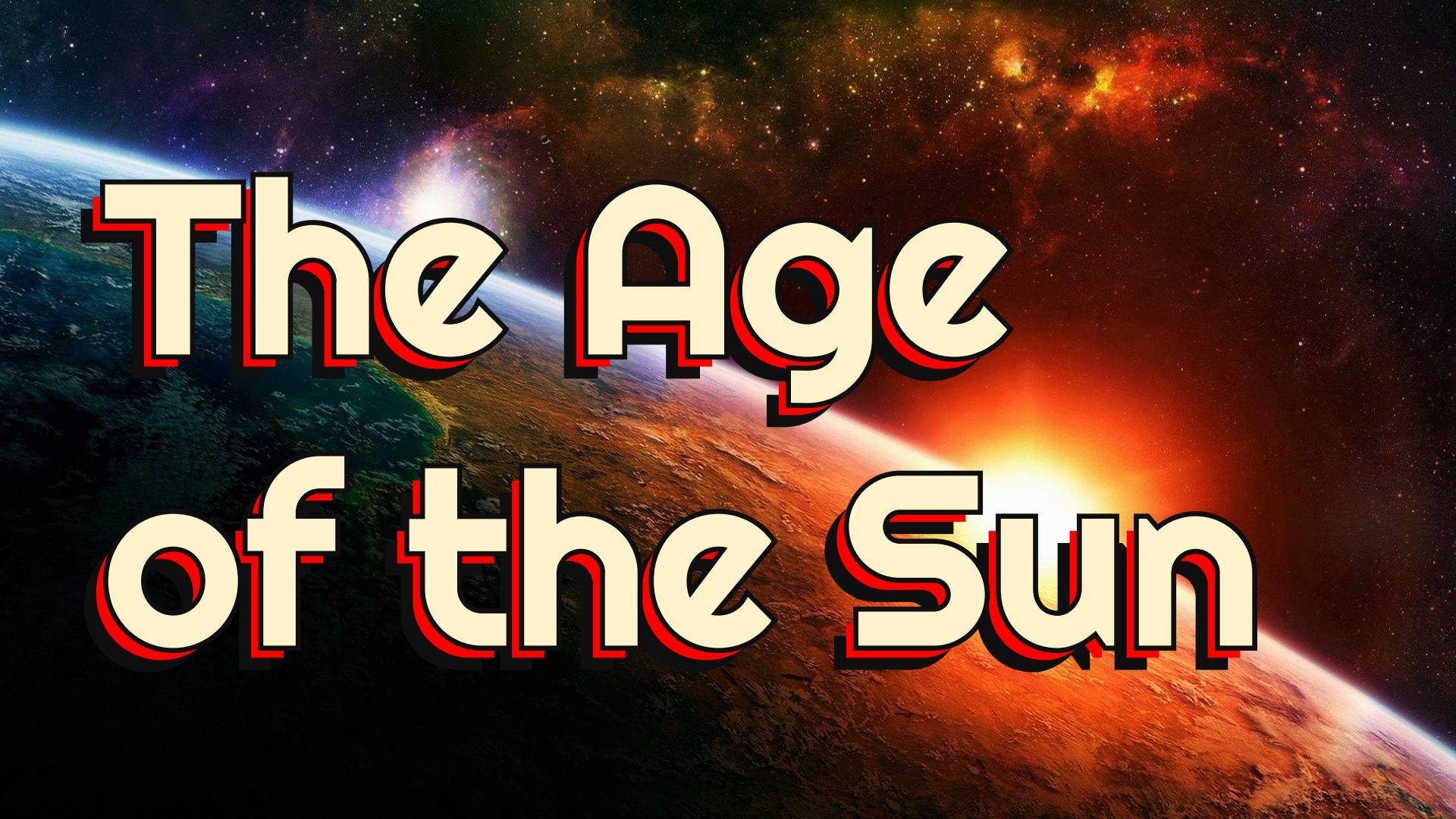


An Almost Complete  
History of...

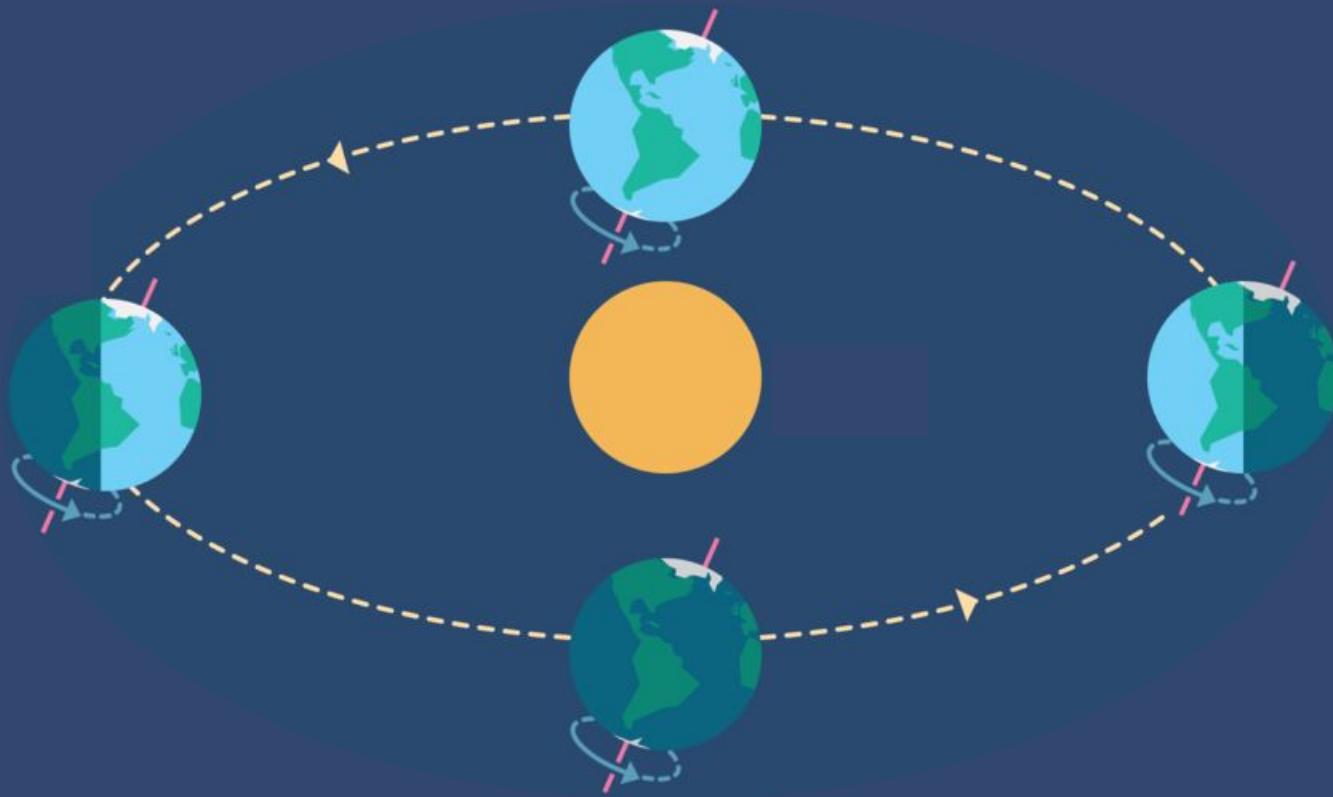
# measuring Time

... in 20 Minutes

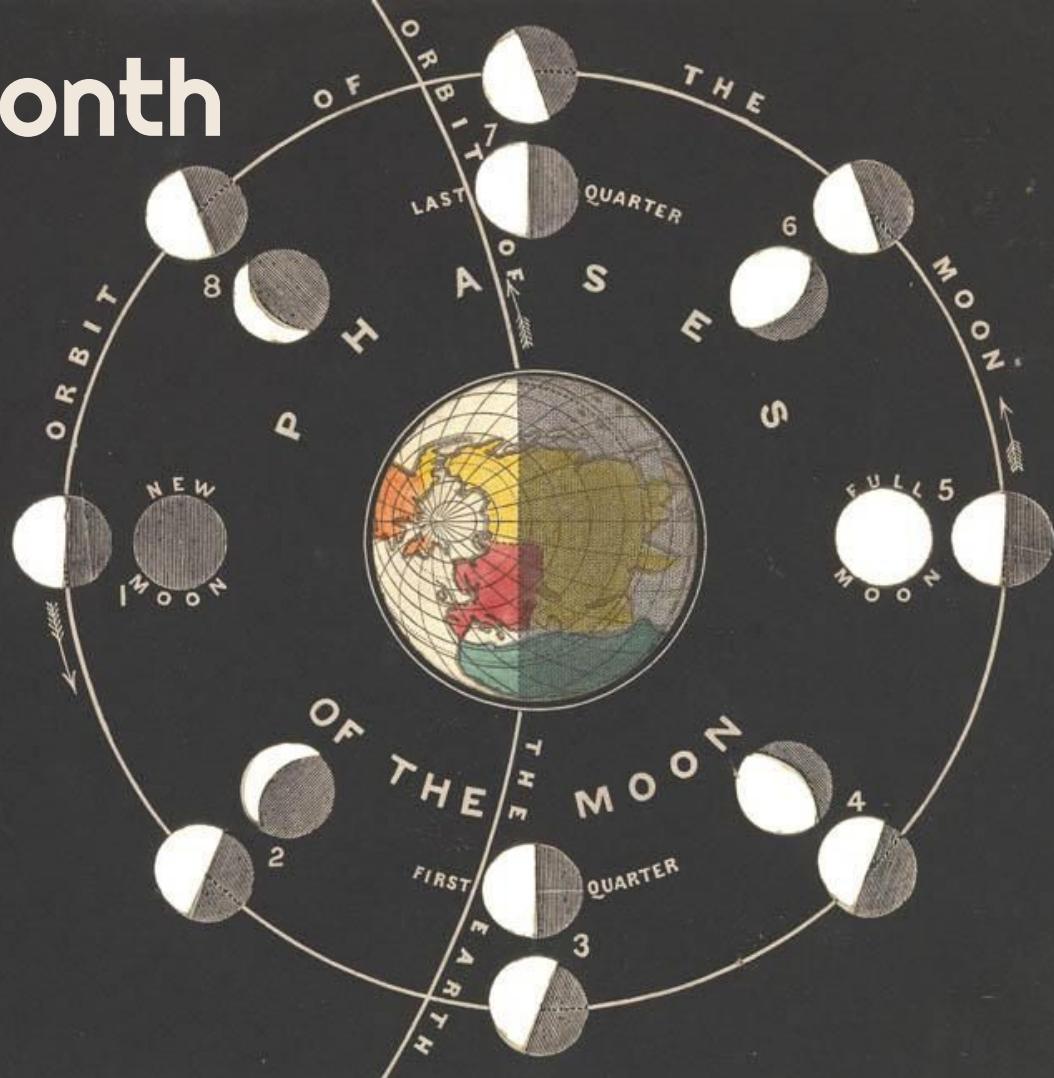
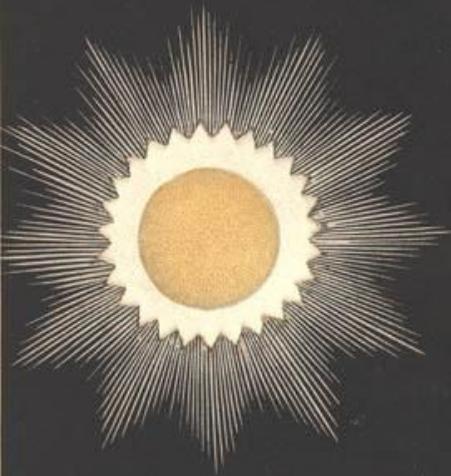
# The Age of the Sun



# The Solar Year



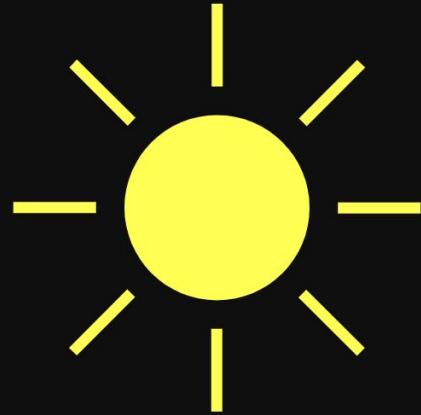
# The Lunar Month



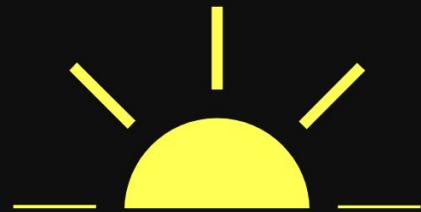
# The Three Times of Day



Sunrise



Noon



Sunset

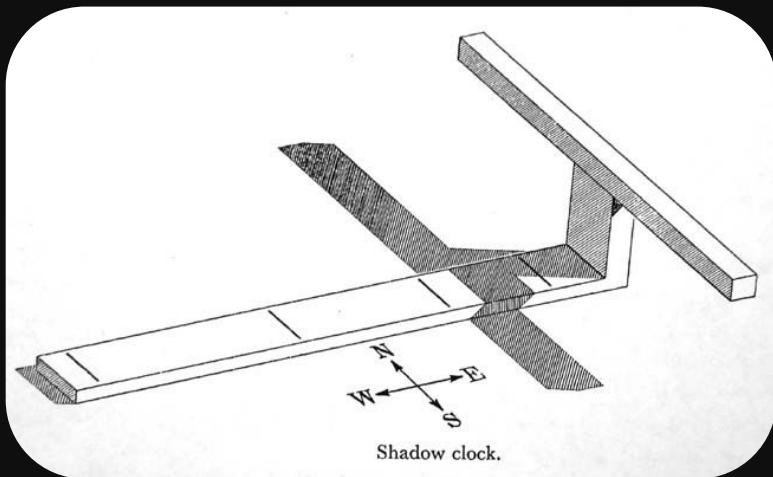
3000 BC to 2000 BC

# Big Ass Rocks



2300 BC to 500 BC

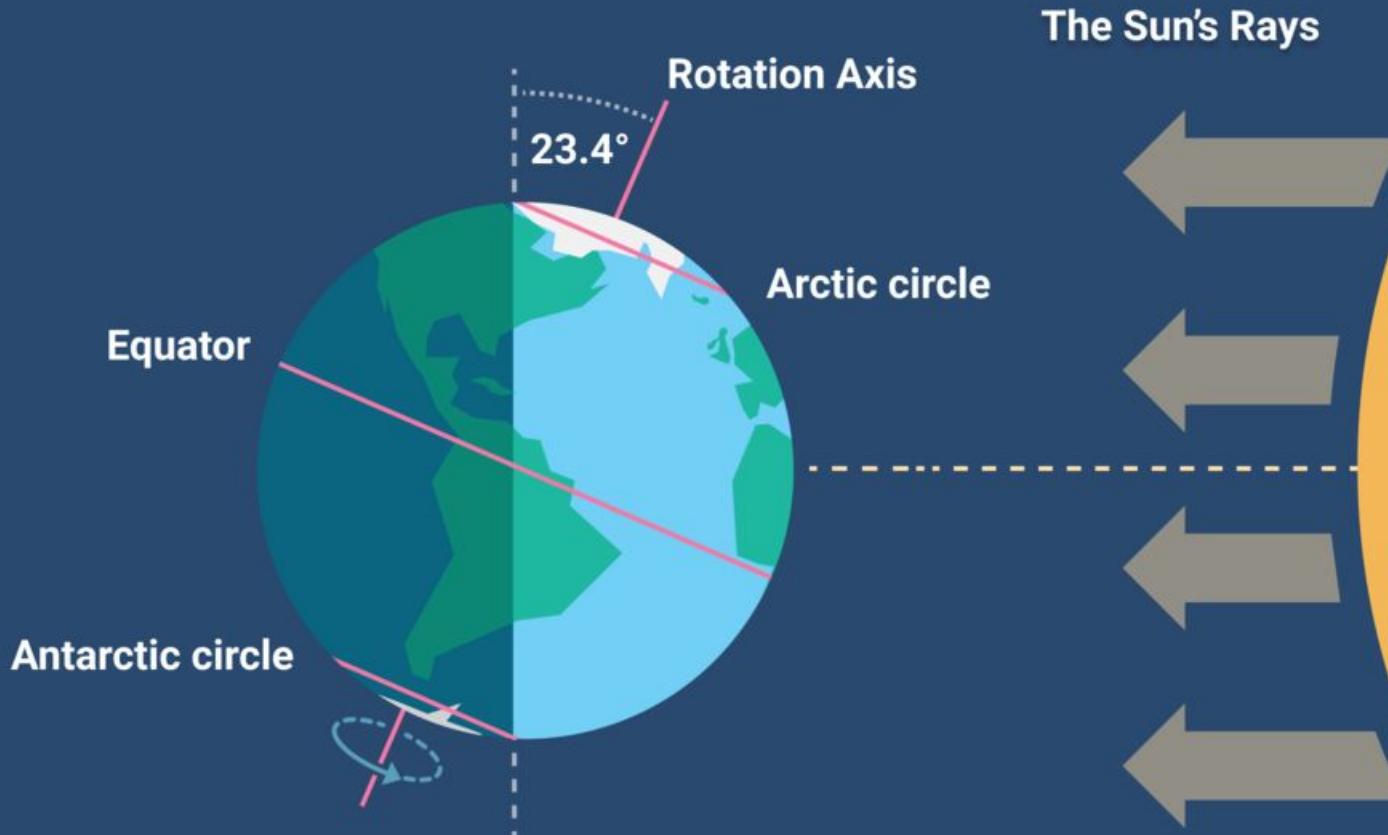
# Early Sundials



Shadow Clocks



Sundials



Feb  
1



Jun  
1





2300 BC to 100 BC

# Less Bad Sundials



Hemispherical Sundials



Universal Sundials



# Pliny The Elder



Tardy  
Pliny The Elder

Why 12  
Hours?

# A Quick Detour in math



# Decimal Numbers



# Decimal Numbers



$$513_{10} = 5 \times 10^2 + 1 \times 10 + 3$$

# Vigesimal Numbers



# Vigesimal Numbers



$$15F_{20} = 1 \times 20^2 + 5 \times 20 + F$$

# Vigesimal Numbers



“Quatre-vingts” → “Four-Twenties”

# Duodecimal Systems



# Duodecimal Systems



$$36B_{12} = 3 \times 12^2 + 6 \times 12 + B$$

One

Two

Three

Four

Five

Six

Seven

Eight

Nine

Ten

Eleven

Twelve

...

...

Thirteen

Fourteen

Fifteen

Sixteen

$$513_{10} = 15F_{20} = 36B_{12}$$

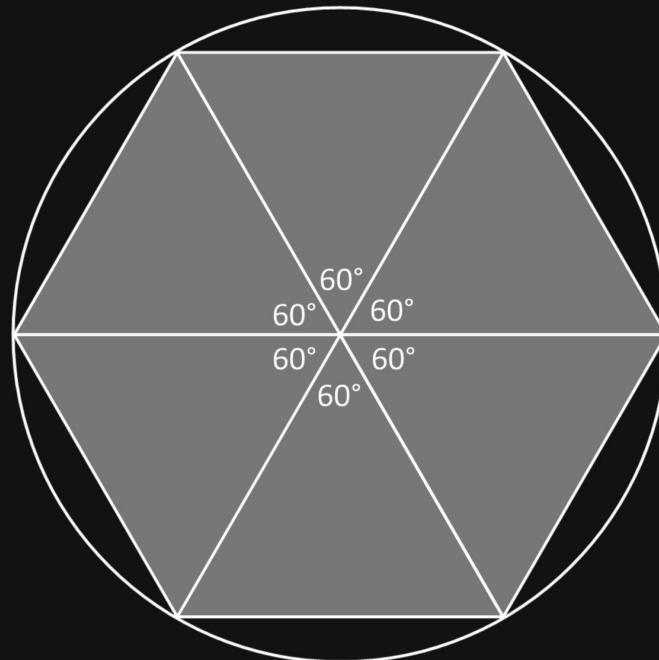
# Babylonian Sexagesimal System

𒐧 1	𒐧 11	𒐧 21	𒐧 31	𒐧 41	𒐧 51
𒐧 2	𒐧 12	𒐧 22	𒐧 32	𒐧 42	𒐧 52
𒐧 3	𒐧 13	𒐧 23	𒐧 33	𒐧 43	𒐧 53
𒐧 4	𒐧 14	𒐧 24	𒐧 34	𒐧 44	𒐧 54
𒐧 5	𒐧 15	𒐧 25	𒐧 35	𒐧 45	𒐧 55
𒐧 6	𒐧 16	𒐧 26	𒐧 36	𒐧 46	𒐧 56
𒐧 7	𒐧 17	𒐧 27	𒐧 37	𒐧 47	𒐧 57
𒐧 8	𒐧 18	𒐧 28	𒐧 38	𒐧 48	𒐧 58
𒐧 9	𒐧 19	𒐧 29	𒐧 39	𒐧 49	𒐧 59
𒐧 10	𒐧 20	𒐧 30	𒐧 40	𒐧 50	

# Babylonian Sexagesimal Math

Without Zero								
𒐧	◁	𒐧𒐧	◁𒐧	𒐧𒐧	◁𒐧	𒐧𒐧	◁𒐧	𒐧
1	10	61	C01	3,601	36,001	216,001	2,160,001	
With Zero								
𒐧	◁	𒐧𒐧	◁𒐧	𒐧𒐧	◁𒐧	𒐧𒐧	◁𒐧	𒐧

# The Legacy of Sixty





# A Quick Aside About Our Calendar and Epochs



## Epoch



**800 BC**

800 years "Before Christ"



**1 BC**

1 years "Before Christ"



**1 AD**

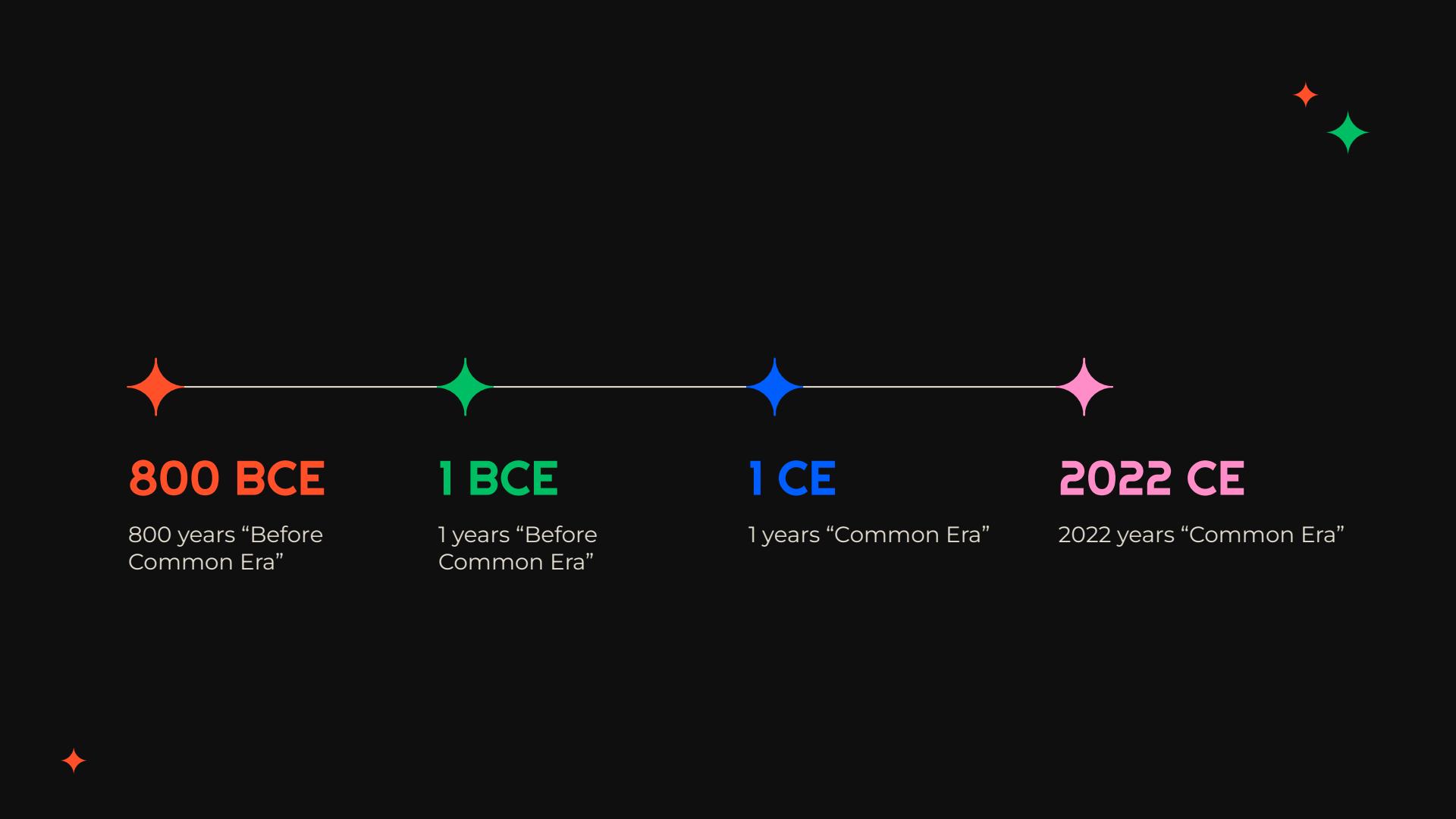
1 years "Anno Domini"  
or  
"In the year of our Lord"



**2022 AD**

2022 years "Anno Domini"





**800 BCE**

800 years “Before  
Common Era”

**1 BCE**

1 years “Before  
Common Era”

**1 CE**

1 years “Common Era”

**2022 CE**

2022 years “Common Era”

**800 BC**

**1 BC**

**1 AD**

**2022 AD**



**4 AD**





One Year      4 AD



800 BC

1 BC

1 AD

2022 AD





One Year      4 AD



800 BC

1 BC

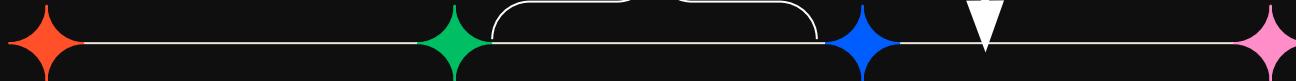
1 AD

2022 AD





One Year      4 AD



800 BC

1 BC

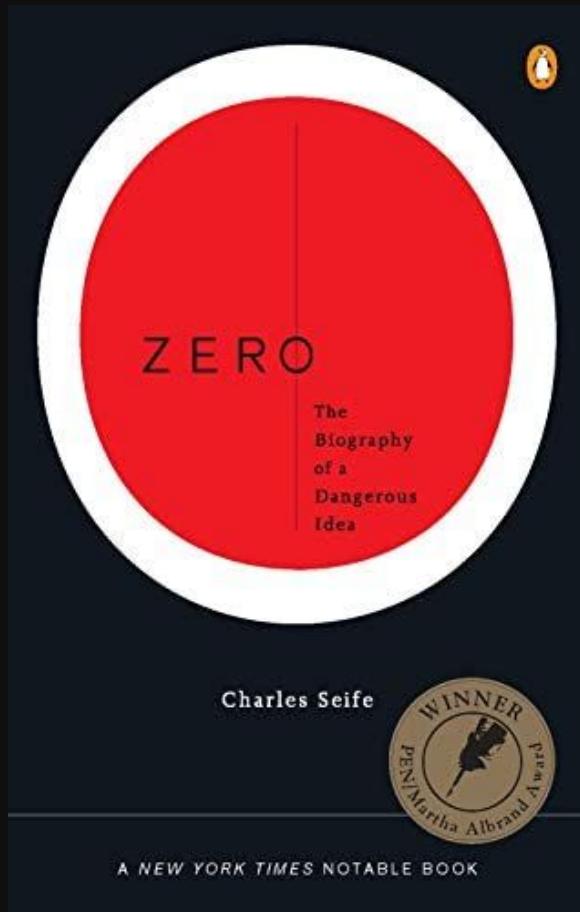
1 AD

2022 AD

**2821 years ago**

2022 + 800 - 1







# Night Clocks



Accurate depiction of a night-shift worker in 3500 BC



## Water Clocks

1400 BC



## Incense Clocks

600 AD

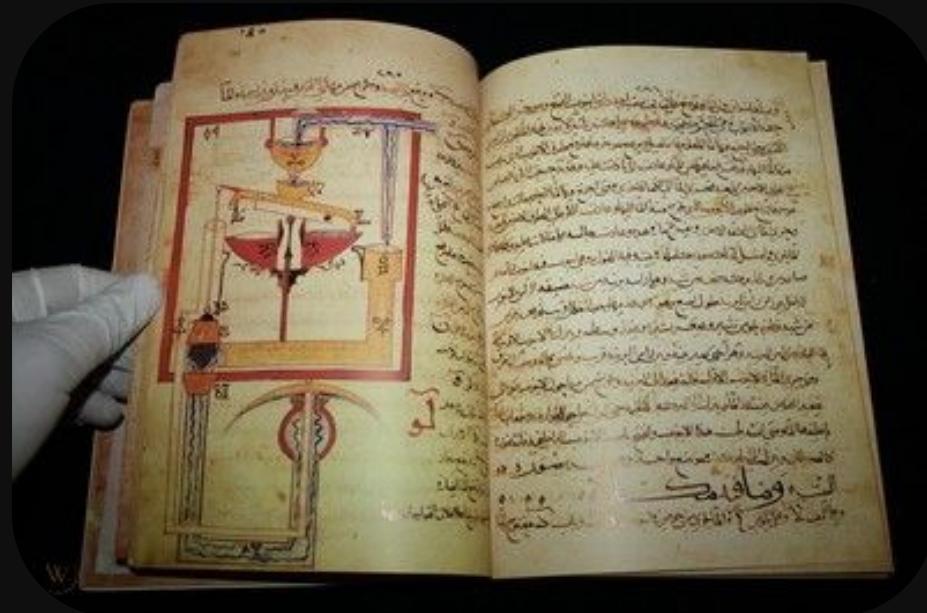


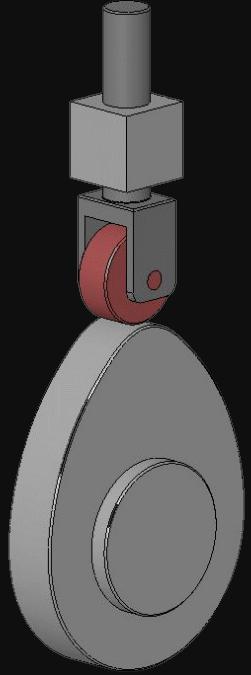
## Sandglasses

800 AD

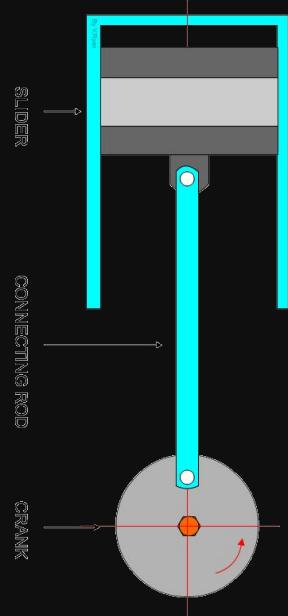
♦1136-1206 AD

# Ismail al-Jazari

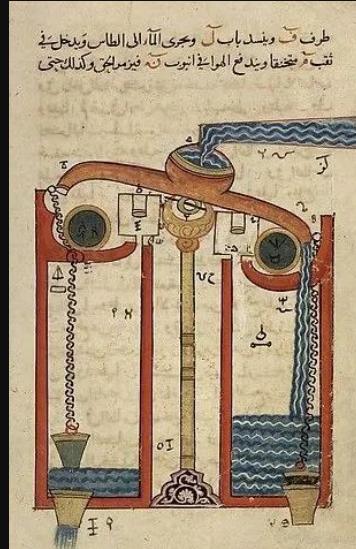




## Cams



## Crankshafts



## Water

# The Elephant Clock





# The Age of



# Time Machines



Of The  
Clock

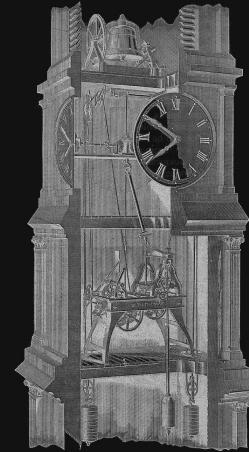
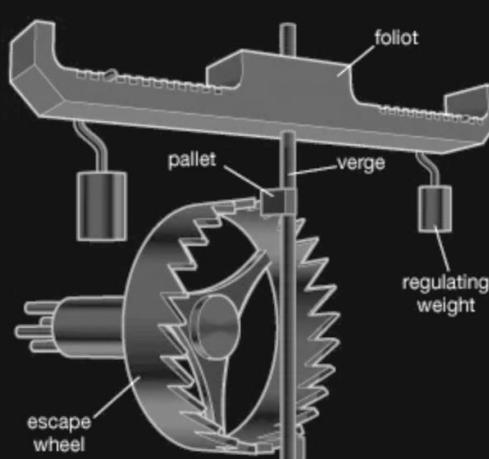


**O'Clock**

◆

# 1300-ish AD Verge and Foliot Escapements

- First practical escapement
- Primarily used in Tower Clocks
- Originally powered bells, not faces

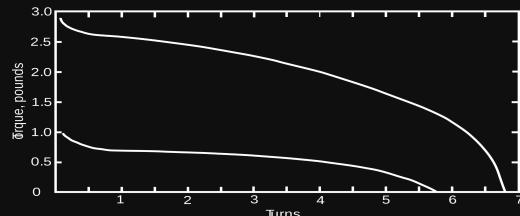
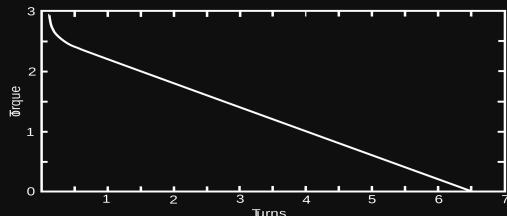
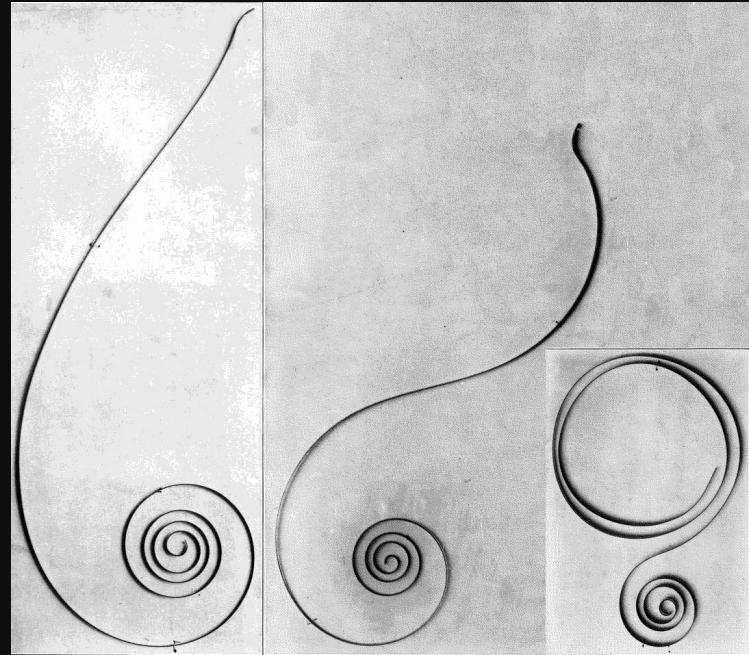




◆

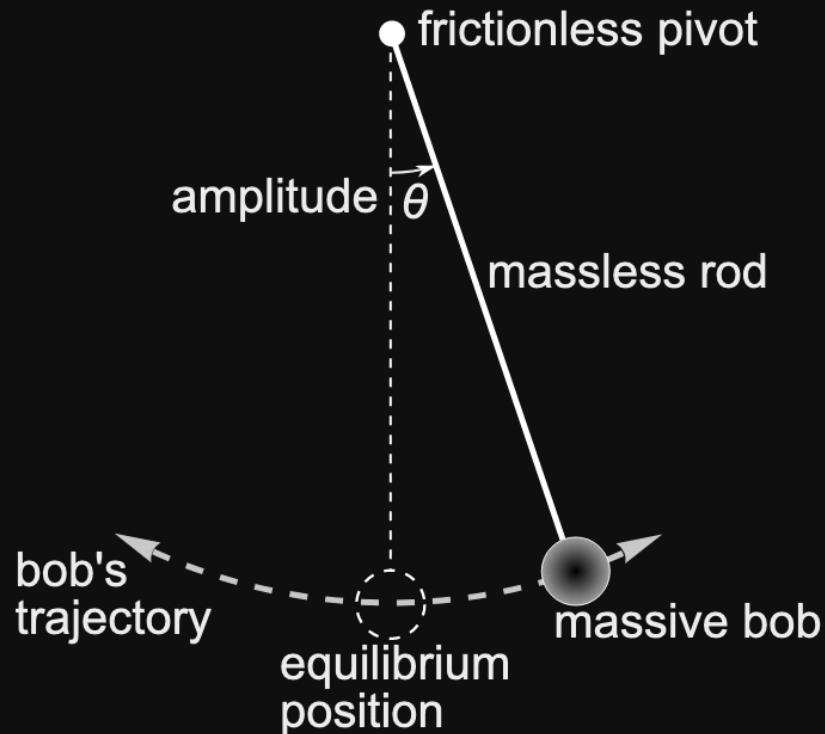
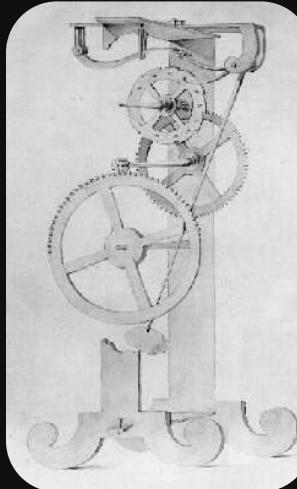
# 1511 AD Mainsprings

- **Clocks become pocketable** (1600 AD)
- Not disrupted by gravity
- Improved by hardened steel
- Surprisingly dangerous to clock makers
- Biggest problem is managing the power curve



# 1582 AD Pendulums

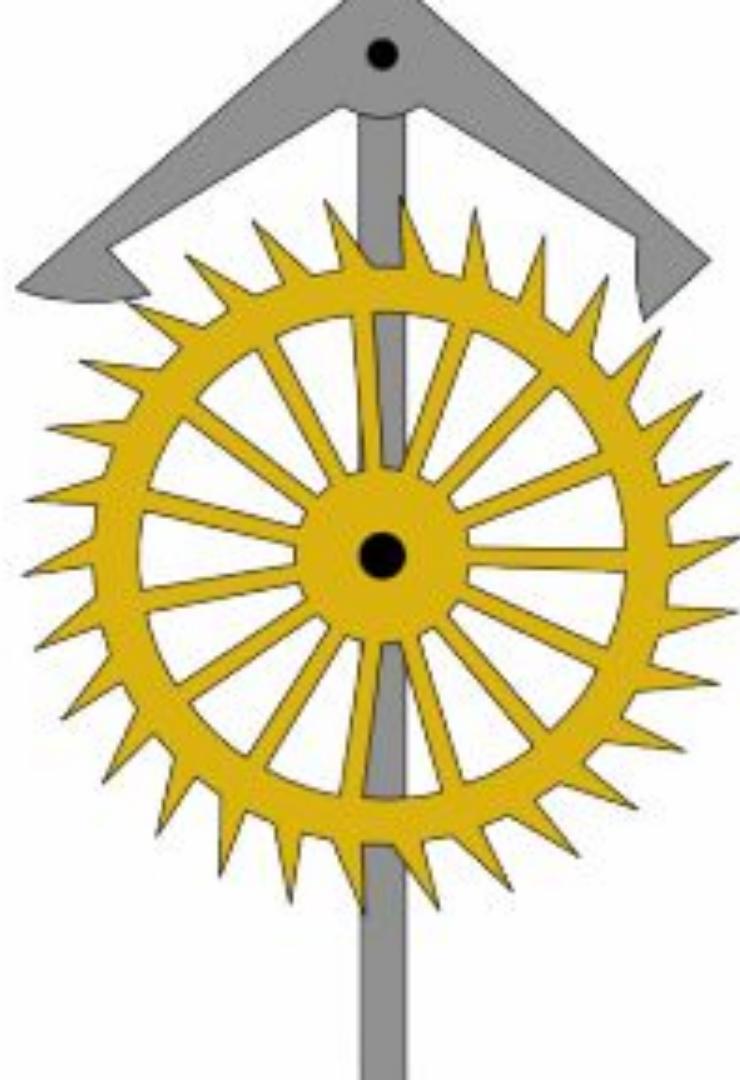
- Galileo notes consistency of a pendulum's period in 1583 AD
- First "Harmonic Oscillator" in clocks



◆

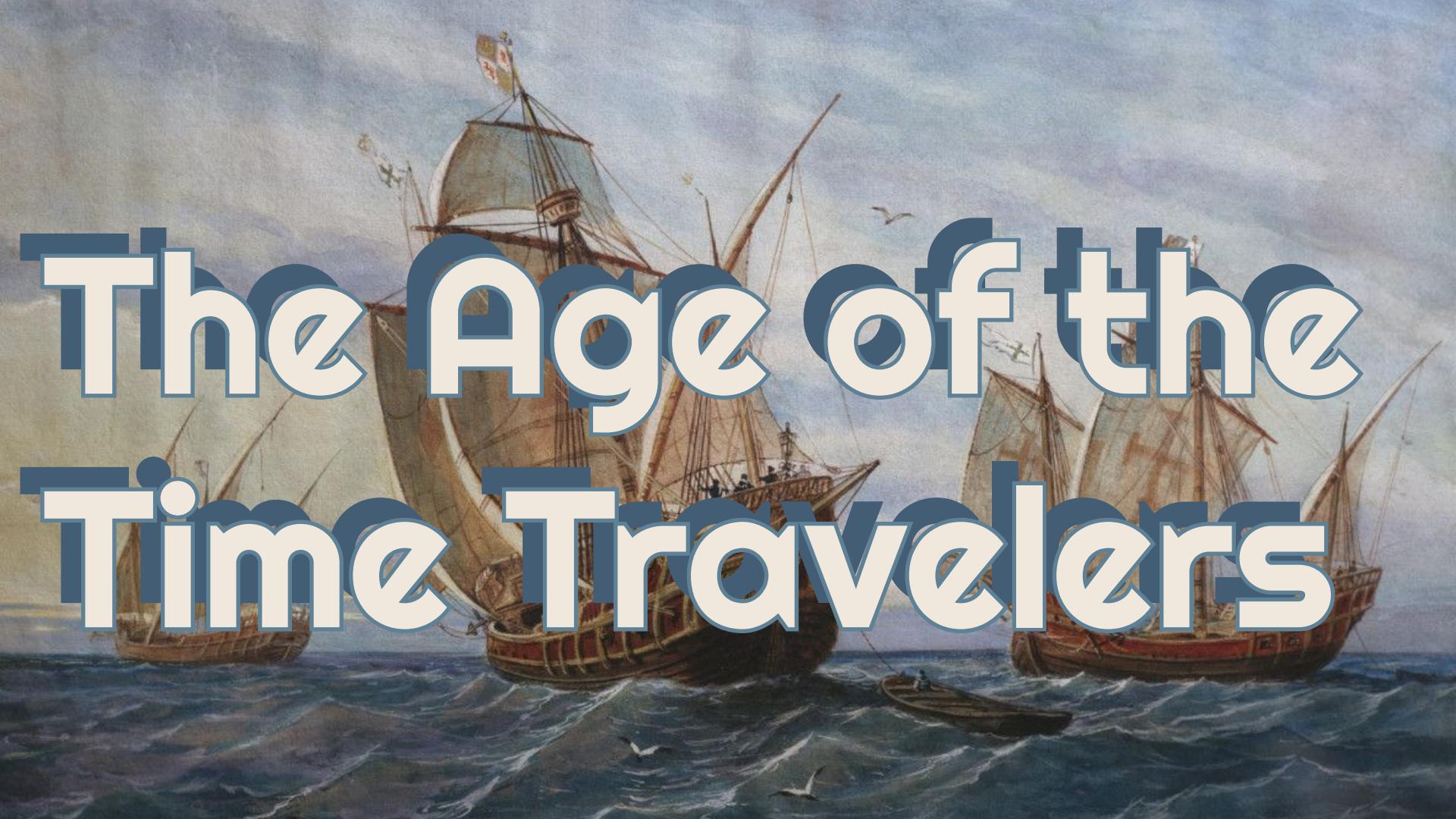
# 1673-ish AD Recoil Anchor Escapements

- Not “anchored” just looks like “an anchor” ⚓
  - Used to regulate a pendulum
  - “Deadbeat” is an improvement by mathematician Richard Towneley and clockmaker George Graham in 1715
  - By 1750s, accurate within 10 seconds per day
- ◆

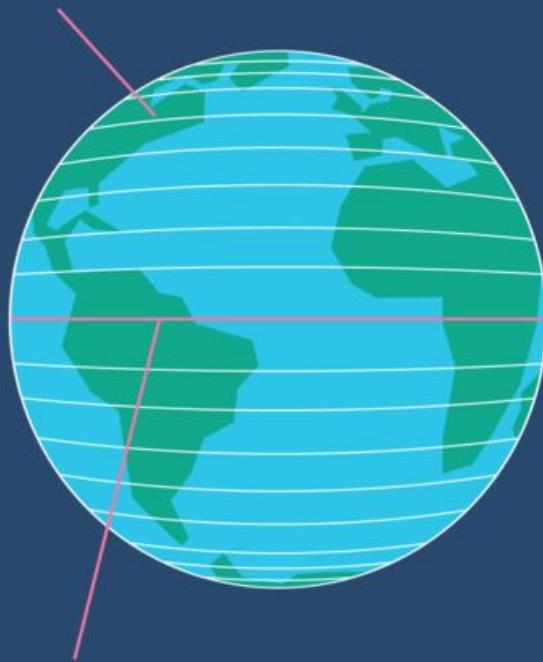




# The Age of the Time Travelers



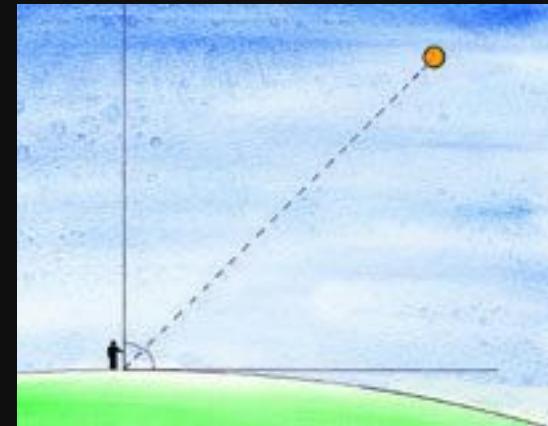
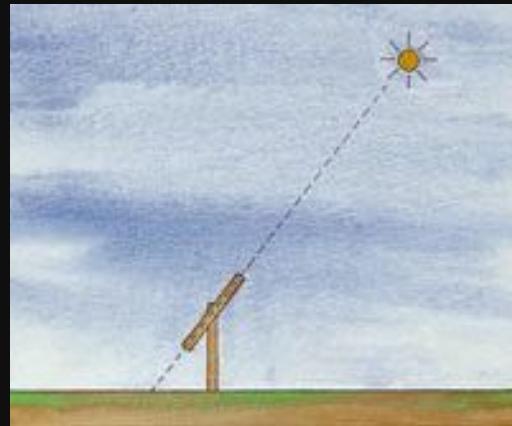
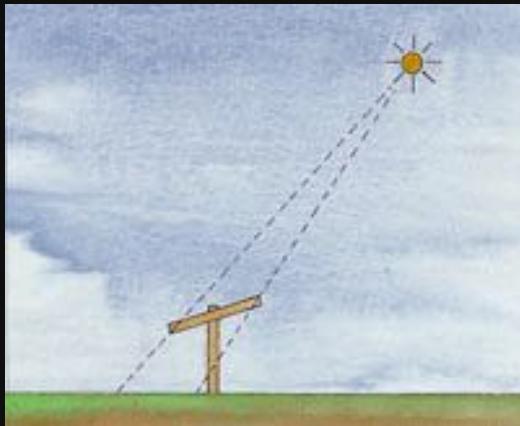
**Line of latitude**



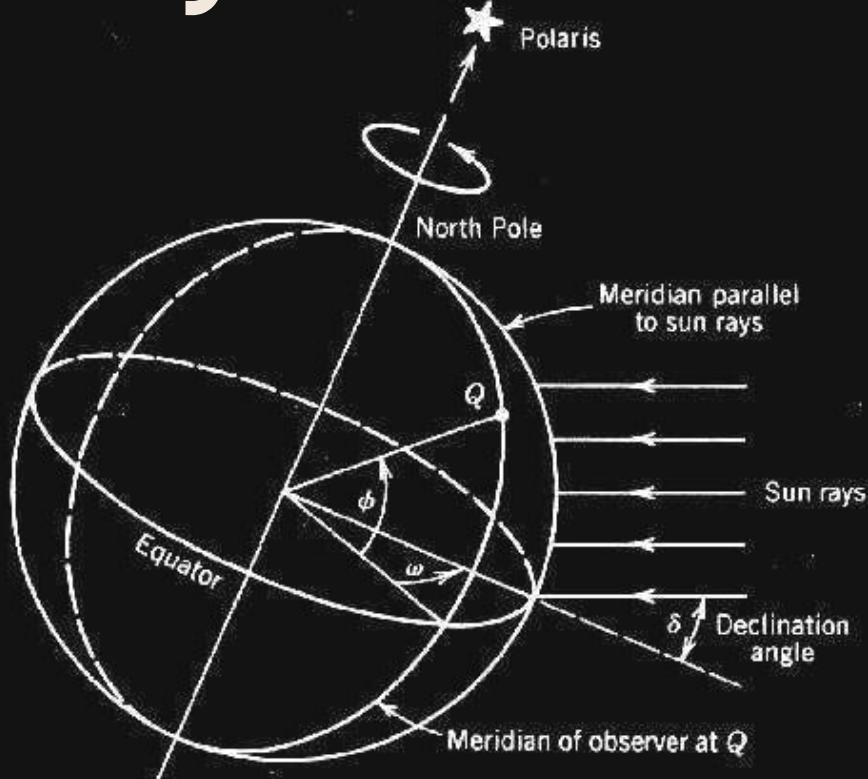
**Line of longitude**



# Determining Latitude



# Determining Latitude



◆

**1759 AD**

# John Harrison

## Inventor of the Good Enough Marine Chronometer

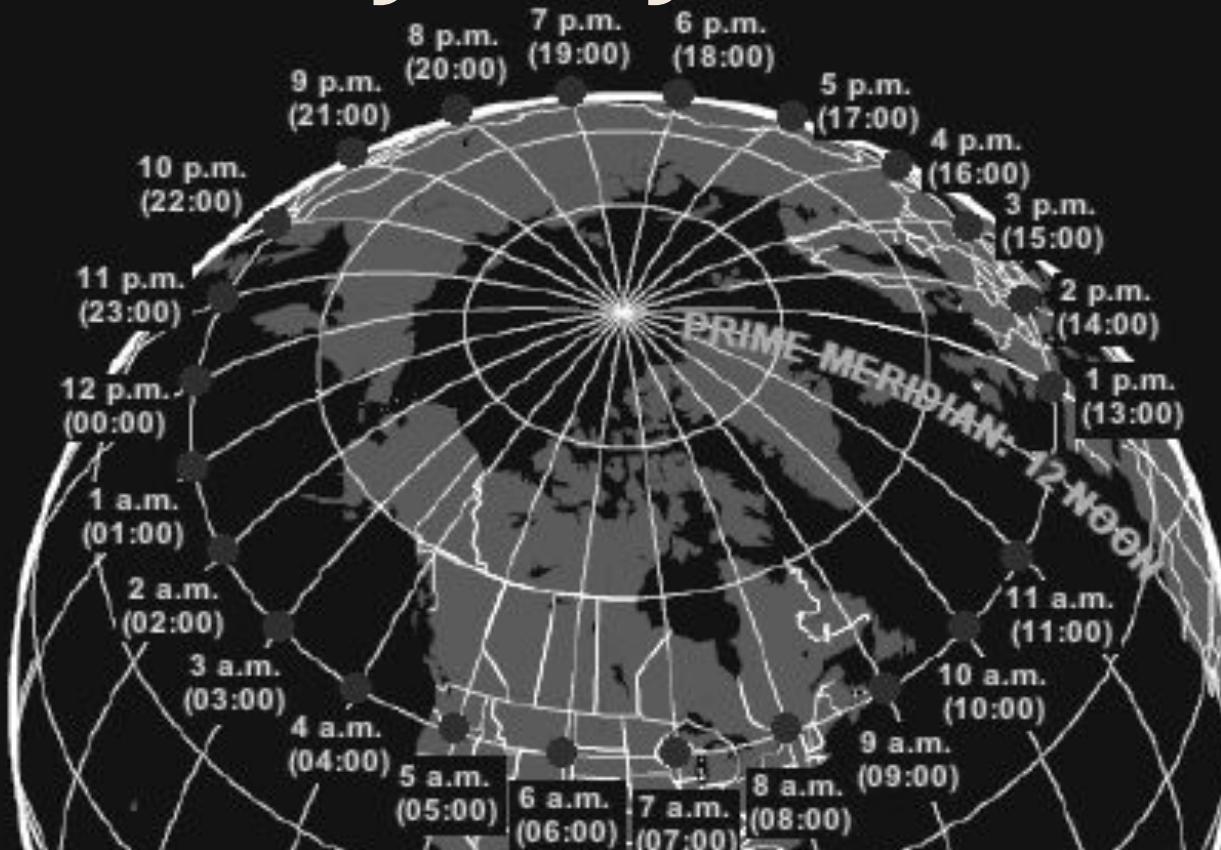
- In 1714, Queen Anne offered 20,000 pounds
- Traveling from Britain to Jamaica and back his clock only lost 5 seconds







# Determining Longitude





9 AM

Noon



Noon

3 PM



**24 hours in a day**  
**360 degrees of longitude**  
**4 minutes = 1 degree**



# Problems with Time Traveling



- Great Britain 10 degrees of longitude wide
- 10 degrees = 20 minutes

**If I want to deliveries from one side of the coast from the other, which clock should I use?**

**Which clock should a train schedule use?**

# Greenwich Mean Time

1848 - Railroads standardized on GMT

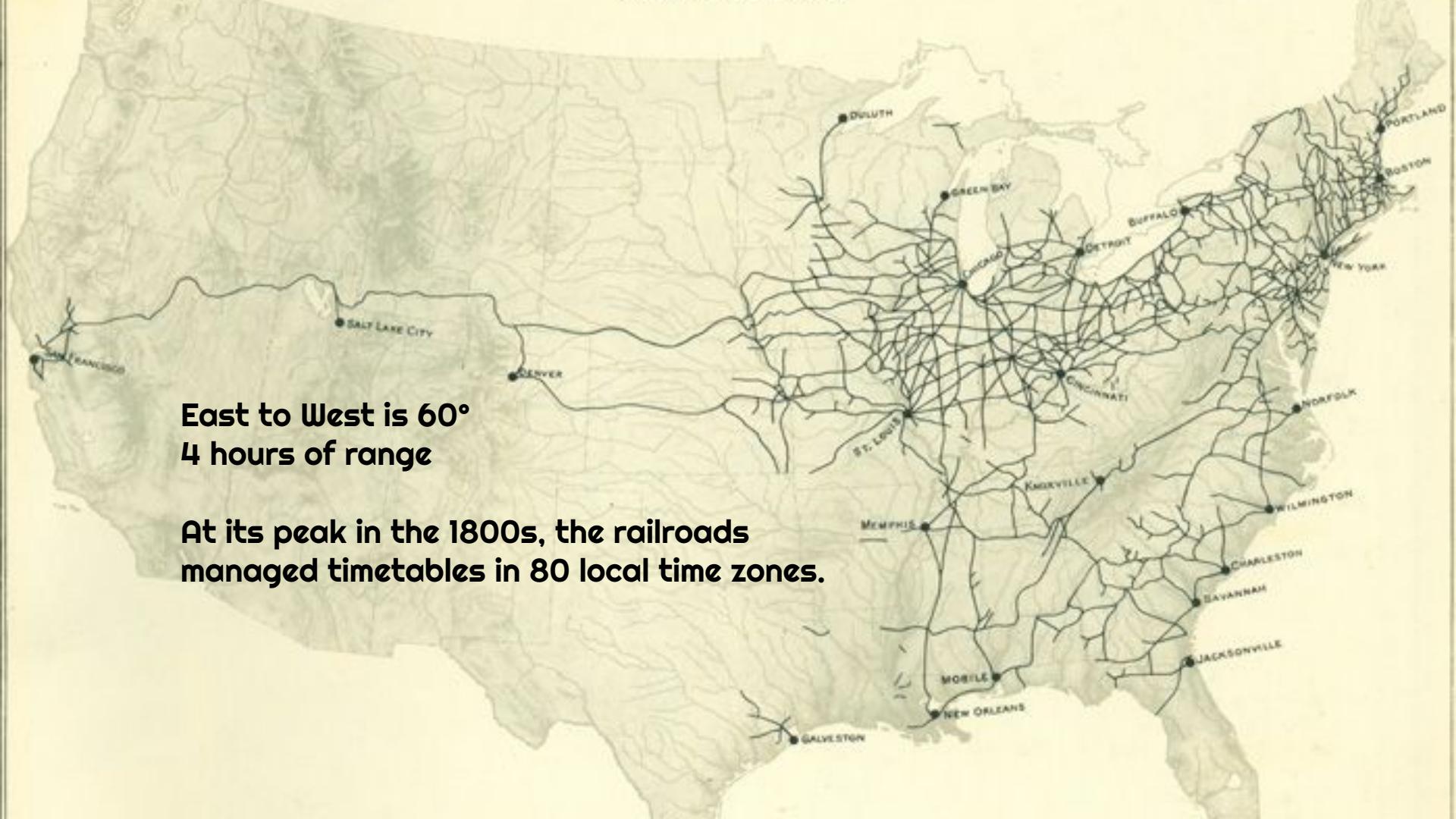
1852 - Time is transmitted via telegraph lines

1855 - All public clocks showed GMT

*For a fee private subscribers could also be hooked up to receive the time signal*

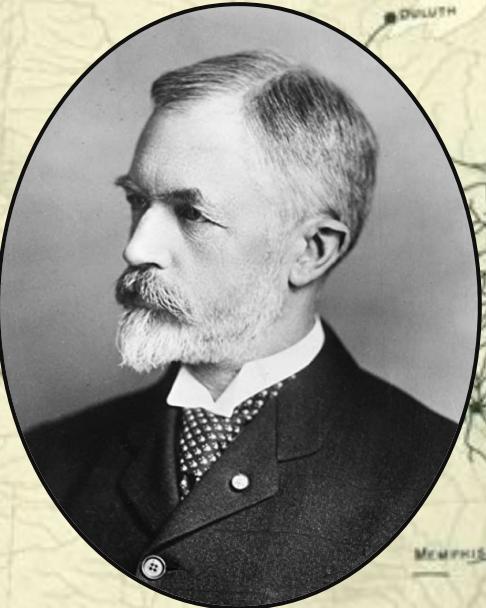
*For the first time, we started buying time.*



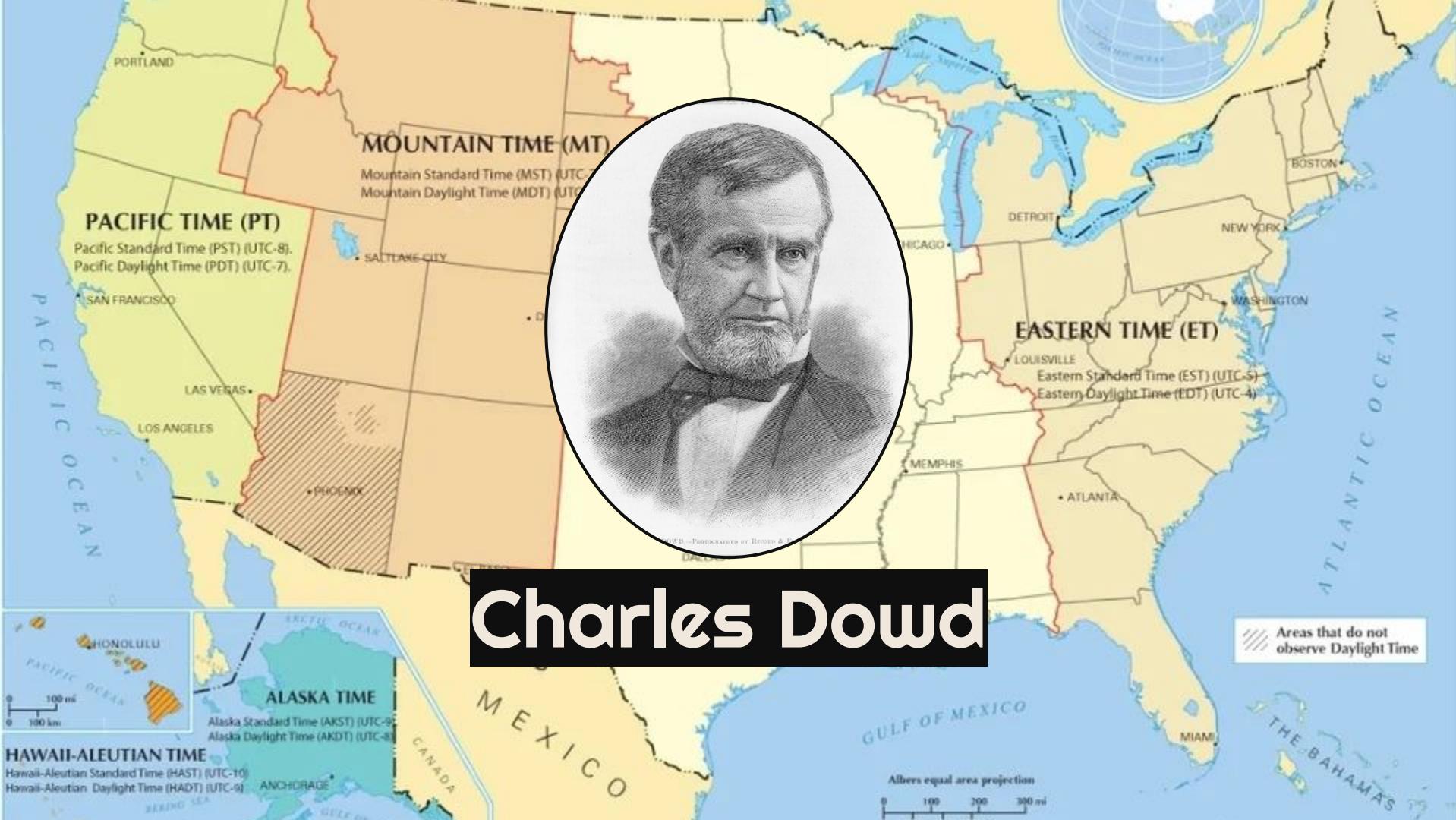


**East to West is 60°  
4 hours of range**

**At its peak in the 1800s, the railroads  
managed timetables in 80 local time zones.**



# William F Allen



# Charles Dowd

**1883-11-18**

**12:00:00**



# Time Balls

- Used for setting clocks before ship voyages (for longitude)
- Used for residents syncing watches locally.
- Raised up 2 minutes before and dropped at Noon (USA).

***On November 18th, 1883 the time balls were dropped twice.***

***“The Day of Two Noons”***







# BAD IDEAS

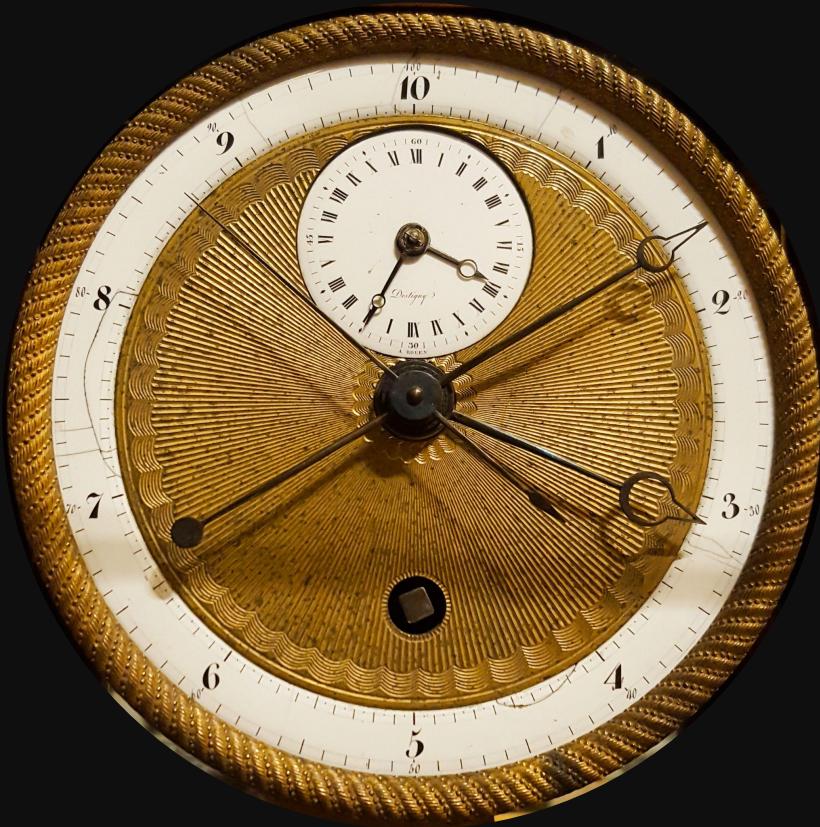
*Tessa Violet*



# 1792 AD

# Decimal Time

- 1 Day was 10 Decimal Hours
- 1 Hour was 100 Decimal Minutes
- 1 Minute was 100 Decimal Seconds
- 1:23:45 could be written 1.2345h



# Daylight Savings Time



**1784**

**Benjamin Franklin**

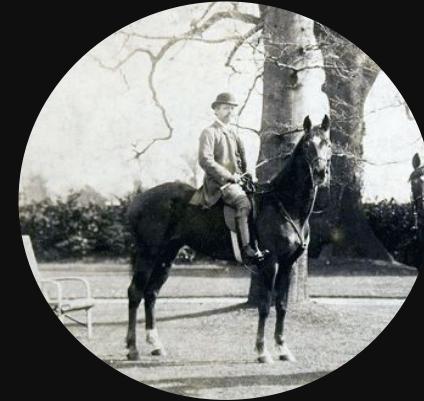
Half-joking suggests we should change clocks to wake up earlier in the Summer to conserve candles.



**1895**

**George Hudson**

Suggests we should dial clocks back so everyone can have evening summer-time hobbies like him (bug catching).



**1907**

**William Willett**

Felt the British slept in too late in the Summer when they could be working and wanted more sunlight for his evening golfing.



# Archduke Franz Ferdinand



1918 AD

# The Standard Time Act

- Officially instituted the timezones in the USA.
- DST was set for 7 months to conserve energy.
- DST was brought back in World War 2 as “War Time”
- Local jurisdictions optionally kept doing DST until it was standardized in 1966.



# modern Time Keeping



◆  
1880 AD

# Pierre Curie

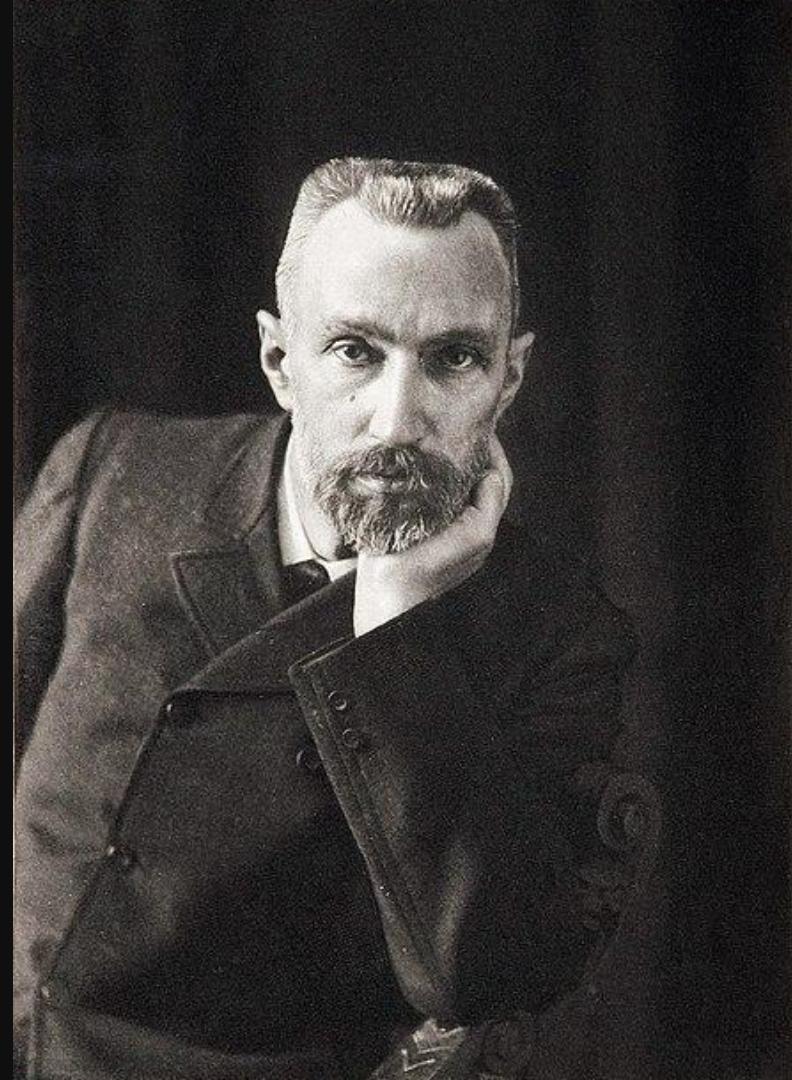
## Making Quartz Useful

- Half the “Mariette” Curie Power Couple
- Quartz + AC Electricity = Consistent Vibration

1928 - Bell Labs uses this to invent the first quartz clock in

1939 - The Greenwich Observatory goes quartz

◆  
***Quartz vibrates a million times a second. The new unit of measure is the millisecond.***





**One Second = 1/86,400th of a day**



**One Day = 86,400 seconds**

◆

# 1955 AD

# L. Essen & J. Parry

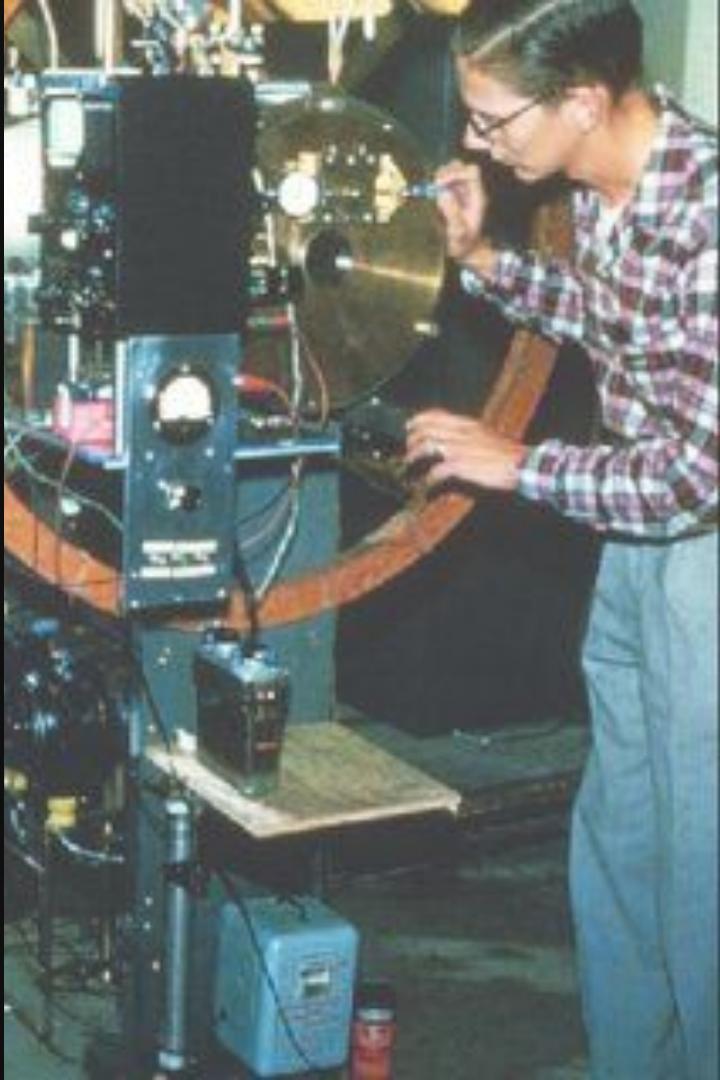
## Making Caesium Useful

- When energized, , the outer electron of calcium flips magnetically 9,192,631,770 cycles per second.

1967 - The second (and therefore the day) is defined using caesium-133.

*The pendulum has gotten really really fast.*

◆





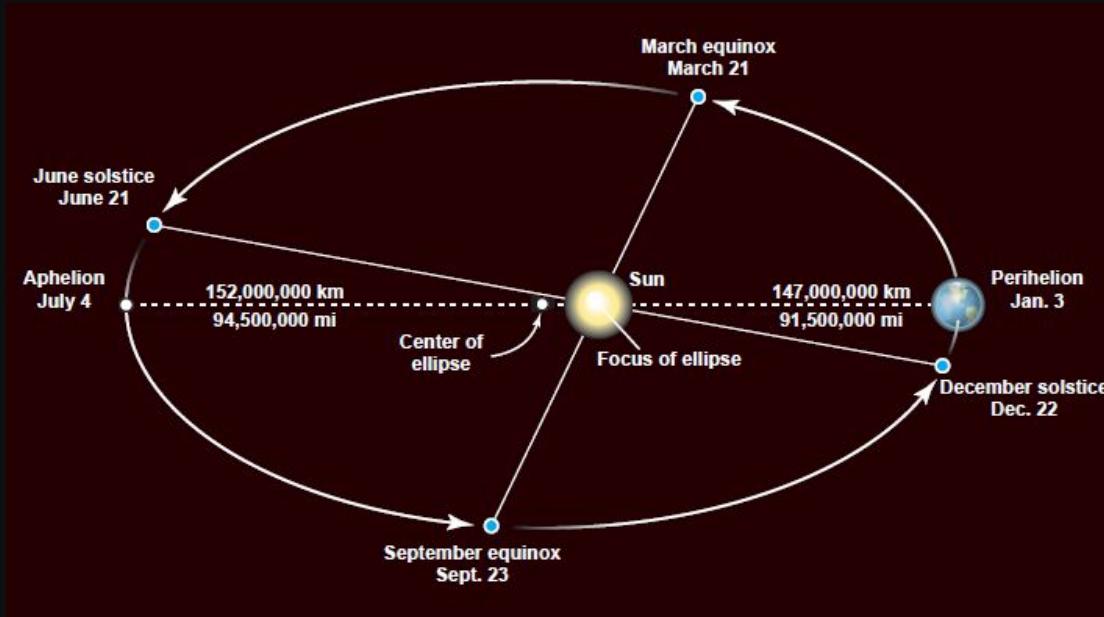
# **Problems with Precision**

Some Days are  
Just Longer

## EQUATION OF TIME



# Mean Solar Time



As of 2022, a Mean Solar Day is 86,400.002 seconds

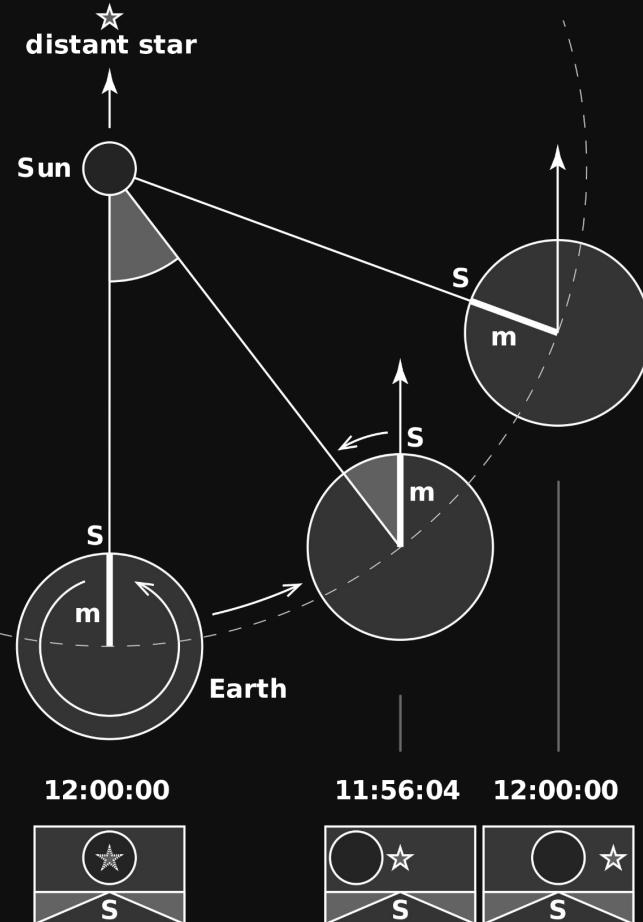


# SunQuest Sundial

You Can't Use  
the Sun to  
Time the Stars

# Sidereal Time

- Time relative to the fixed stars, not the sun.
- A “sidereal day” is 86164.0905s or 23h 56m 4s
- We get one more sidereal day than solar day per year



23h 56' 04"  
a sidereal day

3' 56"

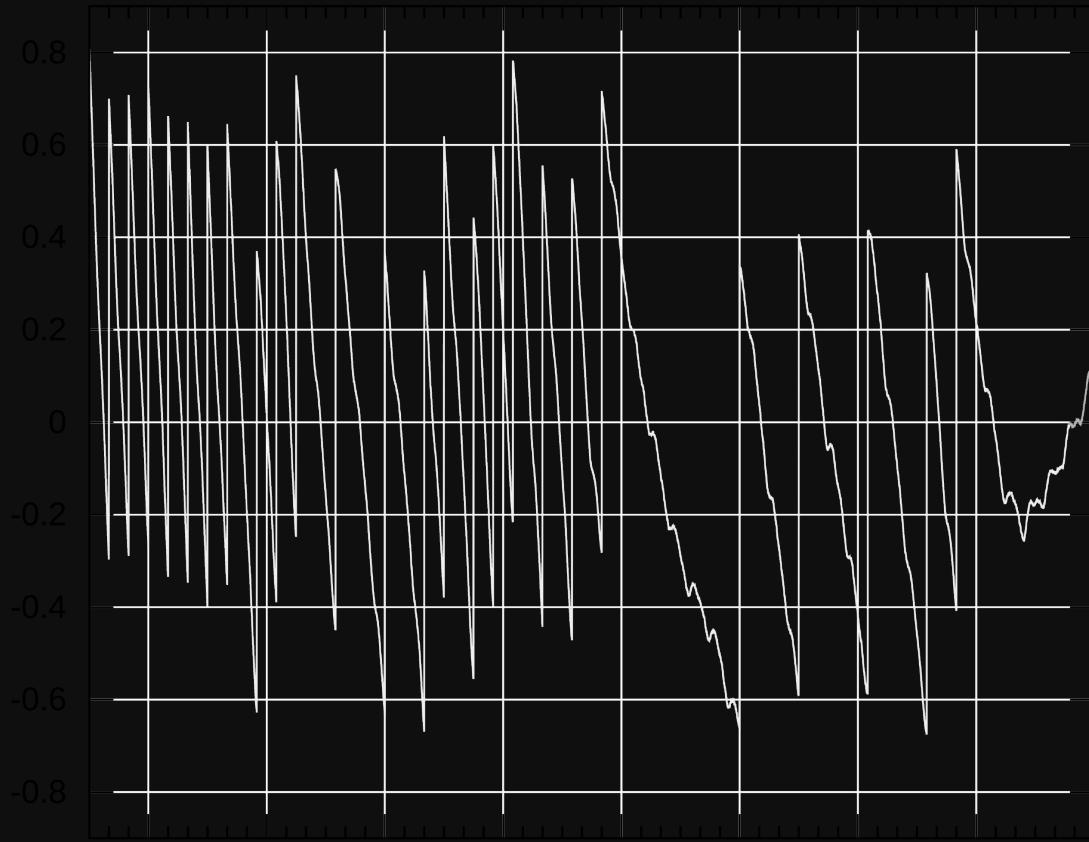
All Days are  
Getting Longer

# Leap Seconds

- Manage the difference between Ephemeris Time and Solar Mean Time
- Earthquakes and volcanoes impact the speed of the earth's rotation.
- The earth is slowing down by 2.3ms per day per century.
- Leap seconds are announced 6 months in advance by the *International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service*



**27 Leap Seconds since 1972**



23:59:60

TAI	Unsmeared UTC	Smeared time
2022-12-31 12:00:36.000000	2022-12-31 11:59:59.000000	2022-12-31 11:59:59.000000
2022-12-31 12:00:37.000000	2022-12-31 12:00:00.000000	2022-12-31 12:00:00.000000
2022-12-31 12:00:38.000011	2022-12-31 12:00:01.000011	2022-12-31 12:00:01.000000
2023-01-01 00:00:35.499976	2022-12-31 23:59:58.499976	2022-12-31 23:59:58.000000
2023-01-01 00:00:36.499988	2022-12-31 23:59:59.499988	2022-12-31 23:59:59.000000
2023-01-01 00:00:37.000000	2022-12-31 23:59:60.000000	2022-12-31 23:59:59.500005
2023-01-01 00:00:37.500000	2022-12-31 23:59:60.500000	2023-01-01 00:00:00.000000
2023-01-01 00:00:38.000000	2023-01-01 00:00:00.000000	2023-01-01 00:00:00.499994
2023-01-01 00:00:38.500011	2023-01-01 00:00:00.500011	2023-01-01 00:00:01.000000
2023-01-01 00:00:39.500023	2023-01-01 00:00:01.500023	2023-01-01 00:00:02.000000
2023-01-01 12:00:36.999988	2023-01-01 11:59:58.999988	2023-01-01 11:59:59.000000
2023-01-01 12:00:38.000000	2023-01-01 12:00:00.000000	2023-01-01 12:00:00.000000
2023-01-01 12:00:39.000000	2023-01-01 12:00:01.000000	2023-01-01 12:00:01.000000

# How Computers Measure Time

Spoiler: It's Stupid



# 1969

## New Years Eve

This Story is possibly not true



This part is completely made up.

1970-01-01  
00:00:00

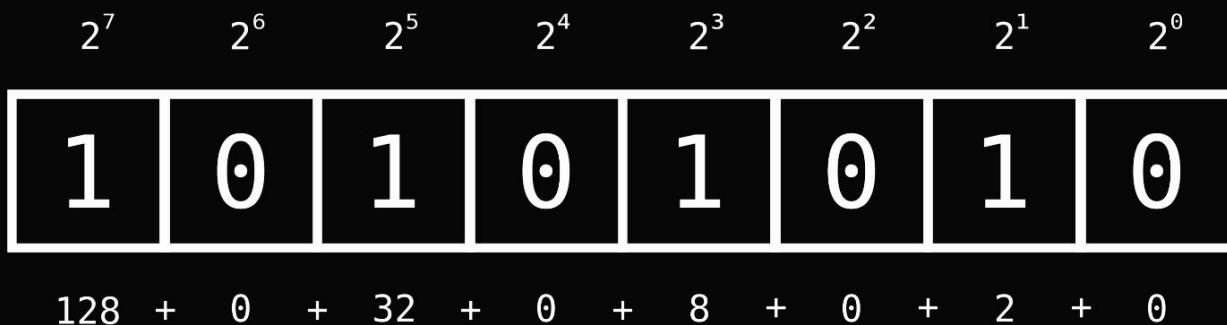
This part is true.

# 60 Hz

**1/60th of a Second**

This part is weirdly also true.

## The Binary Value of 170



Very true.

# 4 Bytes

Unsigned

Still true.

0 to  $2^{32}-1$

Still true.

# 2.2 Years

Still true.

# November, 1971

Still true.

# Seconds

Very true.

# 4 Bytes

Signed

Still true.

## The Binary Value of -42

sign	$2^6$	$2^5$	$2^4$	$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	0	+	32	+	0	+	8

Very true.

- $2^{32}$  to  $2^{32}-1$

Still true.

$\pm$ 68 Years

Still true.

1 667 520 900

Still true.



# \* time\_t Parties

Wed, Oct 17th, 1973 at 6:36:57 PM UTC (1973-10-17)      119 731 017

Sat, Sep 8th, 2001 at 9:46:40 PM EDT      1 000 000 000

Fri, Feb 3rd, 2009 at 6:31:30 PM EST      1 234 567 890

Sun, Sep 13th, 2020 at 8:26:40 AM EDT      1 600 000 000



68 Years

2038-01-19

03:14:07



# Epochalypse

# Thank You

[github.com/x/slides](https://github.com/x/slides)