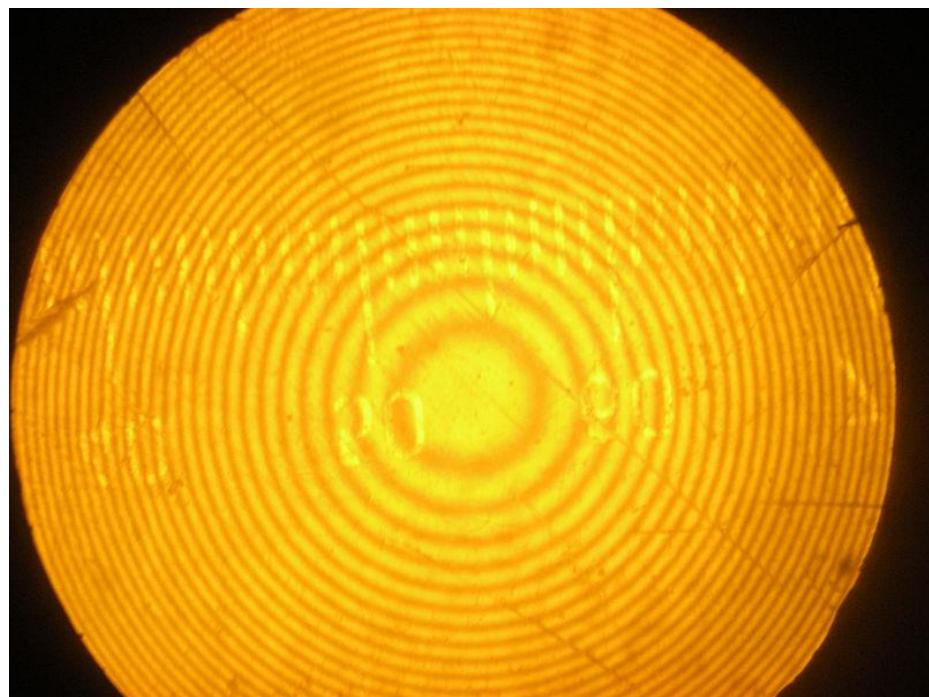
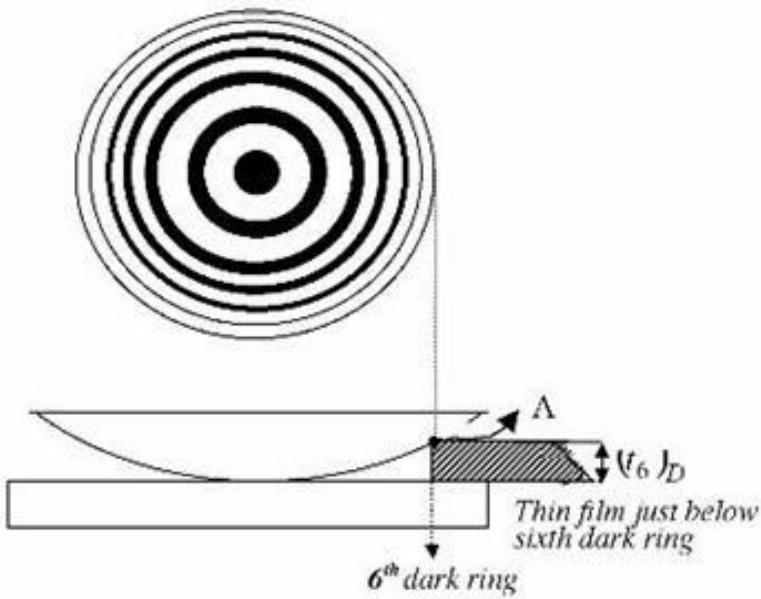


Pierre de Fermat  
(v. 1600 – 1665)



Isaac Newton (1642-1727)





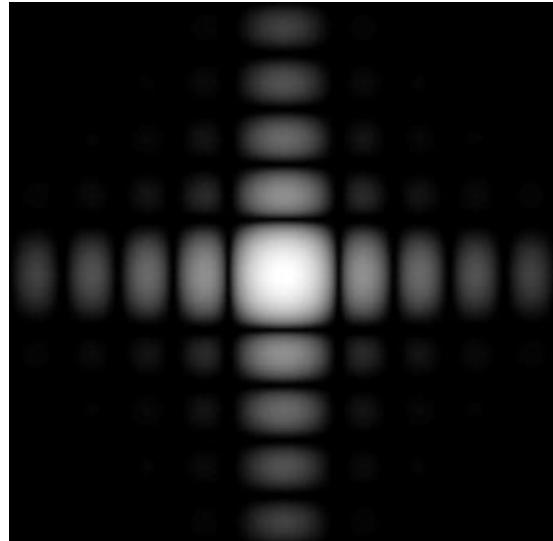
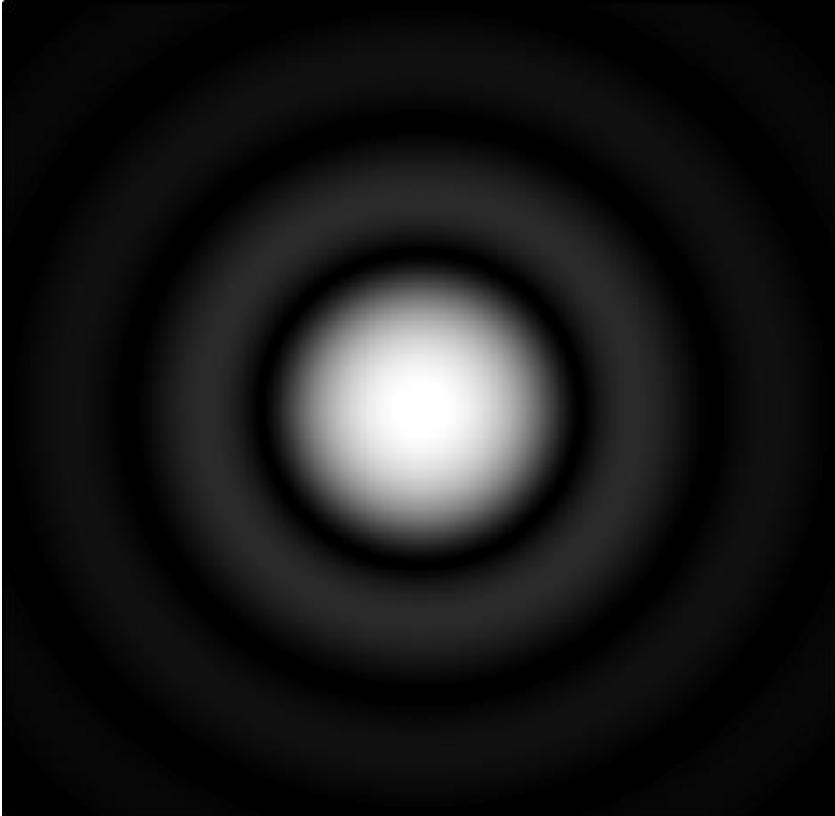


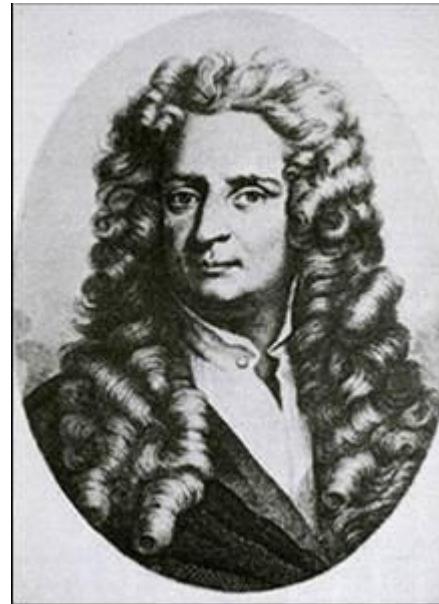
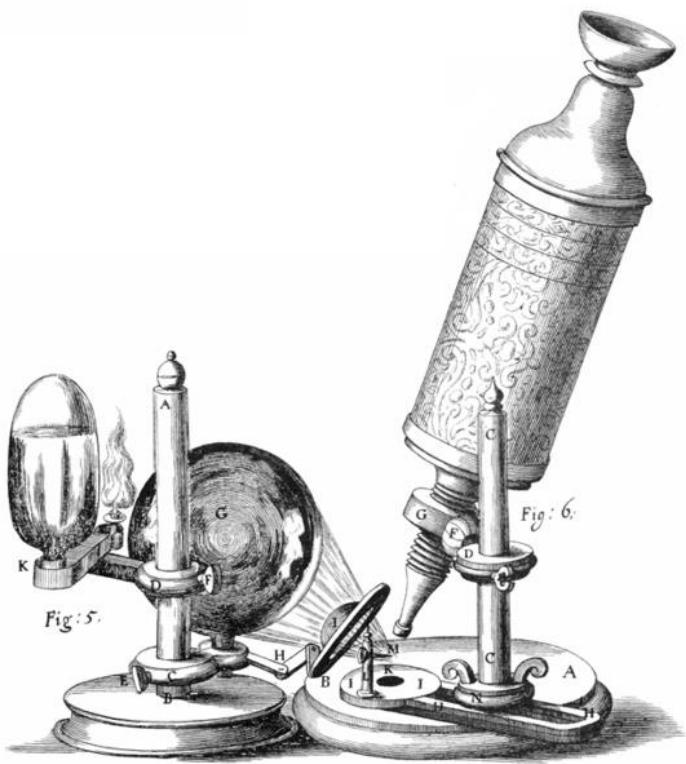
**Christian Huygens**  
**(1629-1695)**



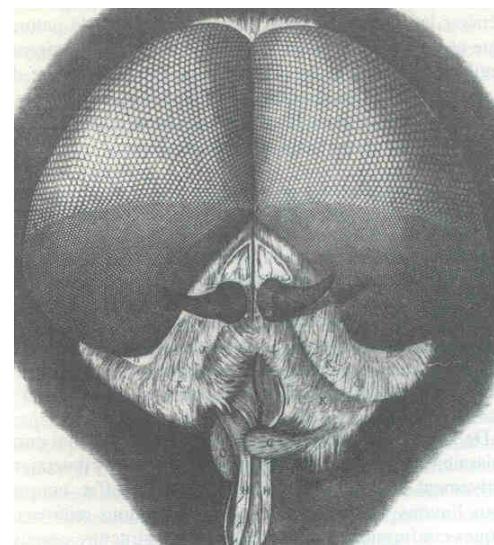
**Le Roi-Soleil (1638-1715)**

# Francesco Grimaldi (1618-1663)





**Robert Hooke**  
**(1635-1703)**





**Voltaire**  
**(1694-1778)**

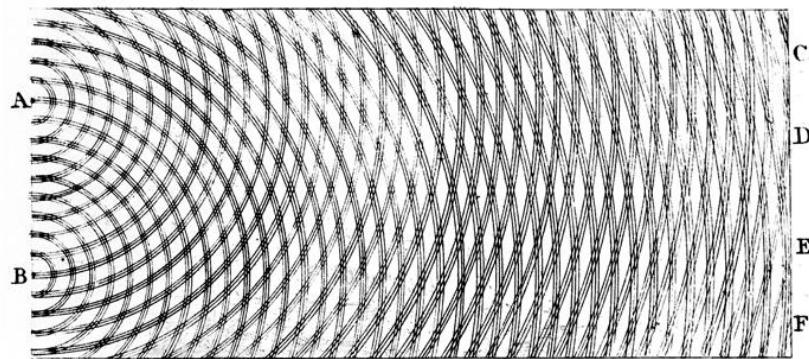
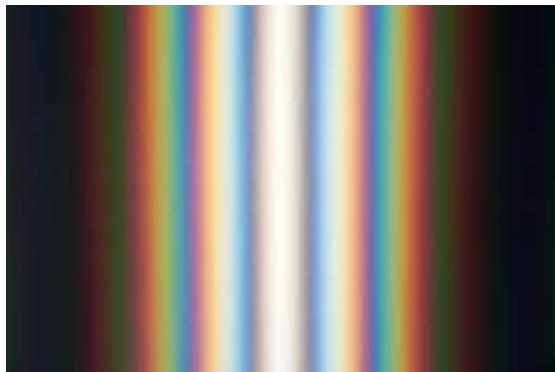


**Émilie du Châtelet**  
**(1706-1749)**



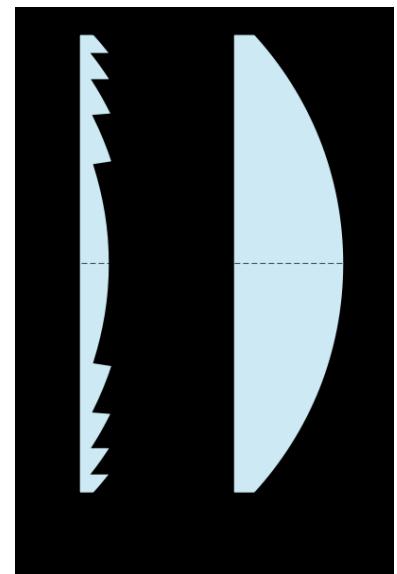
**Denis Diderot**  
**(1713-1784)**

## Thomas Young (1771-1829)



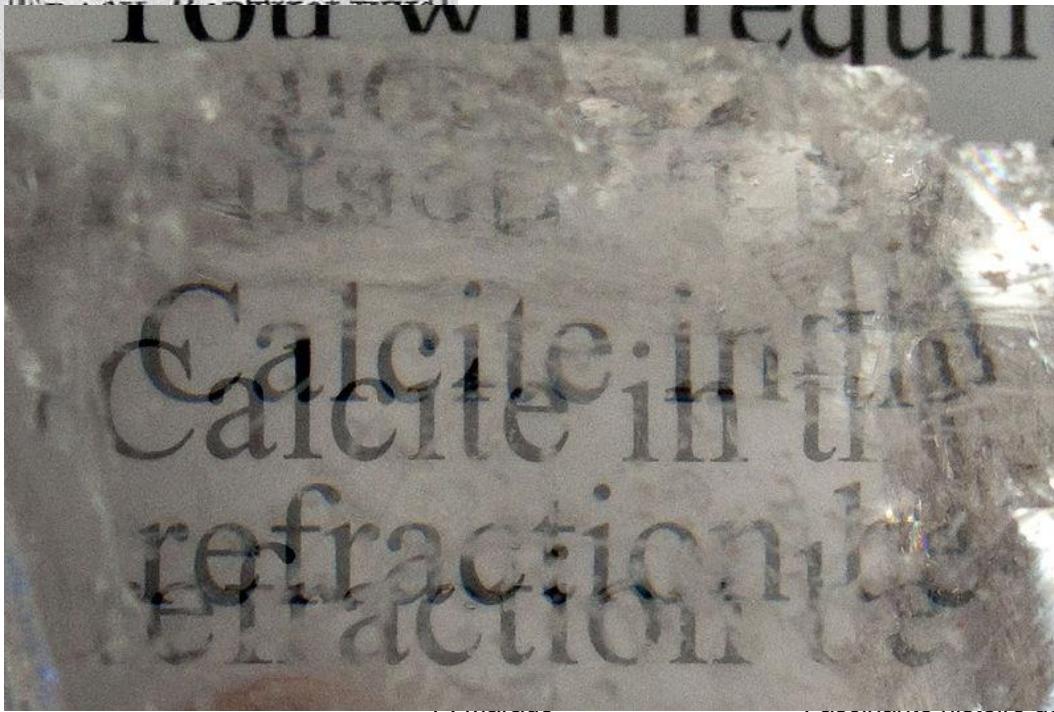


**Augustin Jean Fresnel**  
**(1788-1827)**





Erasme Bartholin (1625-1698)



Étienne Louis Malus  
(1775-1812)



Ole Rømer (1644-1710)

134. JOURN,  
ne seconde de temps.

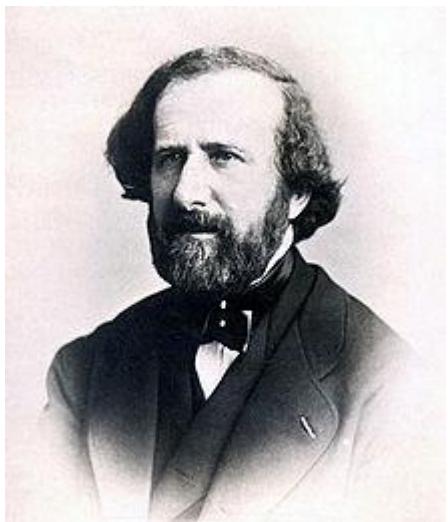
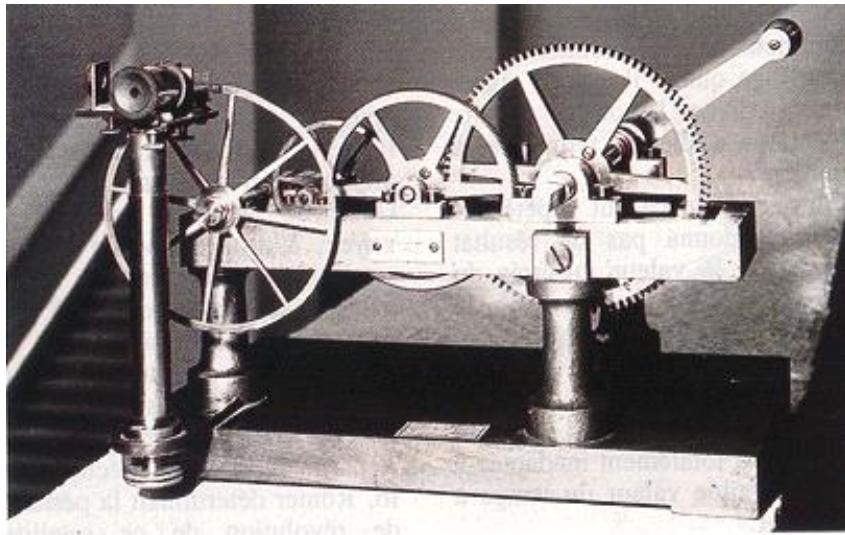
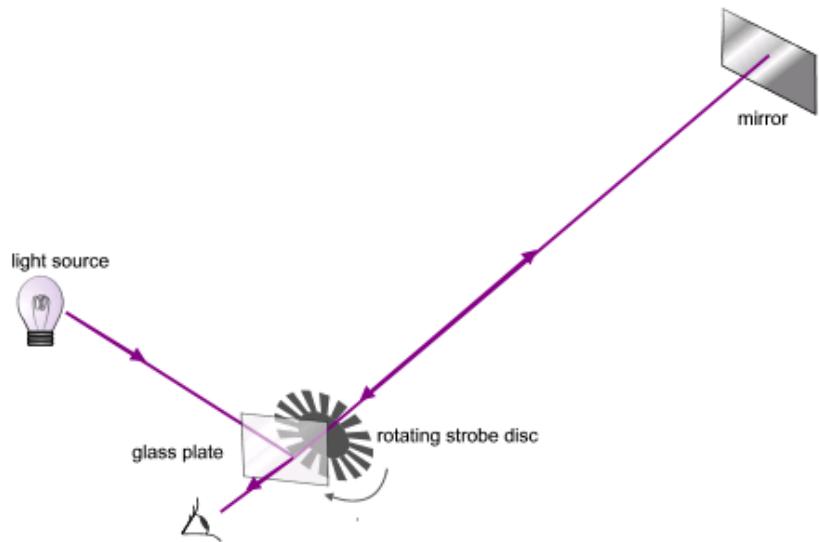
Soit A le Soleil, B Jupiter, C le premier satellite qui entre dans l'ombre de Jupiter pour en sortir en D, et soit E, F, G, H, K, L la Terre placée à diverses distances de Jupiter.

Or supposons que la Terre étant en L vers la seconde quadrature de Jupiter, ait vu le premier satellite, lors de son émersion ou sortie de l'ombre en D : et qu'ensuite, environ 42 heures et demie après, savoir après une révolution de ce satellite, la Terre se trouvant en K, le voit de retour en D : il est manifeste que si la lumière demande du temps pour traverser l'intervalle LK, le satellite sera vu plus tard de retour en D, qu'il n'aurait été si la Terre était demeurée en L, de sorte que la révolution de ce satellite, ainsi observé par les émersions, sera retardée d'autant de temps que la lumière en aura employé à passer de L en K, et qu'au contraire dans l'autre quadrature FG, où la Terre en s'approchant, va au devant de la lumière, les révolutions des immersions paraîtront autant raccourcies, que celles des émersions avaient parues allongées. »

Extrait du rapport de Romer, dans le *Journal des savans* du Lundi 7 Décembre 1676 (page 234)

The diagram shows the Sun (A) at the center, with Jupiter (B) orbiting it. A vertical line passes through Jupiter. Two circles represent Jupiter's satellites: one is in shadow (C) and the other is outside (D). The Earth (E) is shown at various positions along its orbital path, with points F, G, H, K, and L marked. Point L is on the same side of the Sun as Jupiter, while K is on the opposite side. The diagram illustrates the concept of quadrature and the Earth's position relative to the Sun and Jupiter during the observation of satellite transits.





**Hippolyte Fizeau (1819-1896)**



**Léon Foucault (1819-1868)**

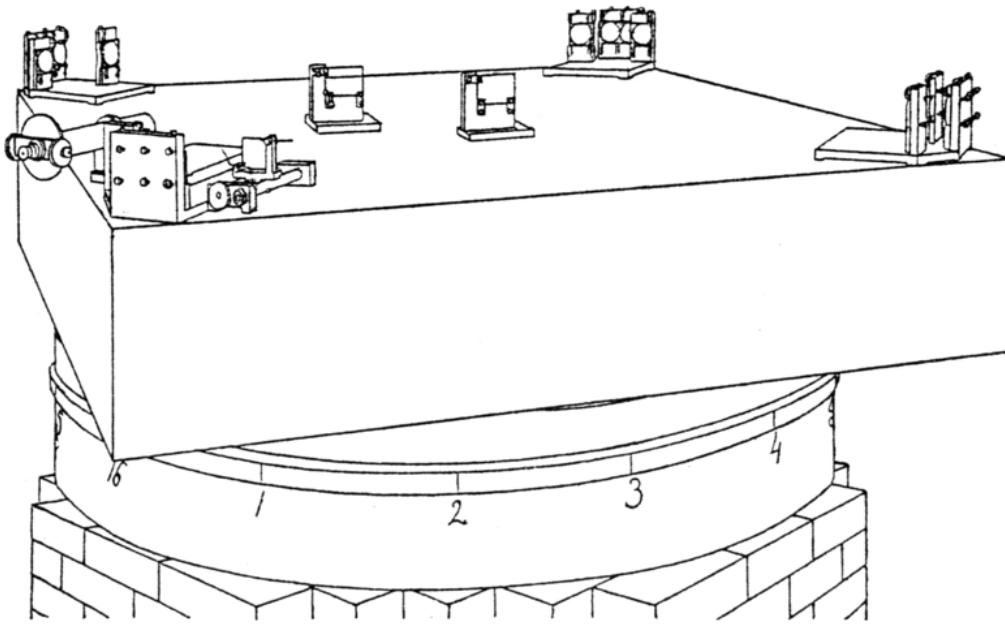


**Heinrich Hertz**  
**(1857-1894)**

**Michael Faraday**  
**(1791-1867)**

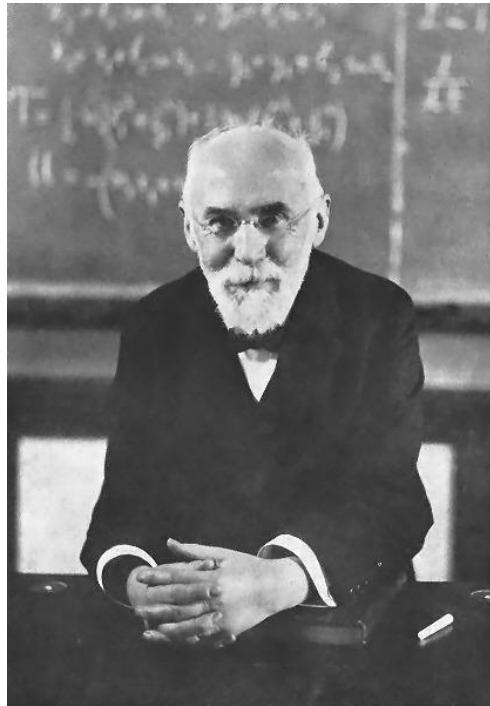


**James Clerk Maxwell**  
**(1831-1879)**



**Interféromètre de  
Michelson et Morley**

**Hendrik Antoon Lorentz (1853-1928)**



**Henri Poincaré (1854-1912)**

**Albert Einstein (1879-1955)**



CONSEIL DE PHYSIQUE SOLVAY

BRUXELLES 1911



Photo Couplie, Bruxelles.

GOLDSCHMIDT  
NERNST

PLANCK  
BRILLOUIN

RUBENS

LINDEMANN  
SOMMERFELD

DE BROGLIE

HASENOHRL  
HOSTELET

SOLVAY

LORENTZ

KNUDSEN  
WARBURG

PERRIN

HERZEN  
WIEN

Madame CURIE

JEANS

RUTHERFORD  
POINCARÉ

KAMERLINGH ONNES

EINSTEIN  
LANGEVIN

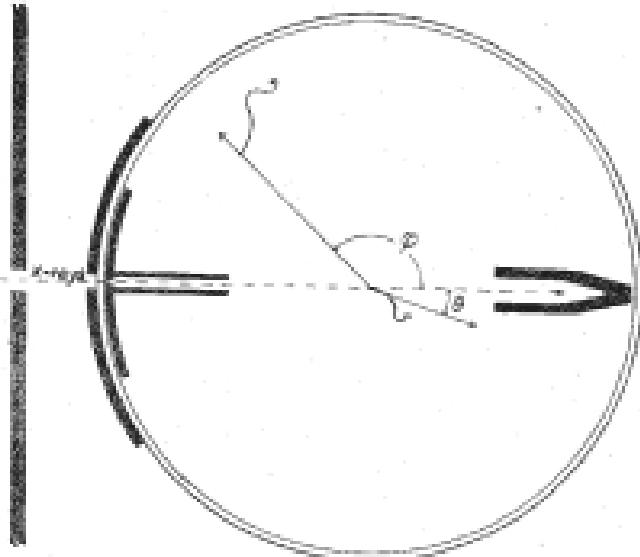
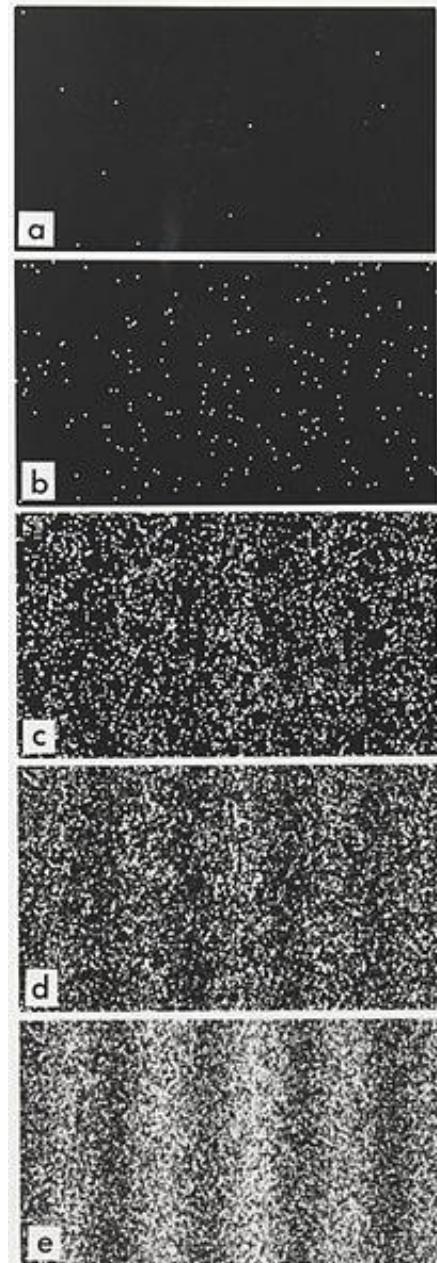


Fig. 3. — Si les rayons X excitent un électron de repos sous un angle  $\theta$ , la théorie des photons prédit l'émission d'une particule à secondaire sous un angle  $\varphi$ .

## L'effet Compton



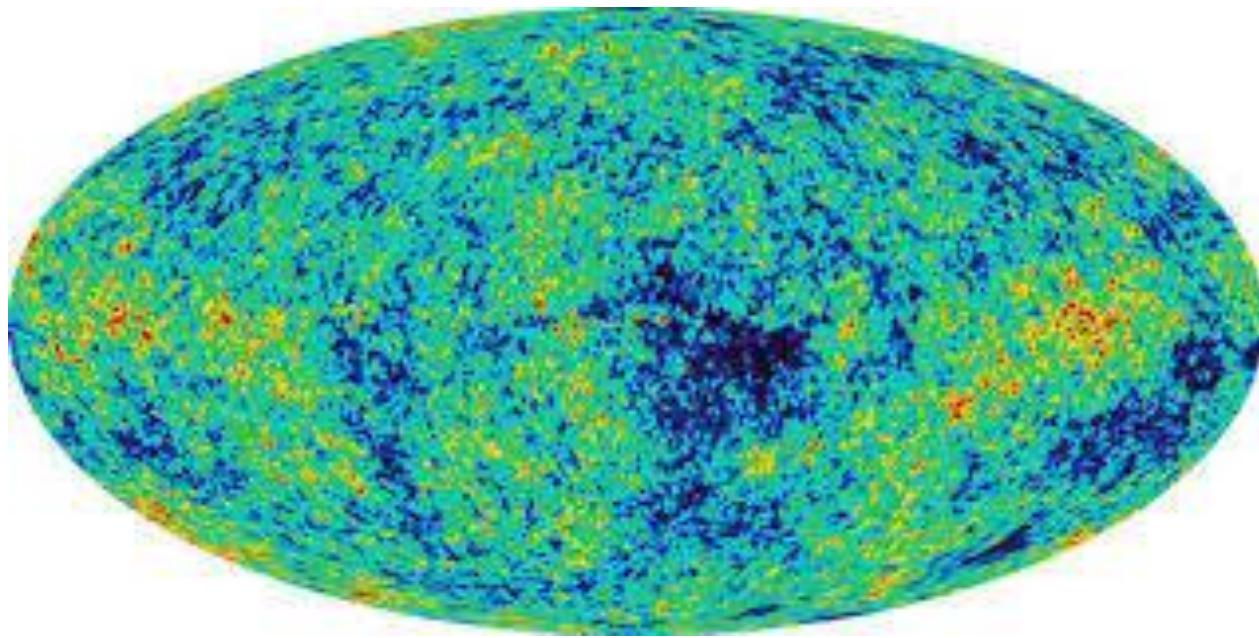
## La diffraction des électrons

# Le 5<sup>ème</sup> Conseil Solvay, 1927



A. PICCARD      E. HENRIOT      P. EHRENFEST      Ed. HERZEN      Th. DE DONDER      E. SCHRÖDINGER      E. VERSCHAFFELT      W. PAULI      W. HEISENBERG      R.H. FOWLER      L. BRILLOUIN  
P. DEBYE      M. KNUDSEN      W.L. BRAGG      H.A. KRAMERS      P.A.M. DIRAC      A.H. COMPTON      L. de BROGLIE      M. BORN      N. BOHR  
I. LANGMUIR      M. PLANCK      Mme CURIE      H.A. LORENTZ      A. EINSTEIN      P. LANGEVIN      Ch.E. GUYE      C.T.R. WILSON      O.W. RICHARDSON  
Absent: Sir W.H. BRAGG, H. DESLANDRES et E. VAN AUBEL





**Le bruit de fond cosmique diffus, satellite Planck (2013)**

**François Englert et Peter Higgs  
au CERN en juillet 2012**





[www.picturalissime.com](http://www.picturalissime.com)

**Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890)**  
**Oliviers avec ciel jaune et soleil (1889)**



**La nuit étoilée (1889)**

# **Merci pour votre attention...**

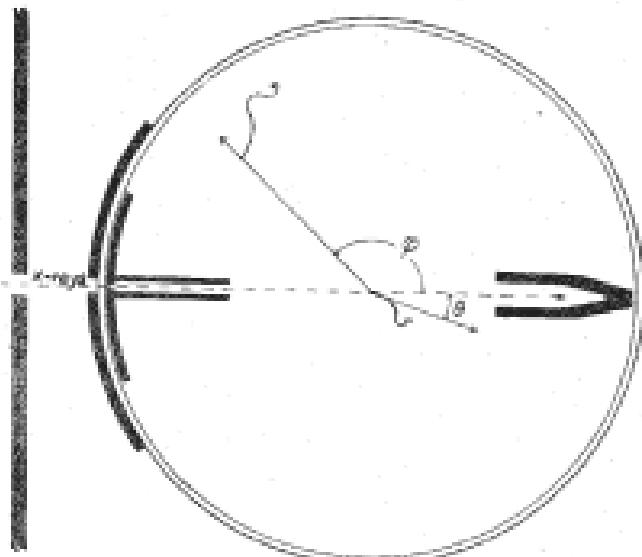
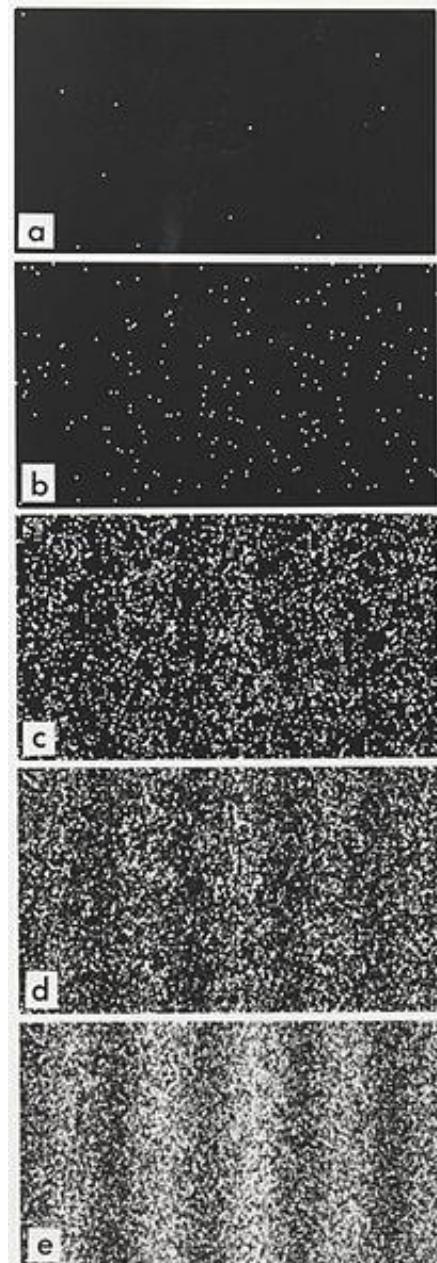


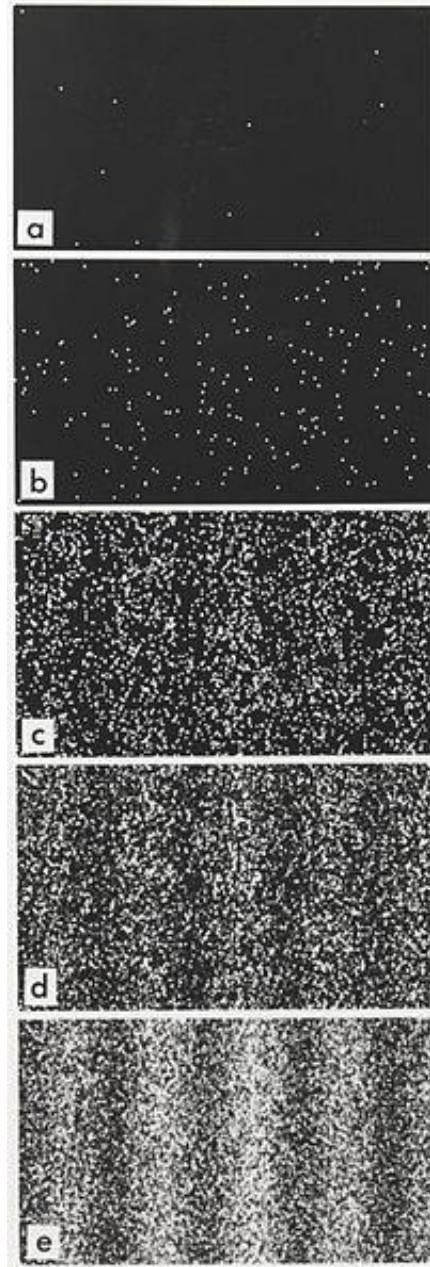
Fig. 1. — Si les rayons X envoient un électron de réel sous un angle  $\theta$ , la théorie des photons prédit l'émission d'une particule secondaire sous un angle  $\theta'$ .

## L'effet Compton



## La diffraction des électrons





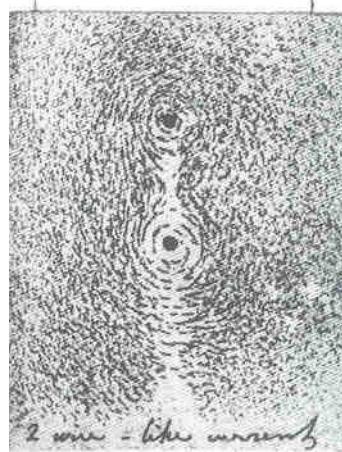
# Faraday

1 A wire was wound spirally round a frame of 10 pairs of iron plates and through the spiral  
wound in paper around the frame  
in the following attached  
dimensions

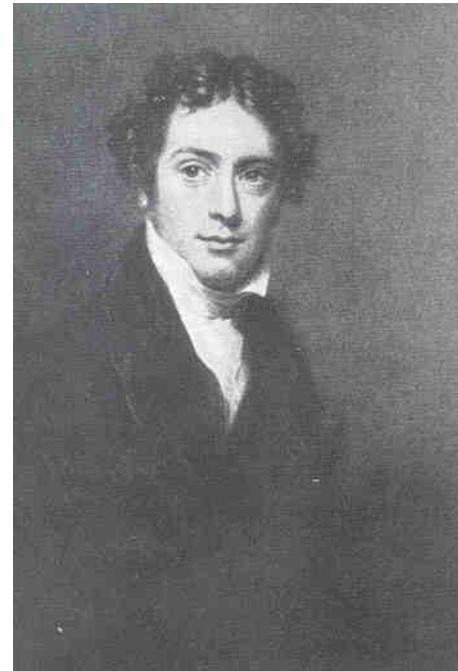
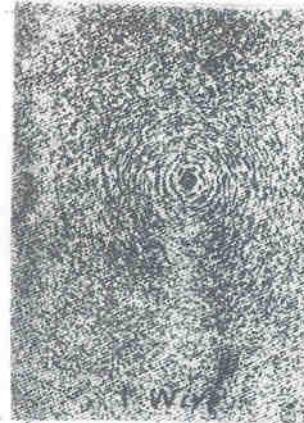
In view of these different dimensions  
we used but there was no differ-  
ence in the results the power was the same.

The effect of the wires appeared to depend  
entirely on the number

**Michael Faraday**  
**(1791-1867)**



1832 - When the wires were very thick  
currents were employed the force  
was very powerful showing the  
extremum of the law of force to  
infinity between the two leads  
1836 It appeared as if the two wires  
had twin the force of one wire  
the force increased as if the force  
of one was added on to the other.  
" " " " "





**Michel-Ange (1475-1564) La séparation de la lumière et de l'obscurité, plafond de la chapelle sixtine, 1511**





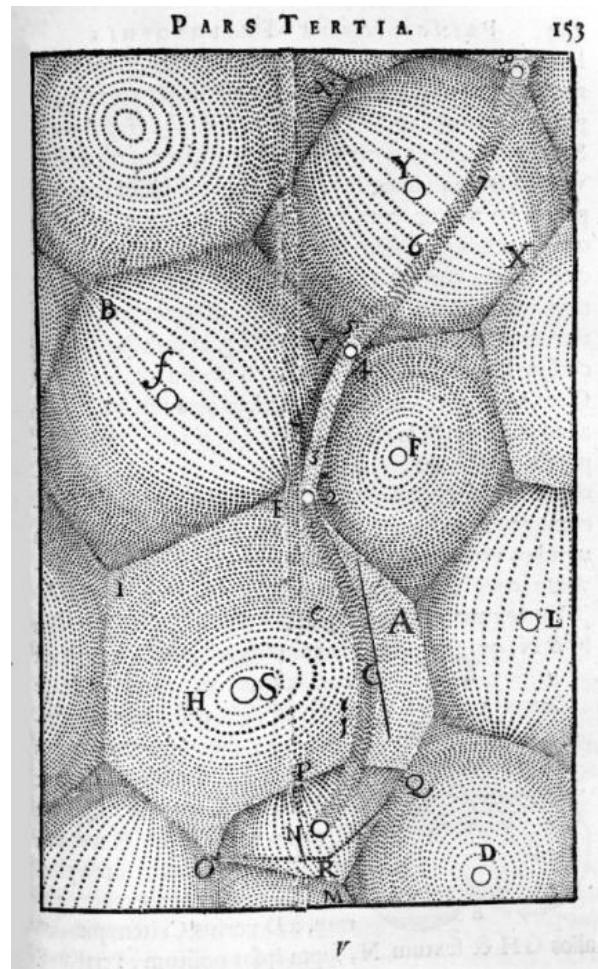
**Claude Gellée dit le Lorrain (1600-1682)**  
**Port de mer au soleil couchant (1639)**

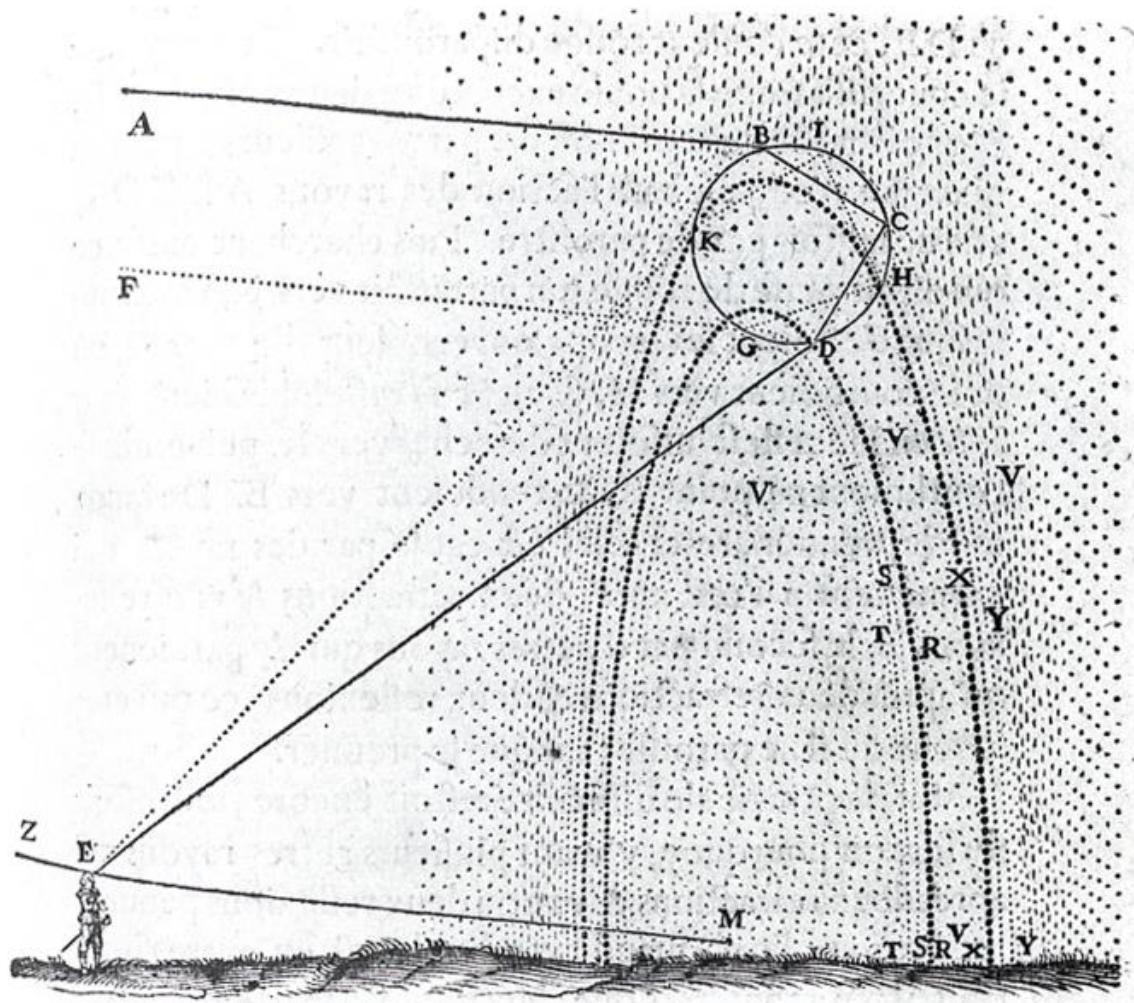


**Georges de La Tour (1593-1652)**  
**Magdalaine à la veilleuse (v. 1638)**



**René Descartes**  
**(1596-1650)**





**Snell (1580- 1628)**

