# To get the full value of joy you must have someone to divide it with. 

- Mark Twain

Midterm review

## Things you'd like me to review

- Two (laser) colors beating together
- The series of questions on both example midterms regarding the laser/mirror configuration
- Basic diffraction and interference
- Use of marine chronometers/early navigation
- Trains and time zones+
- Light clocks

No. of photons $=0$
Vertical cross section

https://doi.org/10.1119/1.4955173

## Using a Marine Chronometer



## Local time \& longitude

- Until recently, 'time' meant local time
- Depending on where you are eastwest, stars, sun, \& planets will appear at different angles above the horizon
- 'Angle above horizon’ (east-west) is a synonym for 'local time'
- Need either concurrent observations, or to know what time it is somewhere else

The full process

## Observing stars to measure local time



## Time ball to tell ships the time



Finding local time (angle above horizon of stars or sun)


## John Harrison \& Longitude



H1

## Using a Marine Chronometer



Charlie Loyd
Himawari-8



## Young's double slit



Relativity and light clocks

## Light clock (student A homework)



## Light clock (student B homework)


tick, tick, tick,


## Takeaways

- Everyone see's their clock (time) as normal
- Everyone else's clock is running slow (if there is relative motion)
- They're both right


## What time is it?

- Prior to ~1850 time meant local time
- 1850-1918 transition
- 1918+ timezones are firmly established, time now means a universal time (with timezones), set by local time in Greenwich London
- 1960, atomic time more accurate than earth's spin
- 1970+


## Bristol Corn Exchange Clock

- Bristol time (main red minute hand)
- Greenwich mean time added (pink)
- 11 minute difference (approx)



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## What time is it?

- International Atomic Time (TAI)
- Universal Time (UT1)
- UTC (Coordinated Universal Time)


## International Atomic Time (TAI)

- Is determined using atomic clocks
- Is very accurate
- The time of noon wanders




## UT1

- Is the rotation of the Earth
- The Earth's rotation speeds up and slows down
- Time of a second wanders



# Internetfonal Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service 



## Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

- Most common time
- The second is given by atomic time
- Leap seconds are occasionally inserted to keep noon from being more than a second off
- Pro: lines up more or less with both atomic and celestial time
- Used for almost all common usages of time
- Not actually useful for precision work


## Optical clocks

Counting very fast ( $\sim 100$ trillion times per second)

## Many fancy lasers



## Optical Frequency Comb



## Optical Frequency Comb


#### Abstract

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## Optical clock




