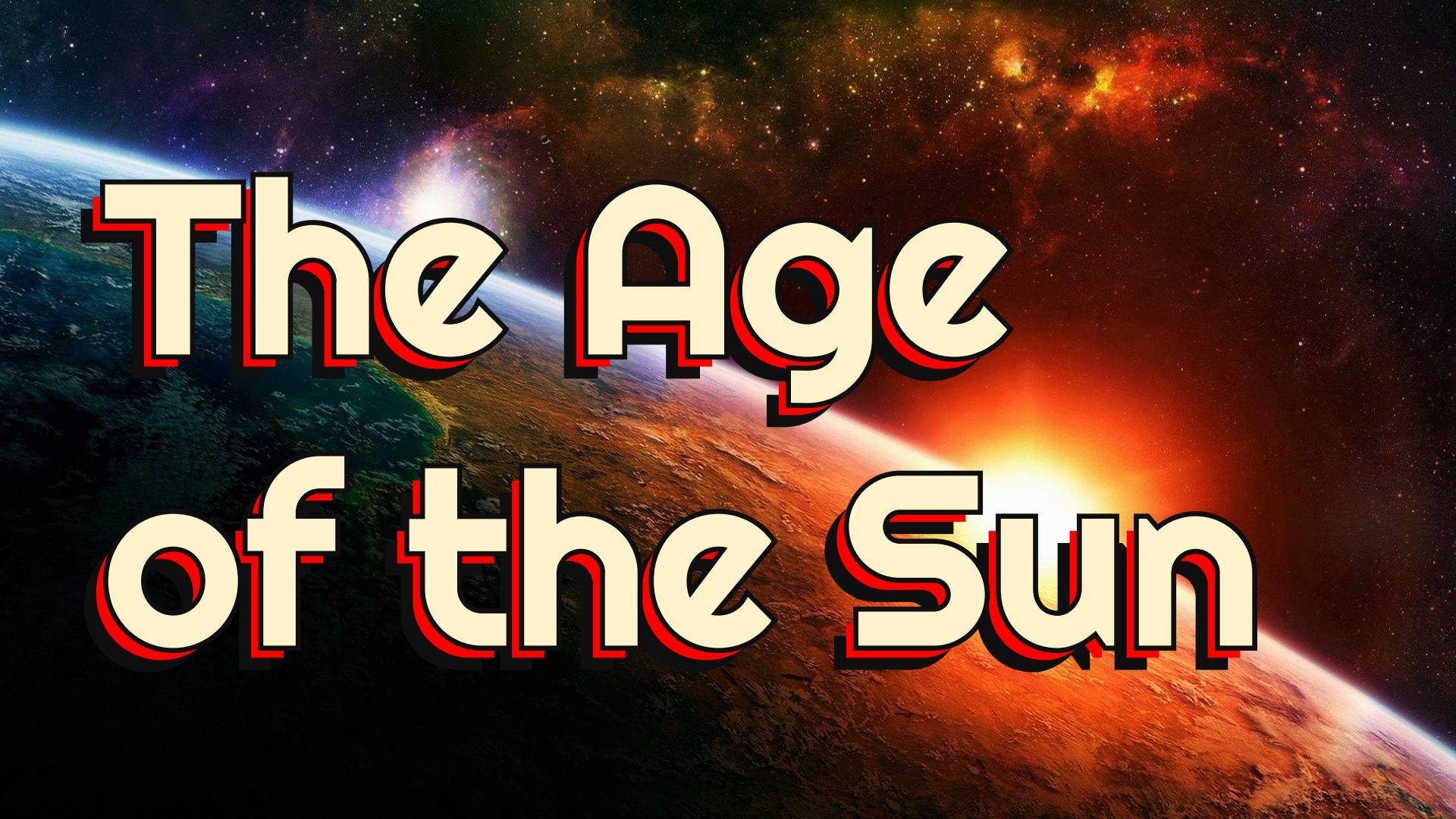


An Almost Complete
History of...

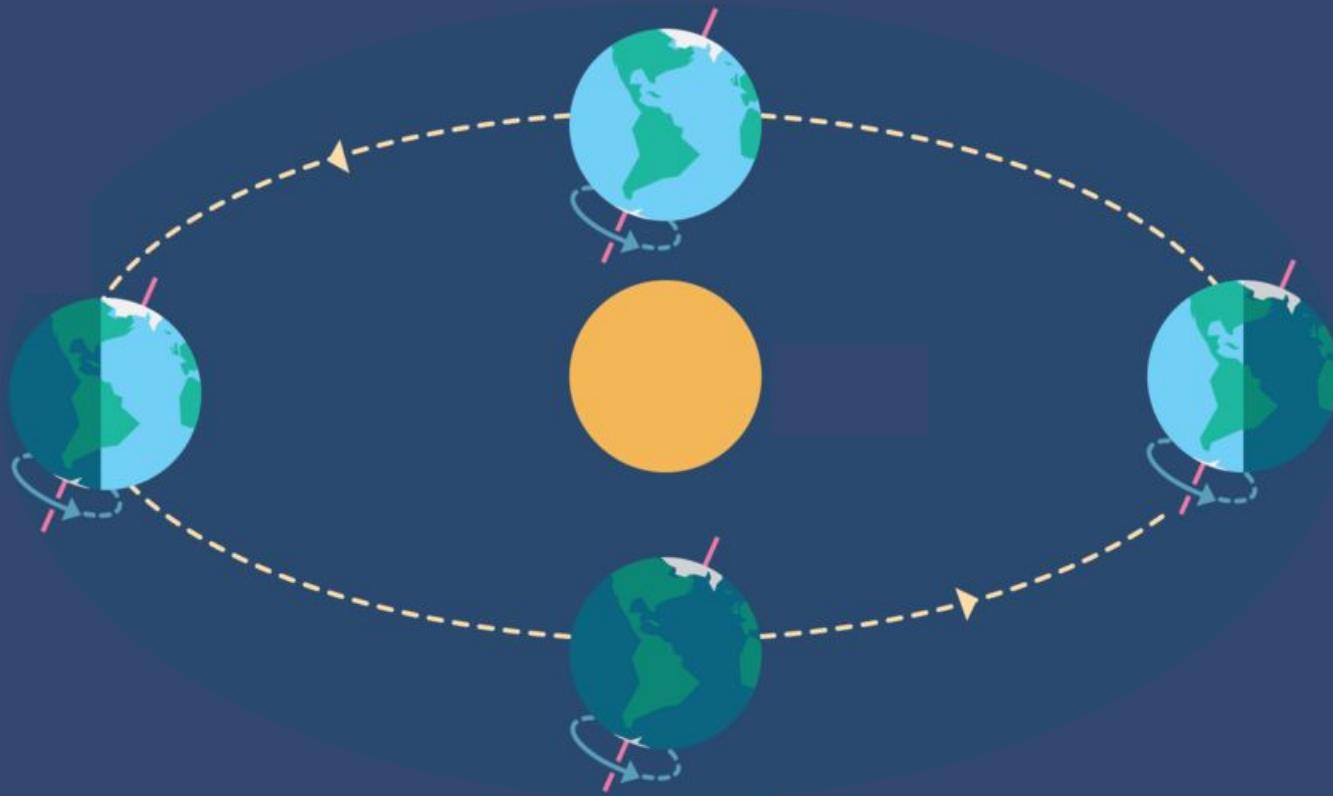
measuring Time

... in 20 Minutes

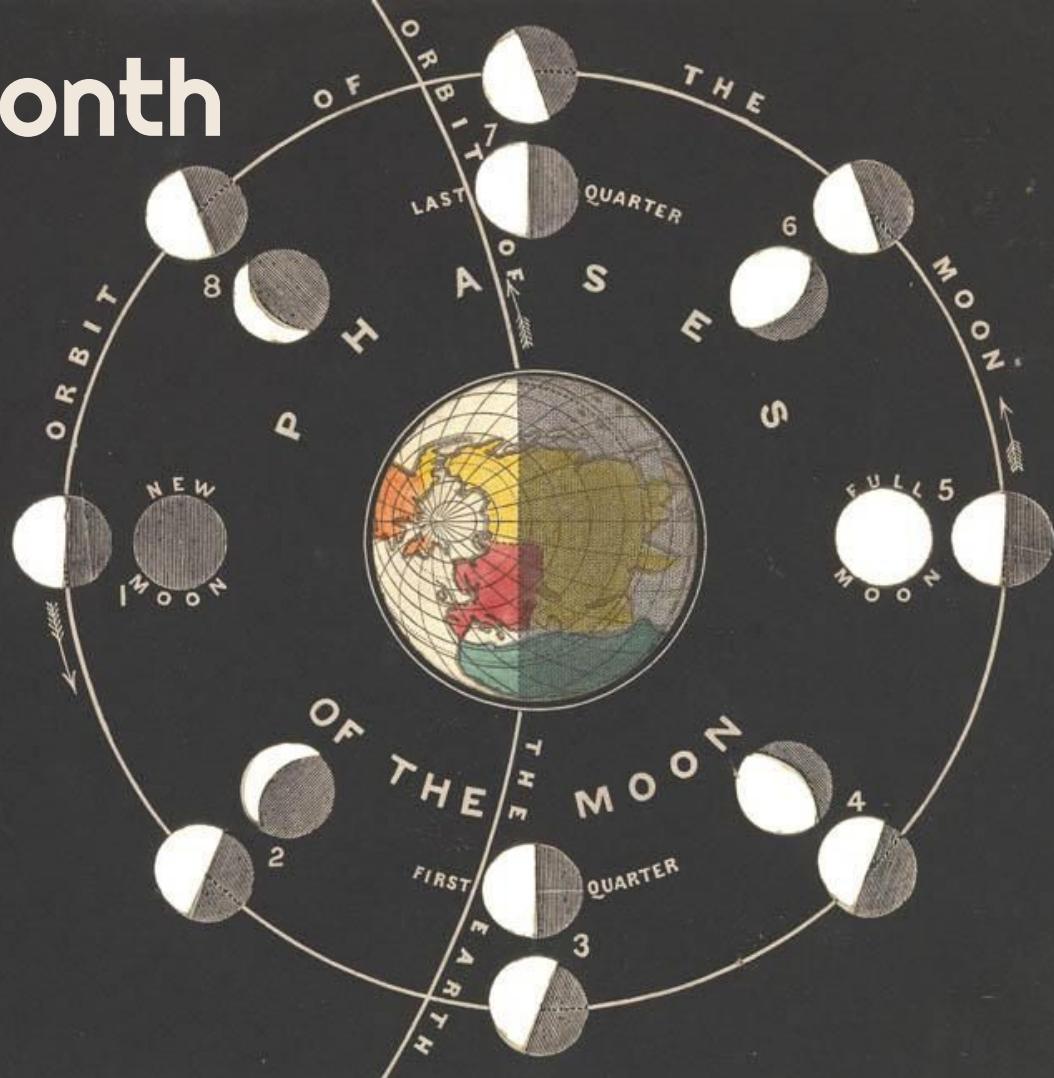
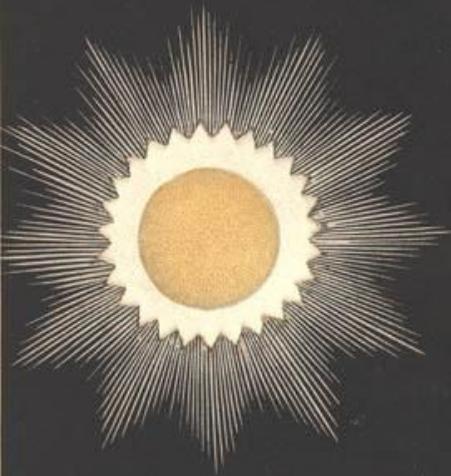
The Age of the Sun



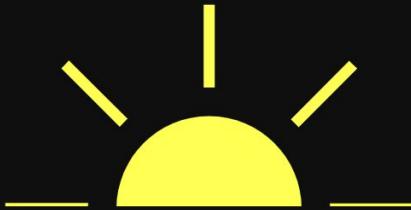
The Solar Year



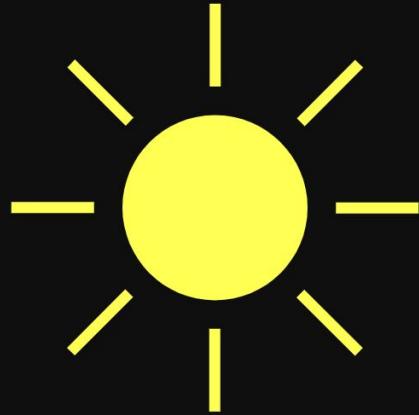
The Lunar Month



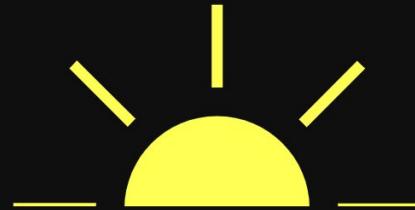
The Three Times of Day



Sunrise



Noon



Sunset

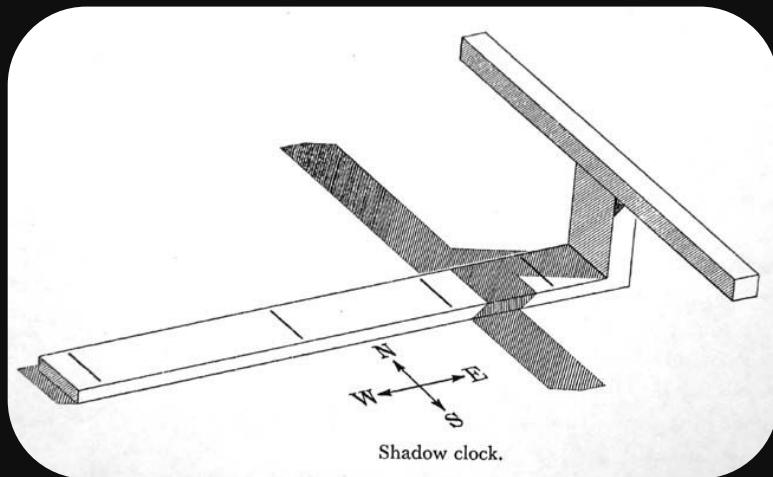
3000 BC to 2000 BC

Big Ass Rocks



2300 BC to 500 BC

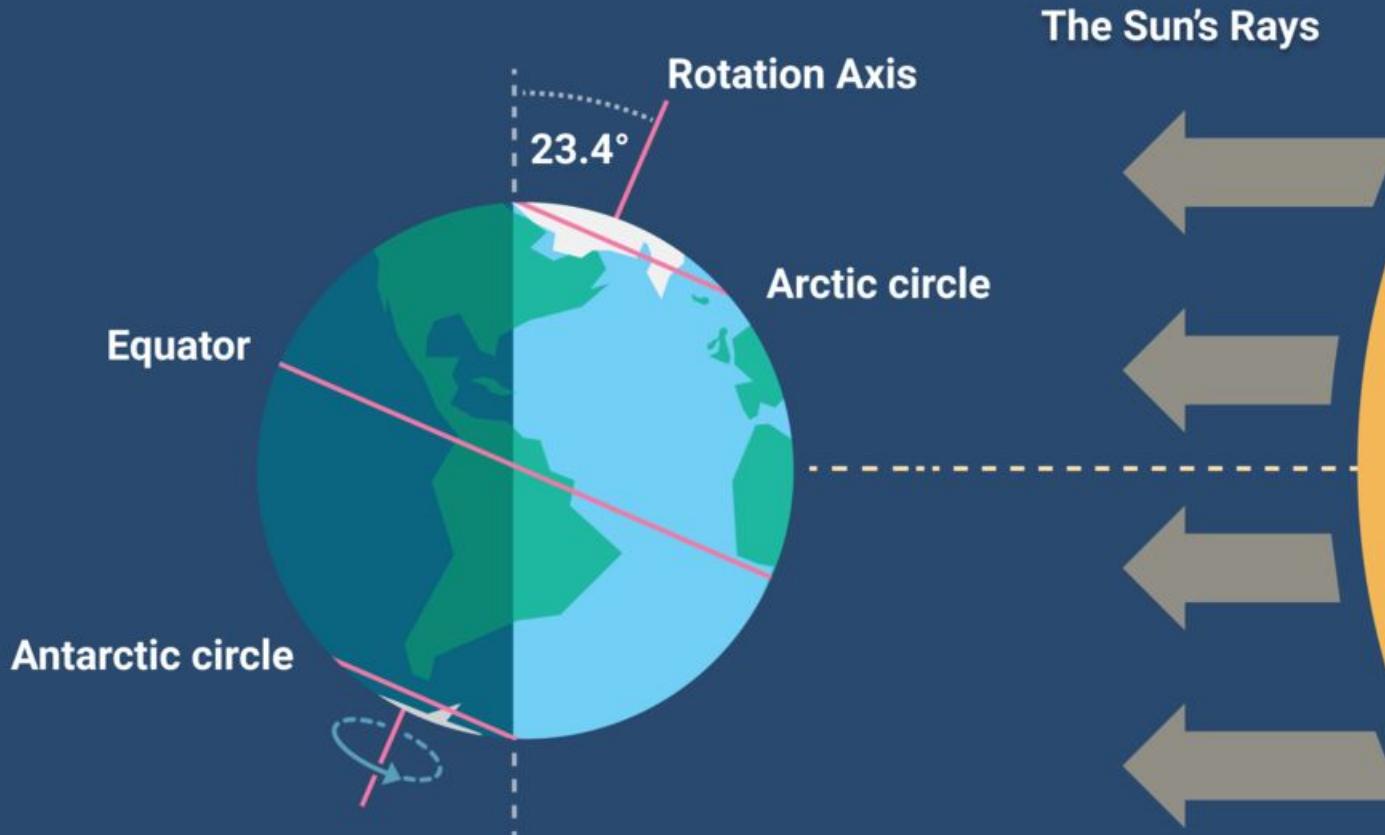
Early Sundials



Shadow Clocks



Sundials



The Sun's Rays

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

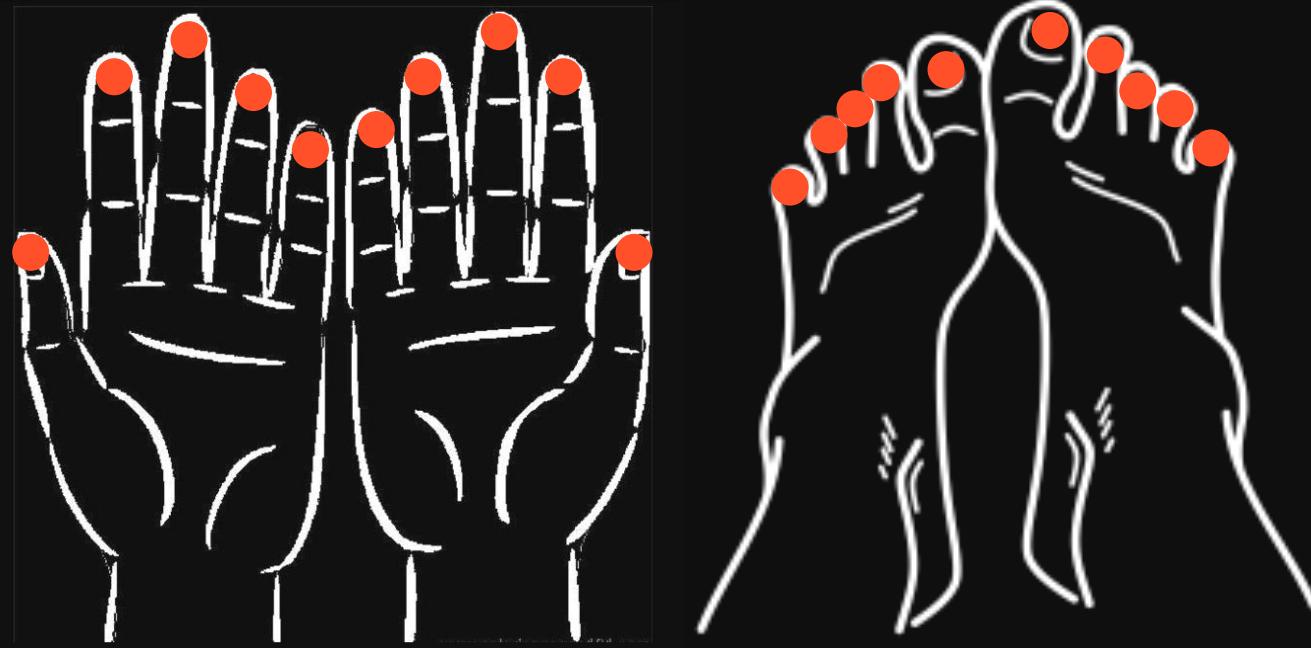


Decimal Numbers



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

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

513₁₀ = 15F₂₀ = 36B₁₂

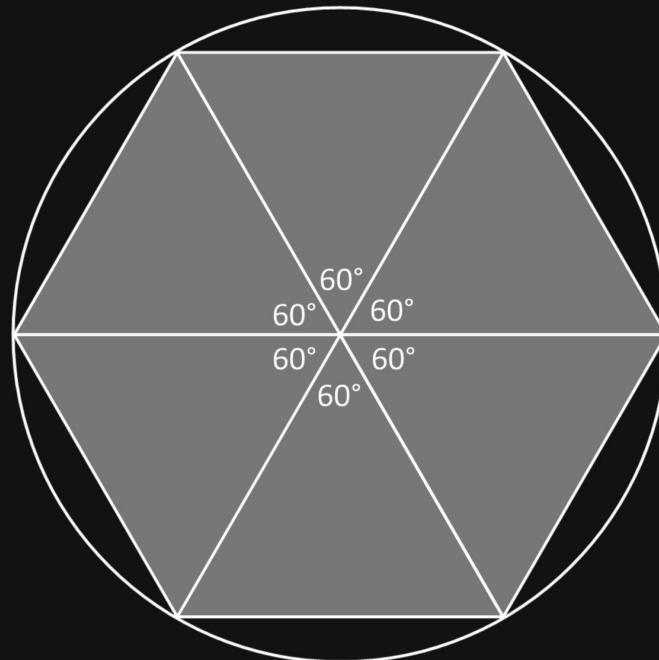
What about Sixty?

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

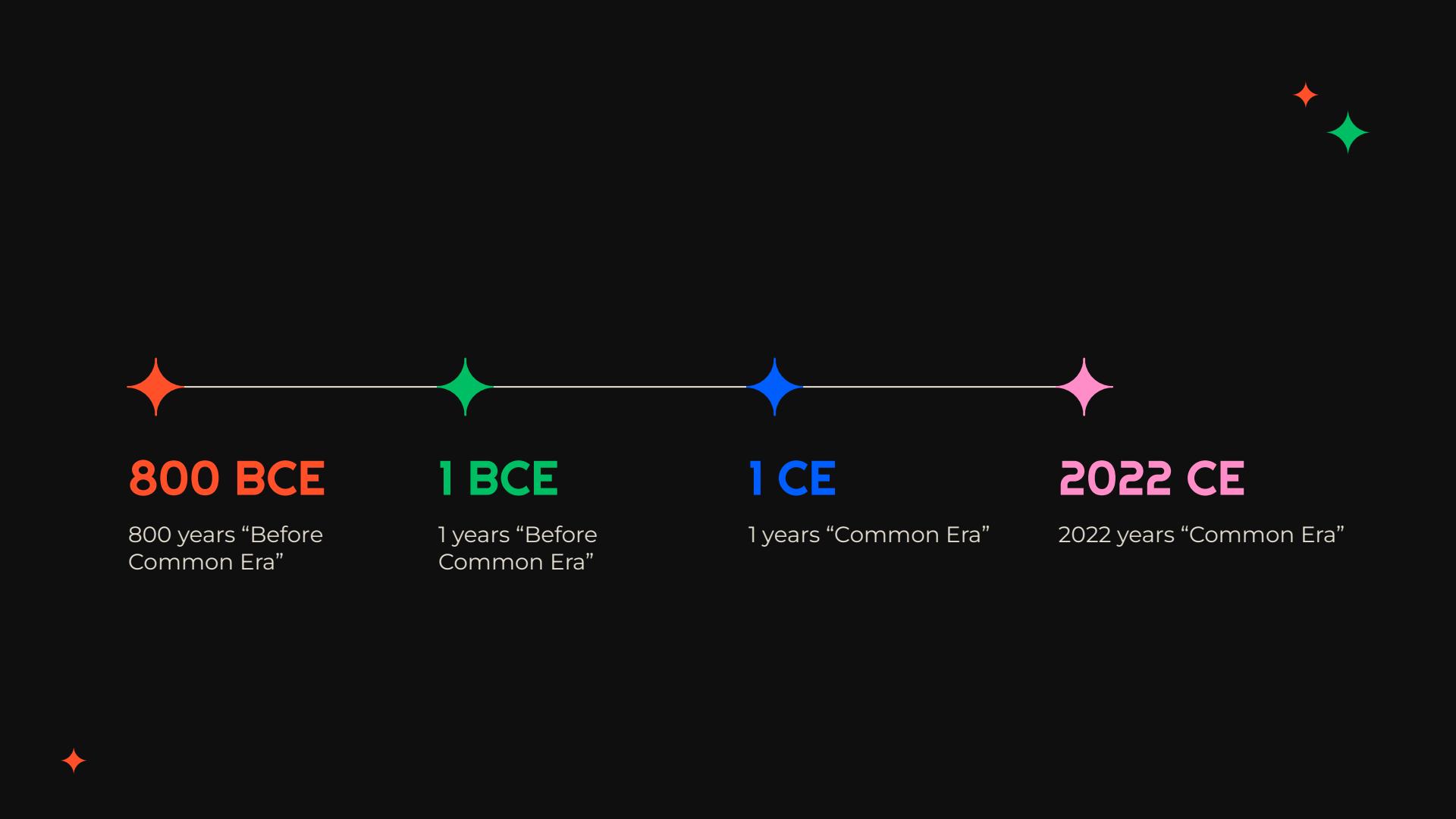
1 years “Anno Domini”
or
“In the year of our Lord”



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

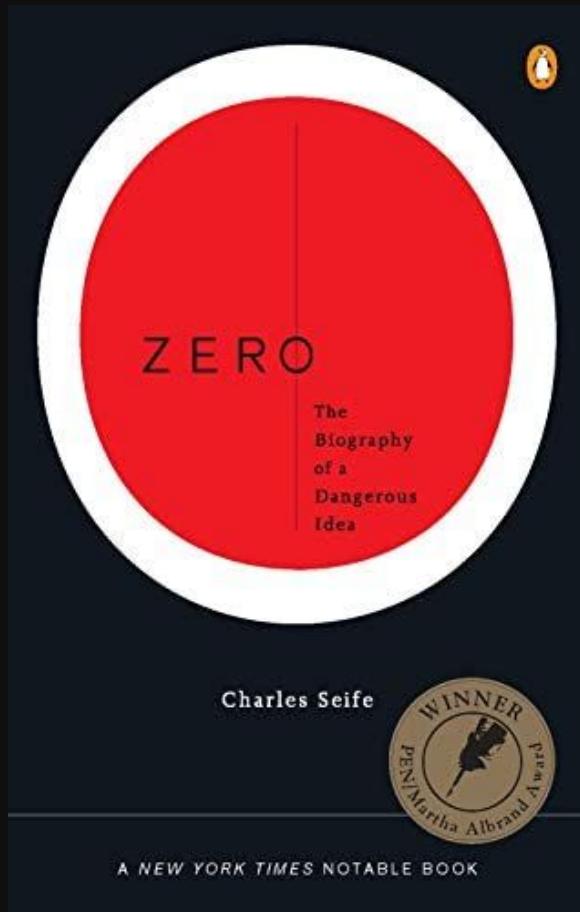
1 AD

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

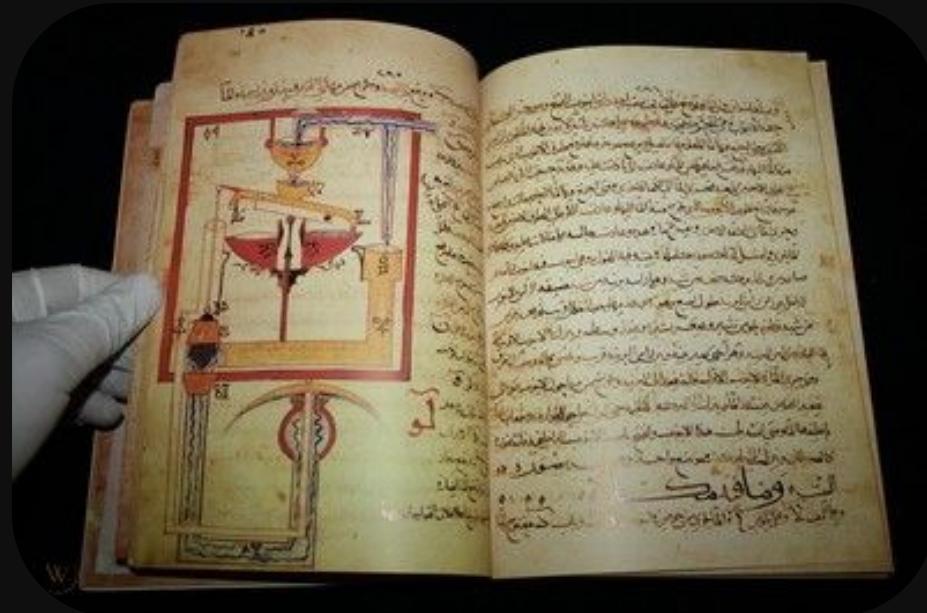


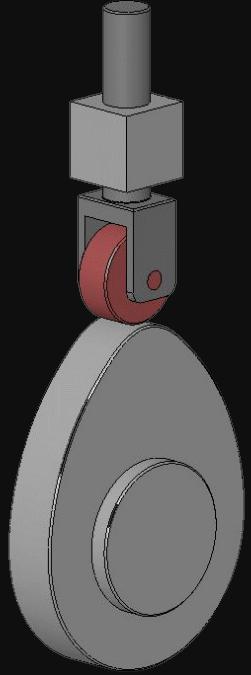
Sandglasses

800 AD

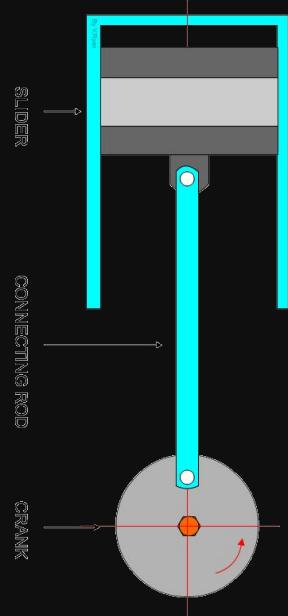
♦1136-1206 AD

Ismail al-Jazari

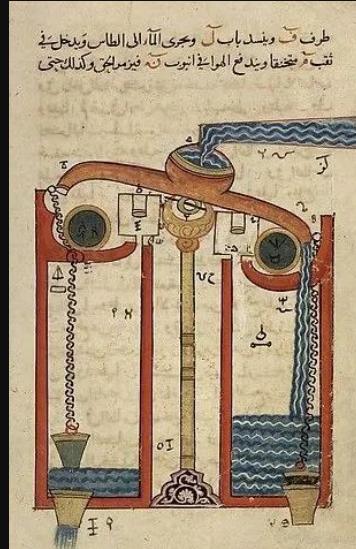




Cams



Crankshafts



Water

The Elephant Clock







Of The
Clock



O'Clock

The Age of

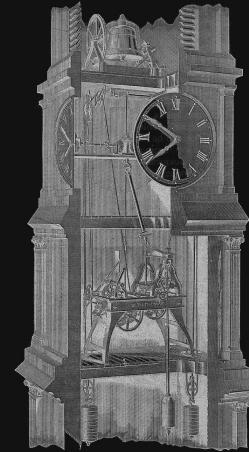
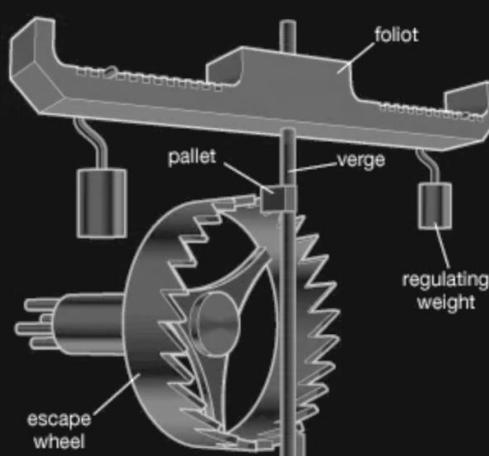


Time Machines

◆

1300-ish AD Verge and Foliot Escapements

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

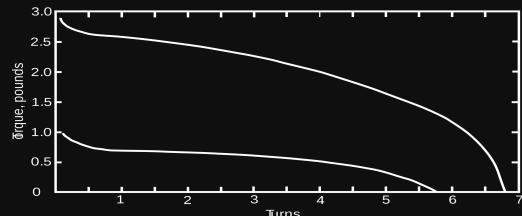
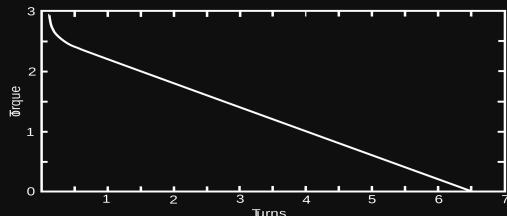
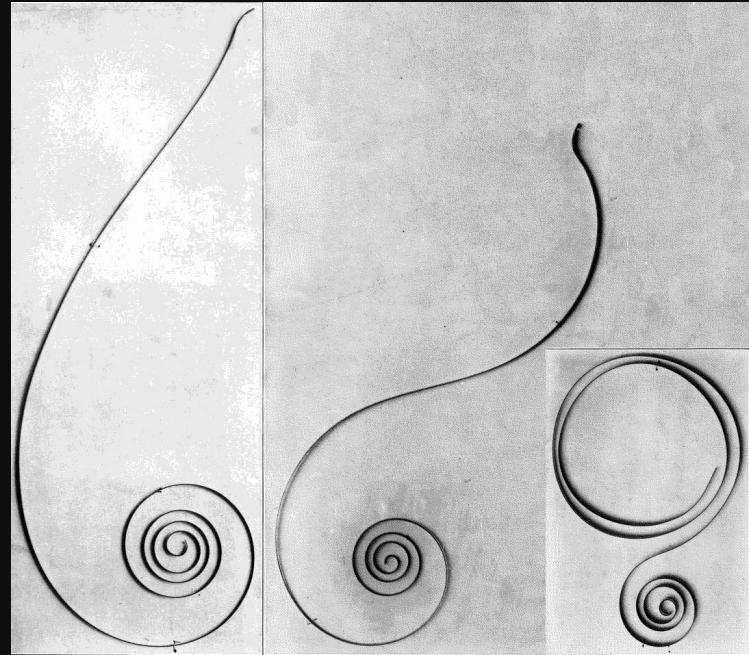




◆

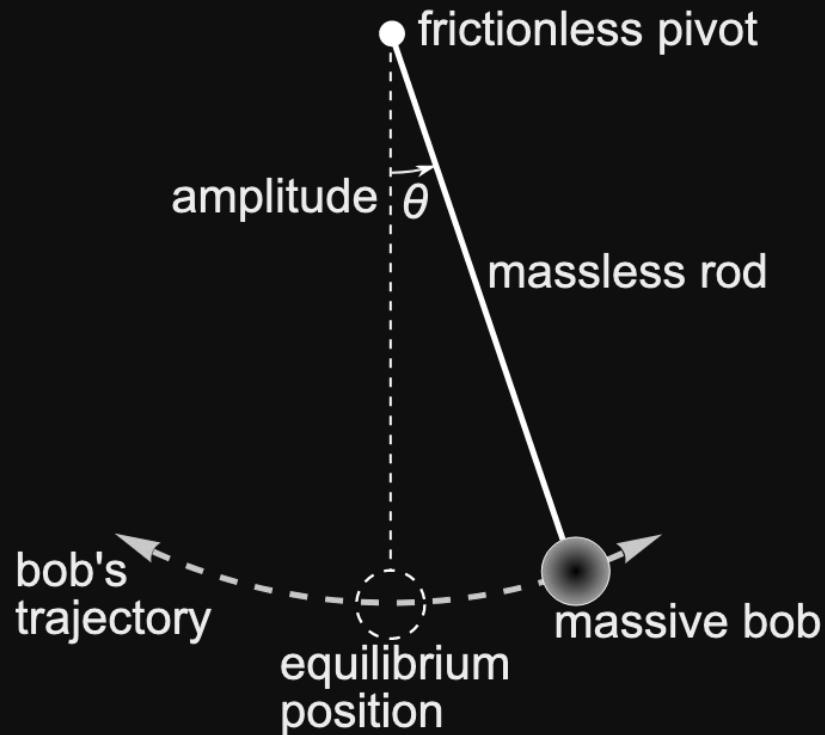
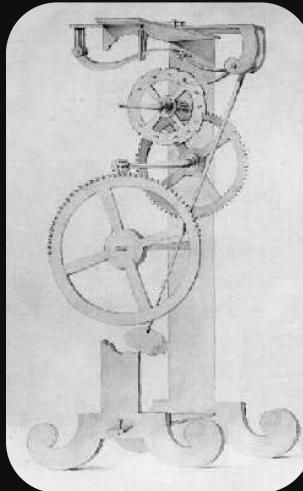
1511 AD Mainsprings

- **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

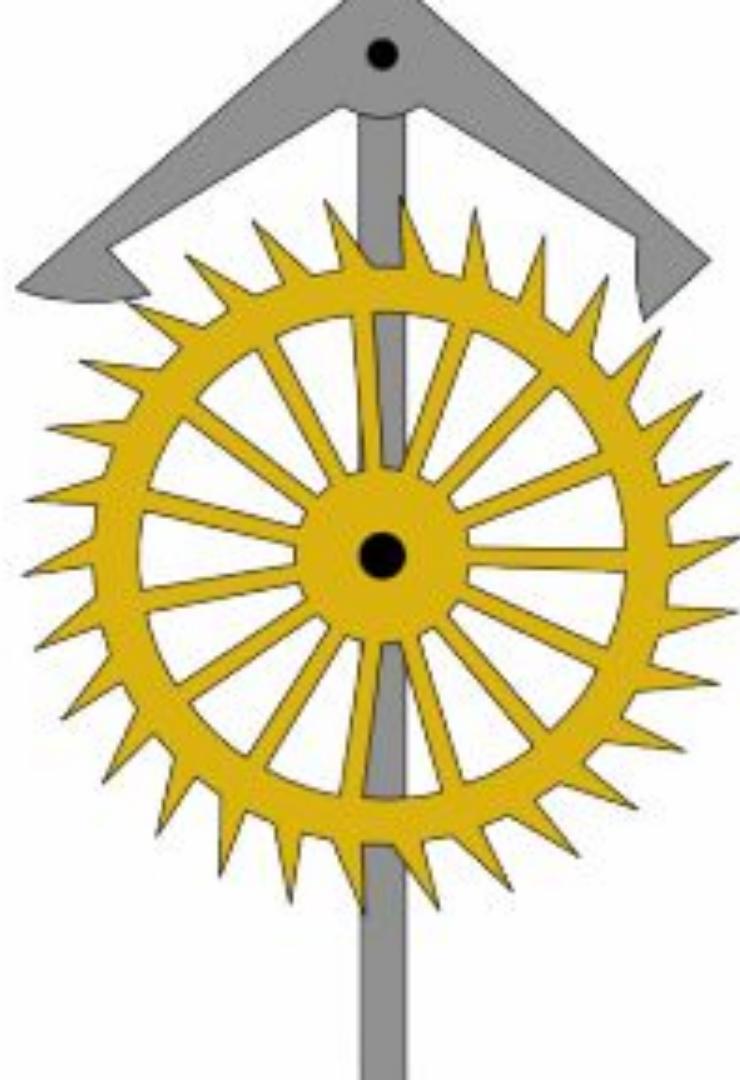
- Galileo notes consistency of a pendulum's period in 1583 AD
- First "Harmonic Oscillator" in clocks



◆

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
- ◆

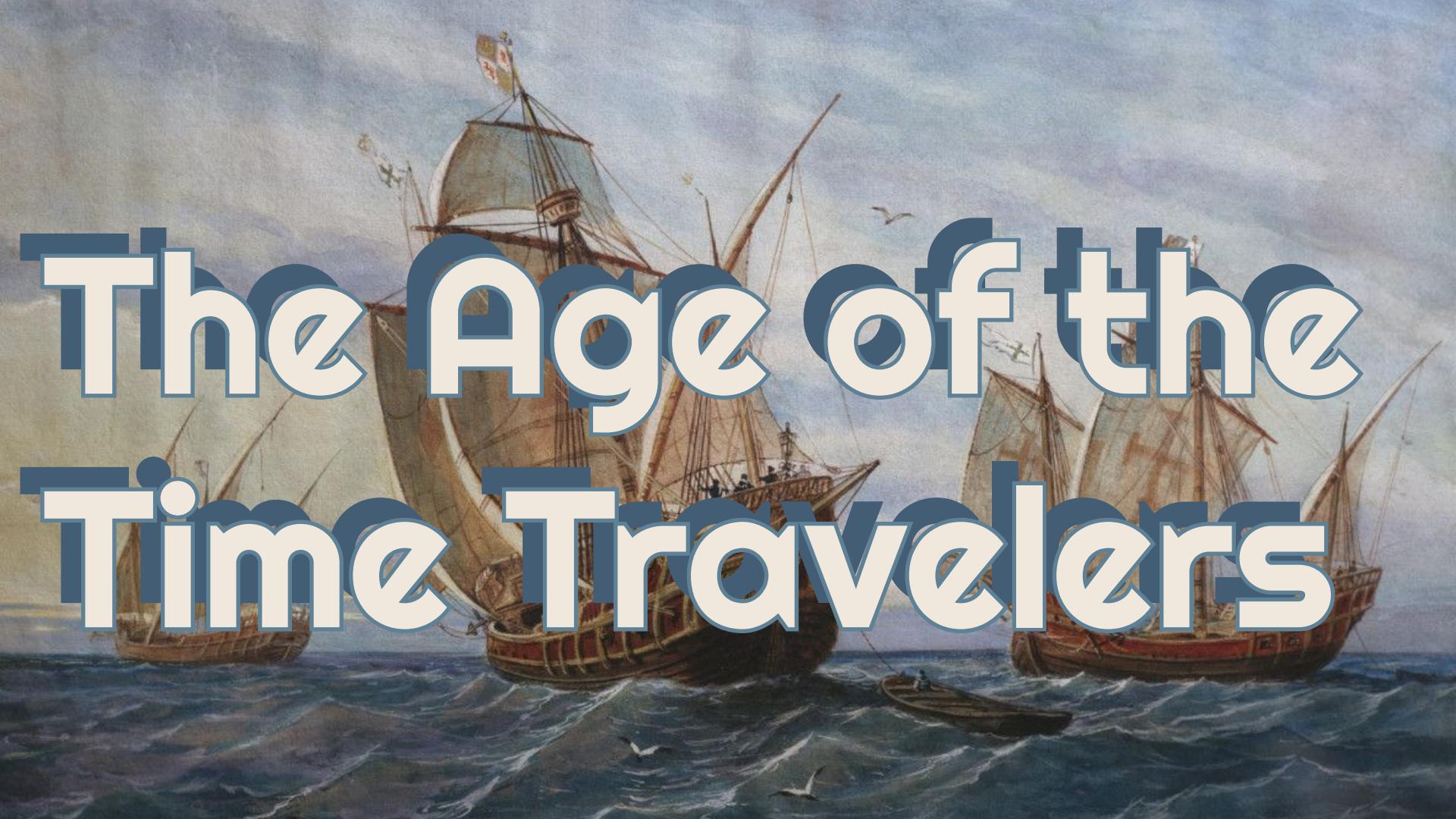


Pendulum
Clocks

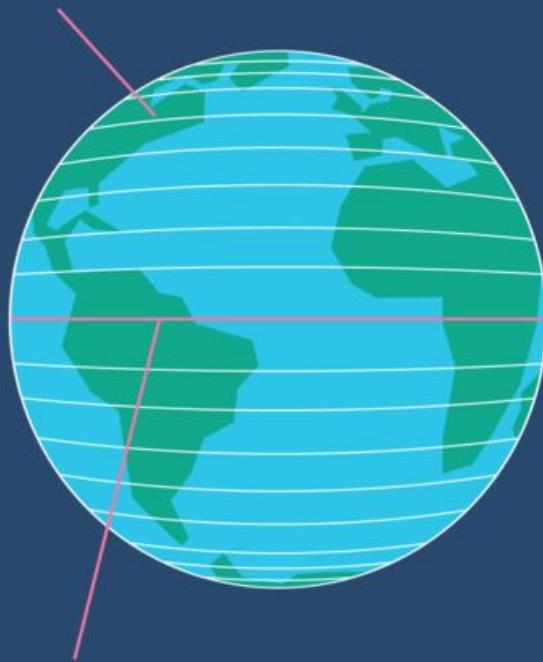
Sundials
civilization



The Age of the Time Travelers



Line of latitude



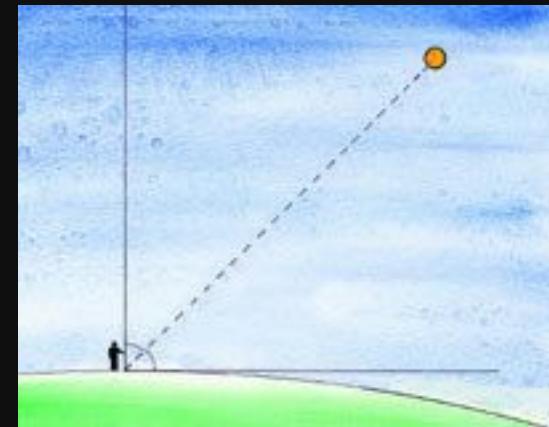
Line of longitude



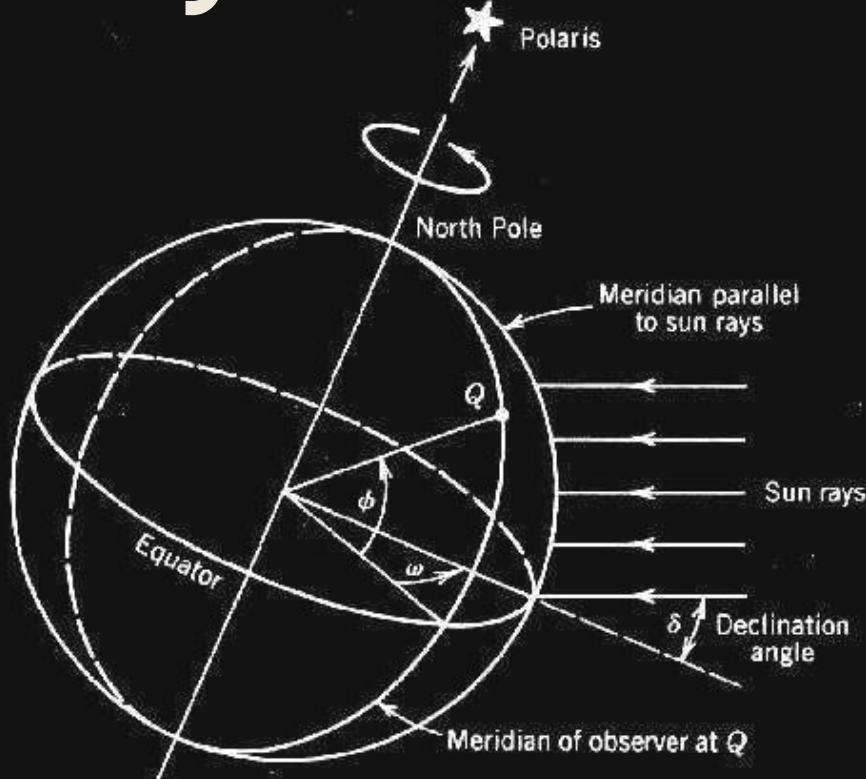
Equator

Prime meridian

Determining Latitude



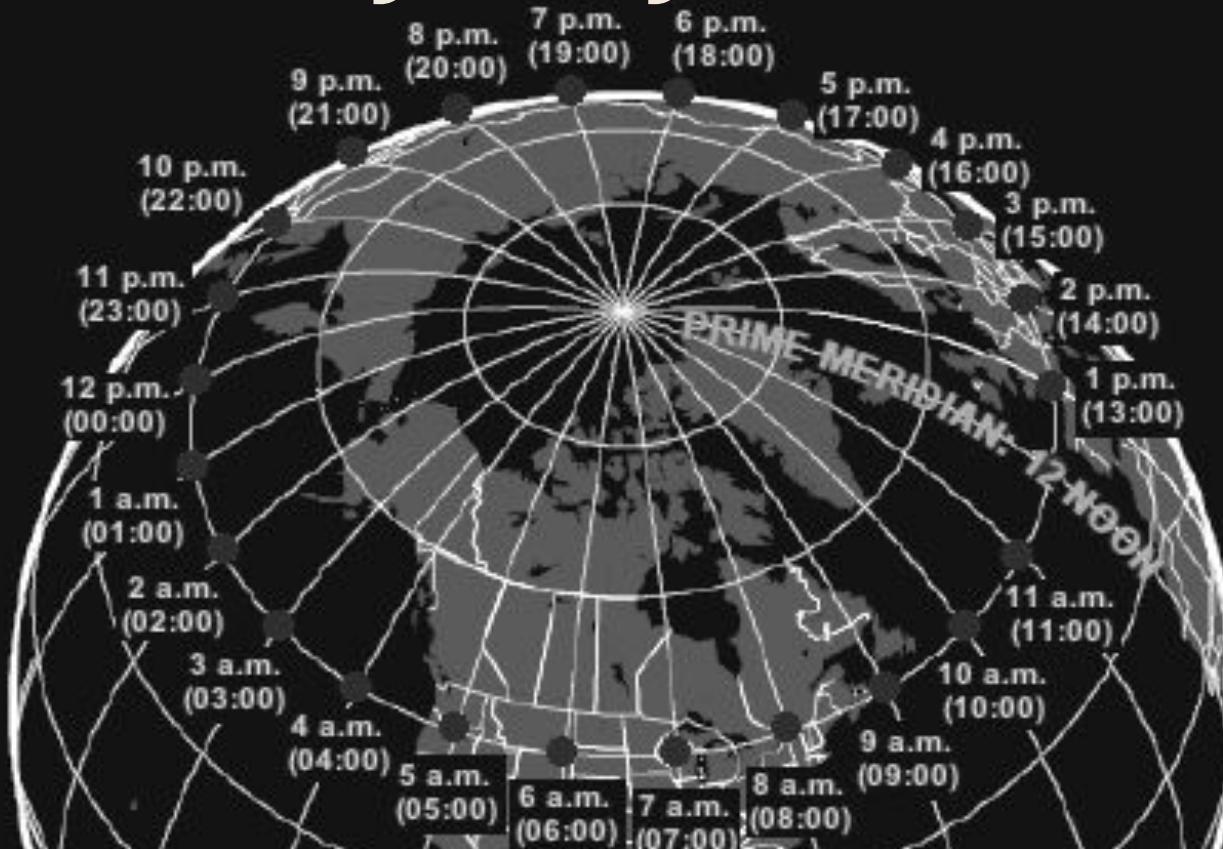
Determining Latitude







Determining Longitude





9 AM

12 PM

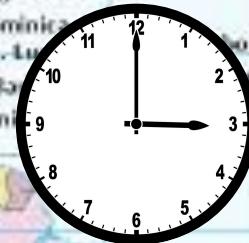


12 PM

3 PM



12 PM



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

◆

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





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

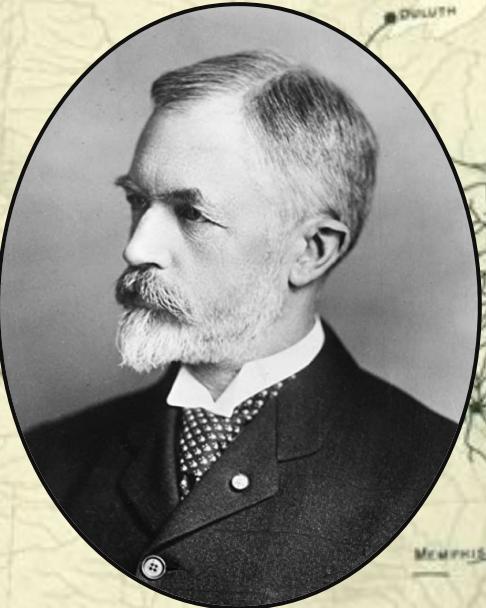
For a fee private subscribers could also be hooked up to receive the time signal

For the first time, we started buying time.

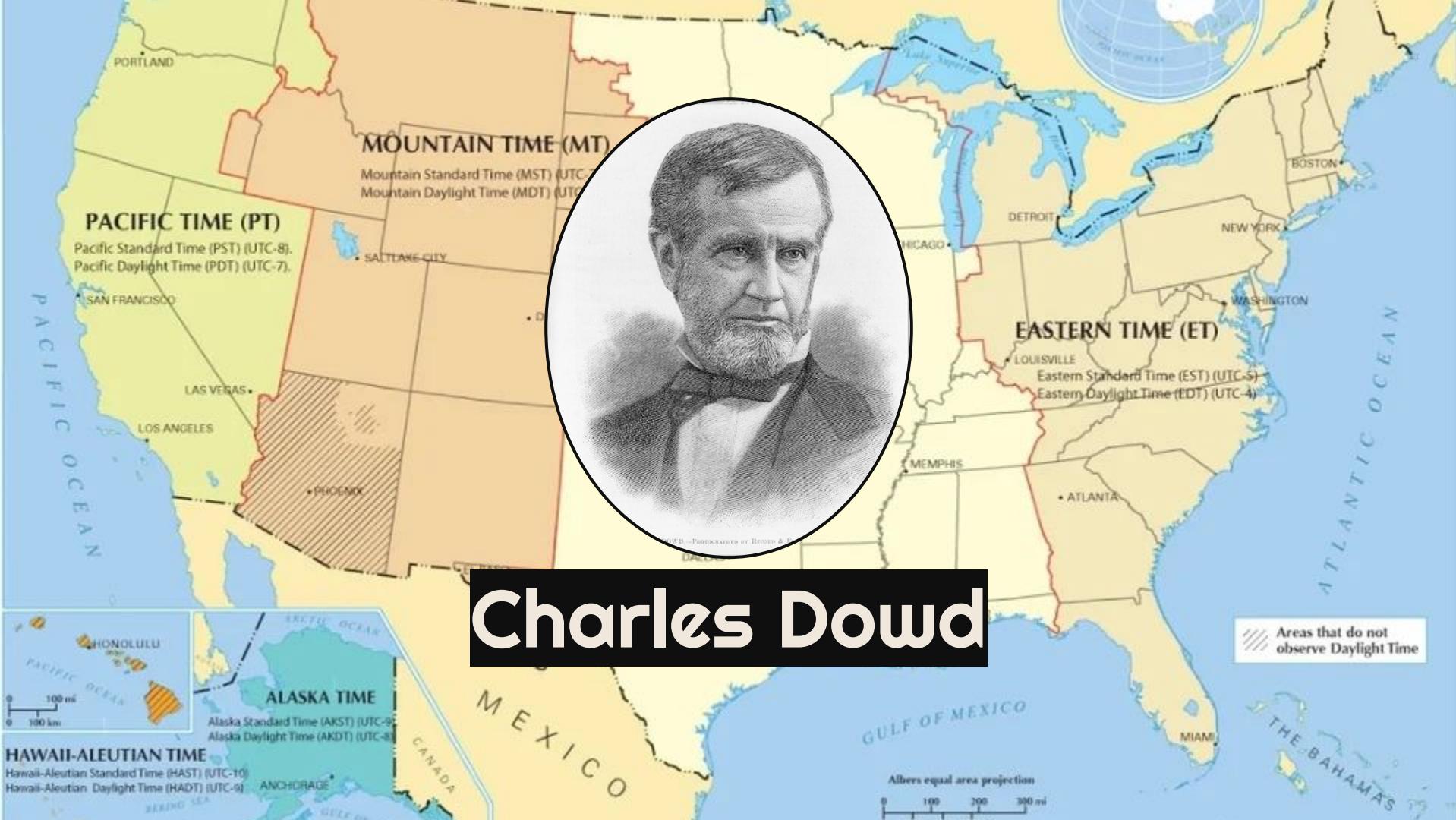


**East to West is 60°
4 hours of range**

**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

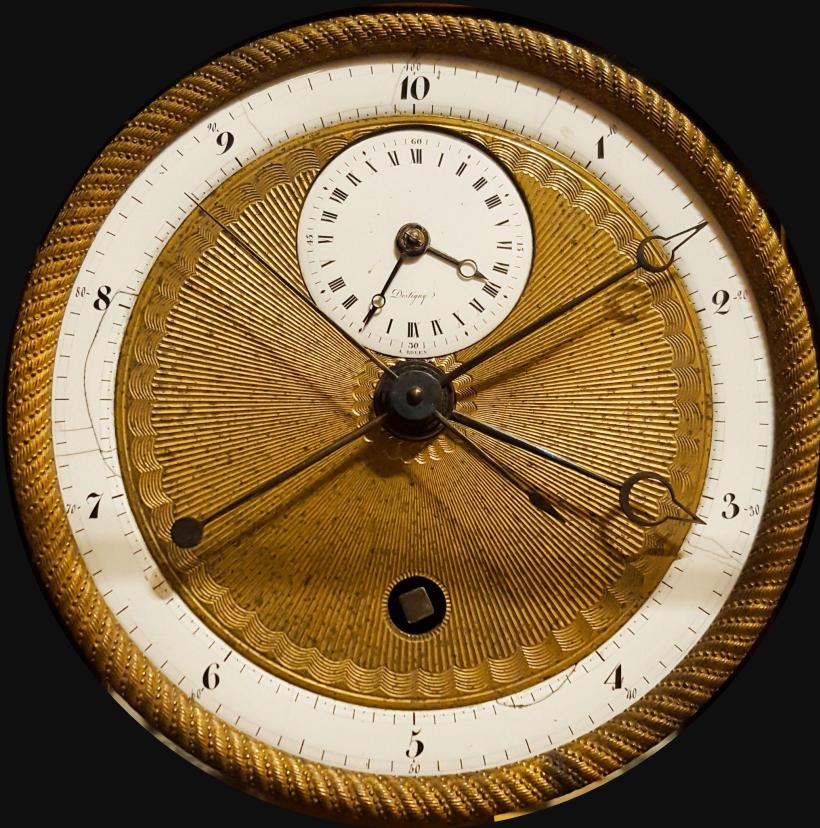
Tessa Violet



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

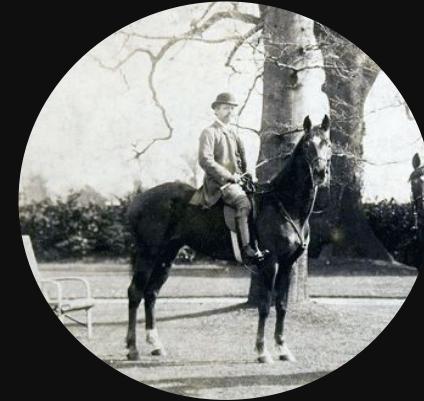
Half-joking suggests we should change clocks to wake up earlier in the Summer to conserve candles.



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

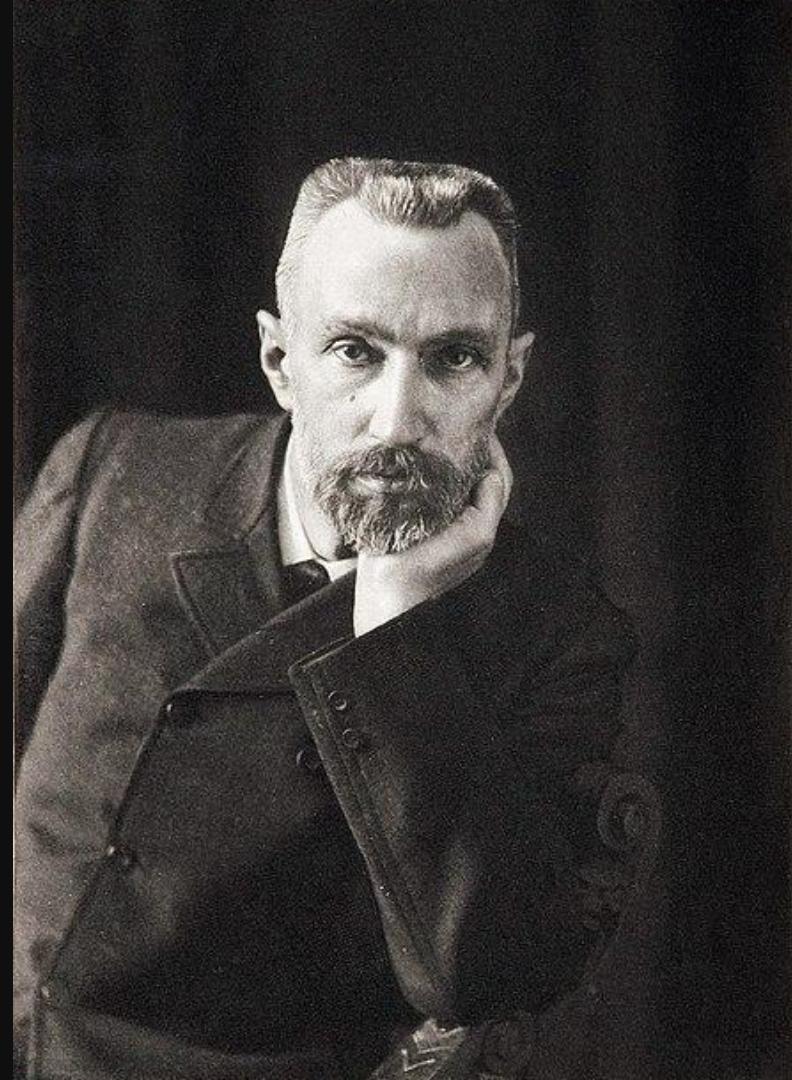
Making Quartz Useful

- 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

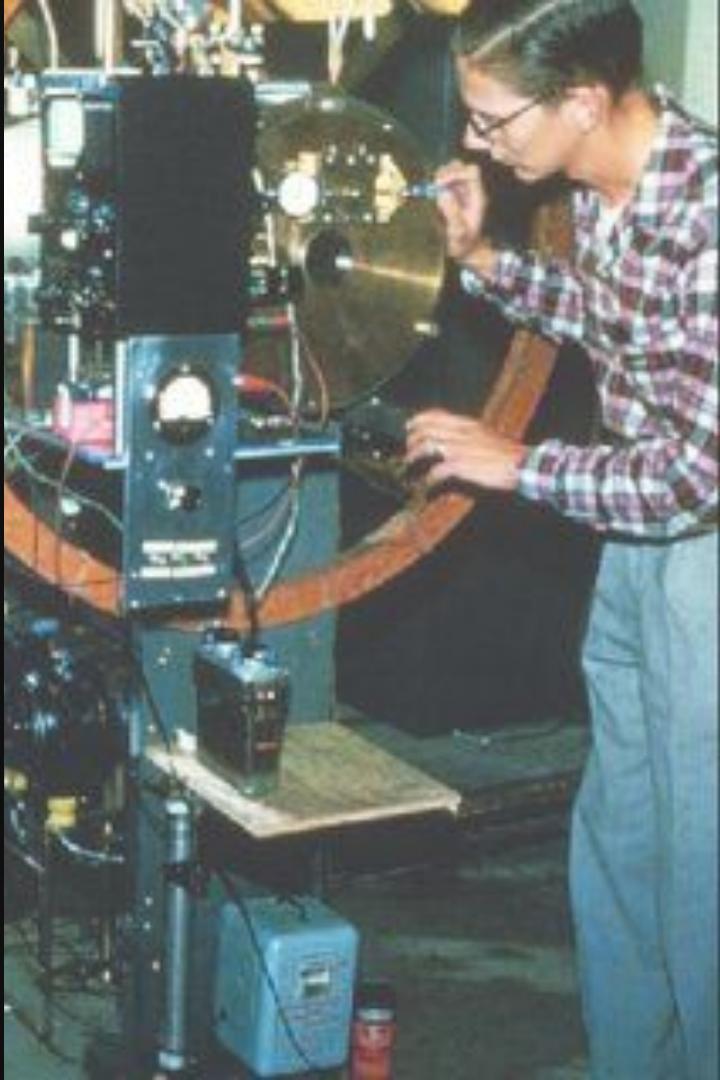
Making Caesium Useful

- 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.

◆



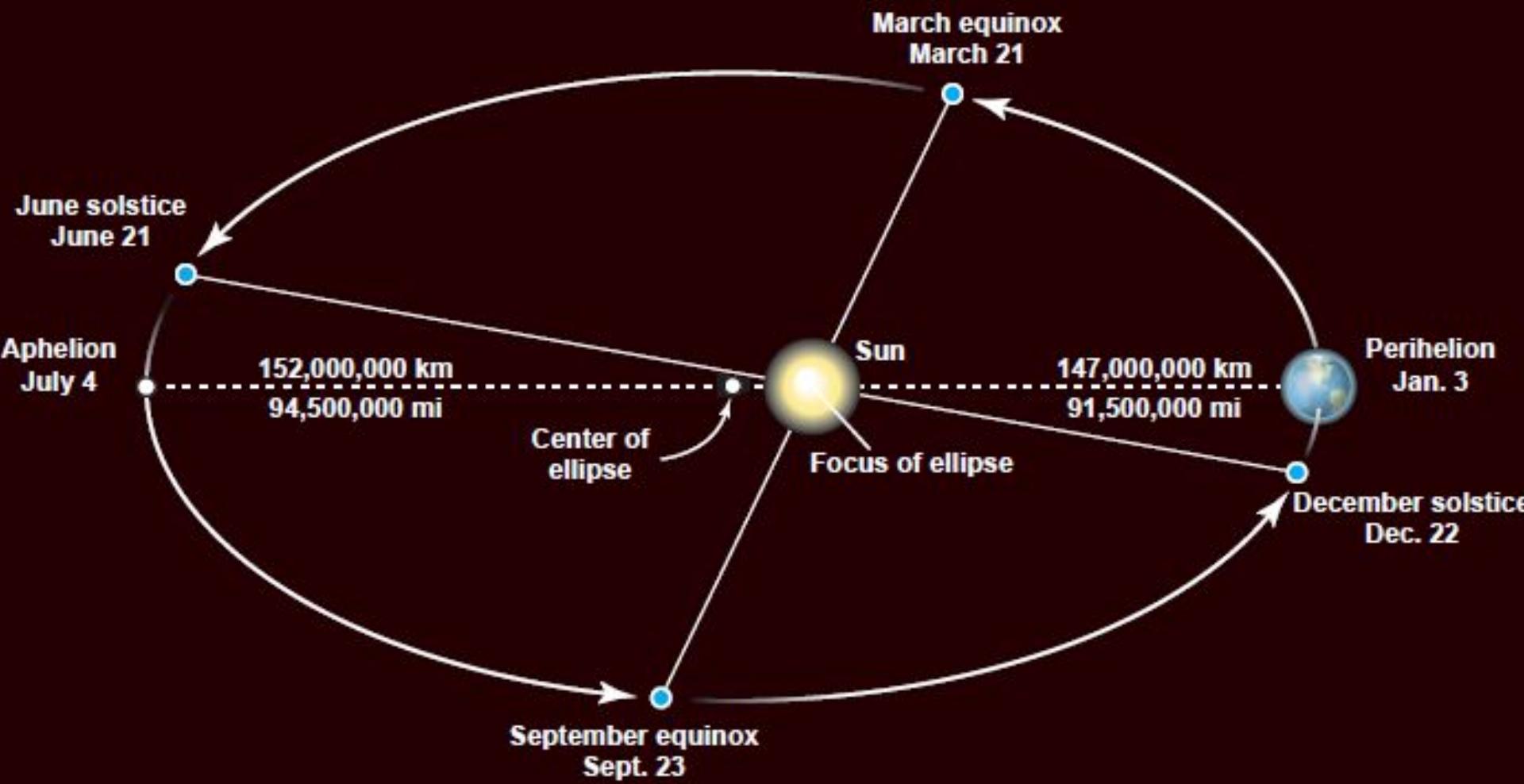


Problems with Precision

Some Days are
Just Longer

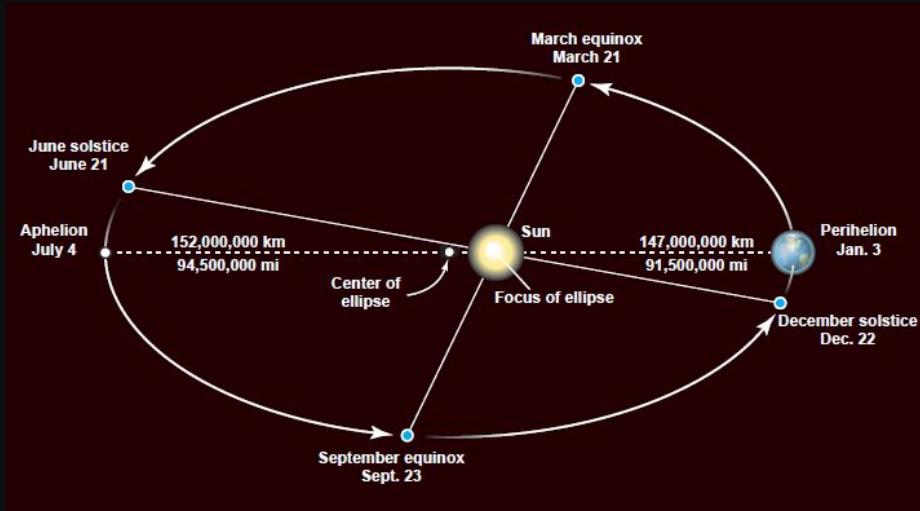
EQUATION OF TIME





Mean Solar Time

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



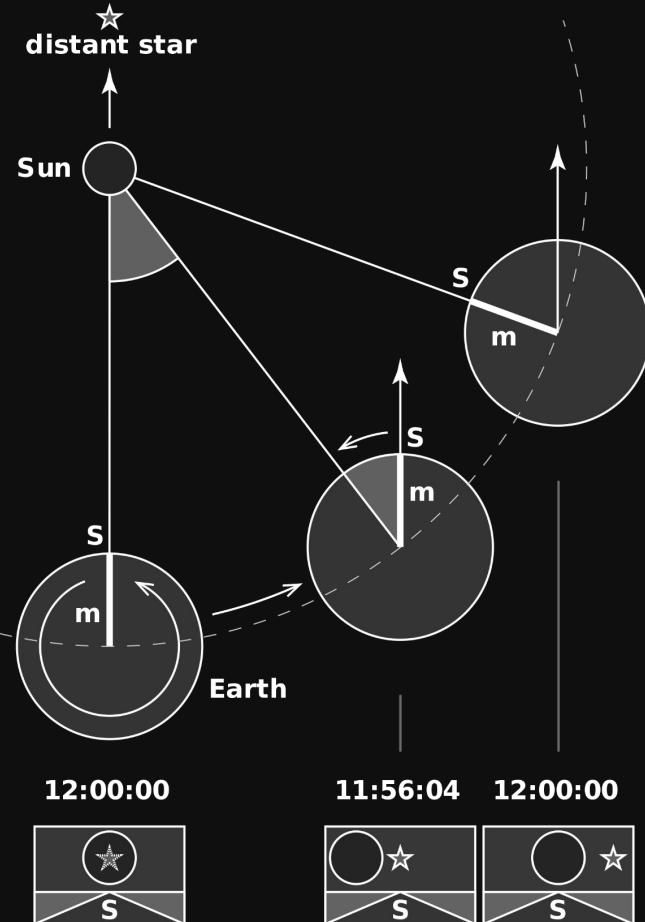


SunQuest Sundial

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"

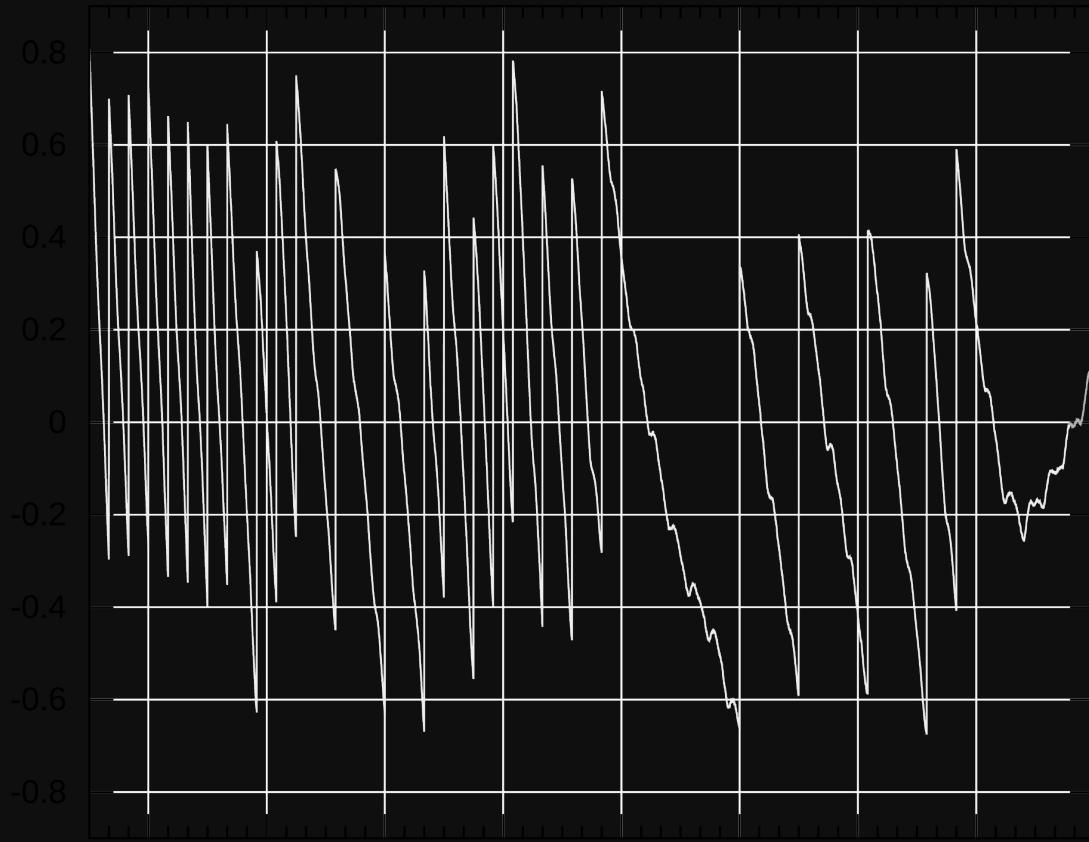
All Days are
Getting Longer

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

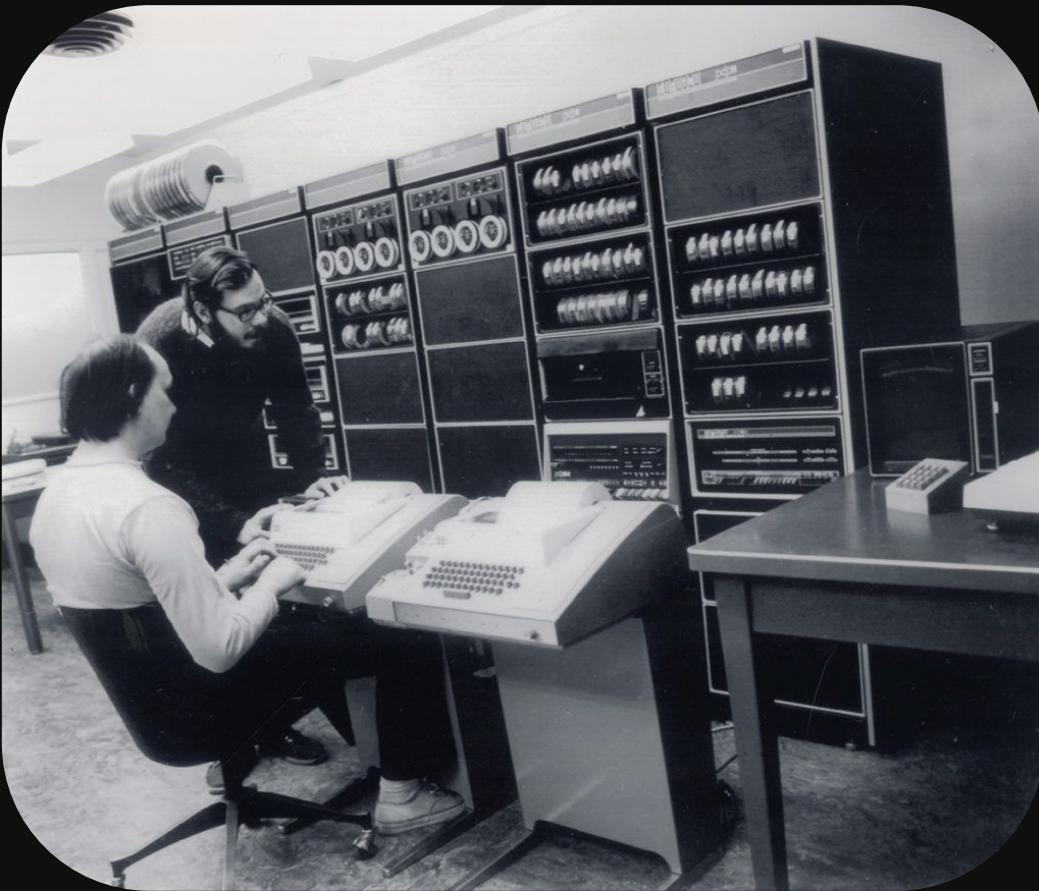


23:59:60

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

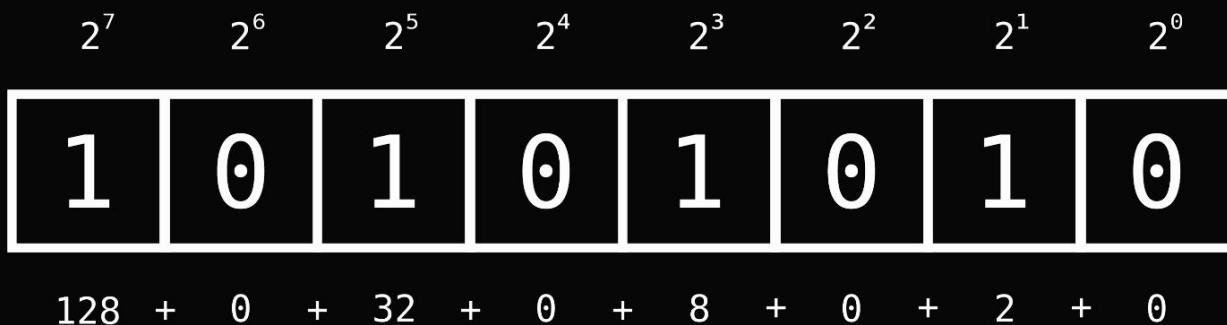
This part is true.

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	+	0	+	2	+	0

Very true.

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

Still true.

\pm 68 Years

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

Thr, Nov 3rd, 2022 at 8:15:00 PM EDT 1 667 520 900



Fuck Leap
Seconds

2038-01-19

03:14:07

The background features a large, intense fireball or explosion at the water's edge, with a massive plume of smoke and fire rising into the sky. The reflection of the fireball is clearly visible on the dark, rippling water below.

Epochalypse

Thank You

github.com/x/slides