A Brief History of Early Mechanical Computation

15-110 supplemental slides, 11/25/24

Taking a step back...

- Most "History of Computing" lectures begin around the time of Babbage, Lovelace, and the Analytical Engine in the early 1800s
- If we broaden our perspective on computation, its history stretches *much* farther back

What is computing? What is a computer?

Let's use a loose definition

- Loosely, something that generates an output given a particular set of inputs or initial configuration
- We'll restrict ourselves to inputs and outputs that (mathematically) represent concepts or parts of problems
- Generally they solve (or allow us to solve) a set of problems faster
- A simple example: multiplication tables

Multiplication Square

x	1	2			5	6	7	8	9	
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Function tables: How do they "work?"

It stores precomputed knowledge that we can systematically access to perform calculations faster.

To the right is an image of a rather intimidating logarithm table ---->

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2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

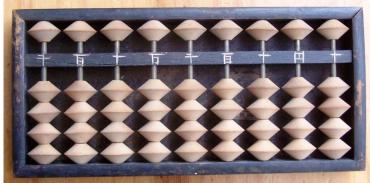
Multiplication Square

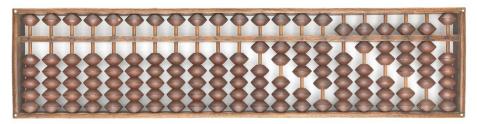
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No.	0	d	1	d	2	d	3	d	4	d	5	d	6	d	7	d	8	d	9	d		

Simple computers

The abacus: 2500BC to present

- Originally lines drawn in sand, pebbles
- Oldest known "computer," excluding simple counting aids like tally sticks
- Procedural interaction allows user to perform four-function math on large numbers by storing an intermediate state
- Still in widespread use until recent decades
 - Japanese soroban was taught nationally and used in business until recently
- <u>http://www.mathematik.uni-marburg.de/~th</u> ormae/lectures/ti1/code/abacus/soroban.ht <u>ml</u>





Napier's Bones (1617)

Physical aid for multiplying large numbers

Represented with pen and paper *or* with inscribed rods: <u>http://mathworld.wolfram.com/NapiersBones.html</u>

John Napier also invented logarithms!



Slide rules: 1620 - 1950

Basic principle:

 $\log(xy) = \log(x) + \log(y)$ $\log(x/y) = \log(x) - \log(y)$

Multiplication and division can be quickly performed using the sum of logarithms!

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slide_rule

http://www.antiquark.com/sliderule/sim/virtual-s lide-rule.html



Mechanical calculators (1623 - 1970)

Similar function to previous tools, but meant to be more convenient or automatic



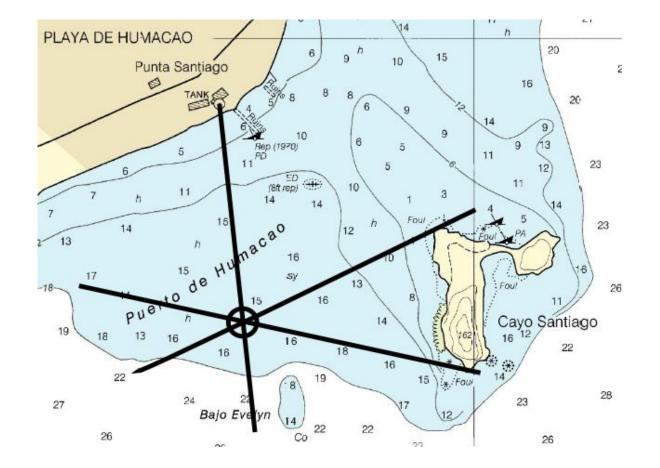
Antikythera mechanism

Mechanical complexity is ancient

- Antikythera mechanism: 2100 years old
- Accurately calculates celestial positions, eclipses, etc
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UpLcn</u>
 <u>AlpVRA&feature=youtu.be&t=164</u>
- Discuss: Why might this have been built?



Navigation! A major incentive for innovation



Positional navigation using landmarks



Sextants, astrolabes, etc for measuring angles

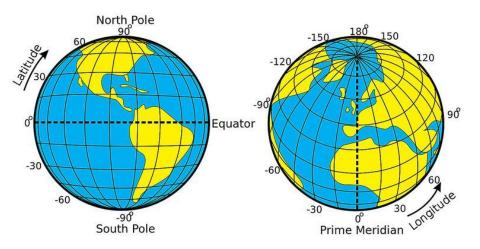


Time! Can't navigate across an ocean without knowing the time.

Why is time important for navigational calculations?

- When we travel long distances, the sky changes
- Small errors are a big deal over large voyages

- So let's build a clock! Why is this hard?
 - Mechanical
 - No way to correct fast/slow if clock if you're alone in the ocean (don't know where)
 - Clock must be *extremely* accurate and precise, even through rough weather



Quick aside: How long have battery-powered watches been widespread?

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Before the 1980s, most watches were entirely mechanical.

The first "electric" watches from 1969 were absurdly expensive and still relied on mechanical regulation of time.

The first all-digital watch cost more than \$2k when it first came out in 1970.

What functional parts do we need for a mechanical timekeeper?

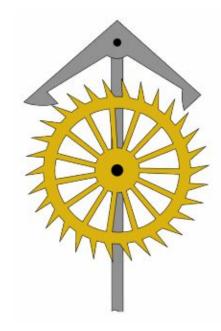
1. A way to store energy (a spring)

2. A way to convert between seconds, minutes, and hours (gears)

3. Most importantly: A way to move the hands at a very constant rate. **Ideate: How would you do that?**

The Escapement

- Why watches and clocks "tick"
- <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Escapement</u>
- The escapement keeps the spring from rapidly unwinding
- A pendulum (or escape wheel, i.e. a rotary pendulum) allows the gears to advance a fixed amount at every oscillation
- The escapement also injects energy to keep the pendulum moving



Explanatory video:

https://youtu.be/rL0 vOw6eCc?t=370

Back to navigation

- Early timepieces were still inaccurate
- Isochronism: The ability to keep time at a constant rate over long periods of time
- 1714: British government offers the Longitude Prize, \$4 million in 2019 currency for the first clock accurate enough for navigation
 - John Harrison wins the prize in 1761 after 31 years of dedicated work to improve the escapement
 - Chronometer escapement: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cQvop</u> <u>njDI6E</u>

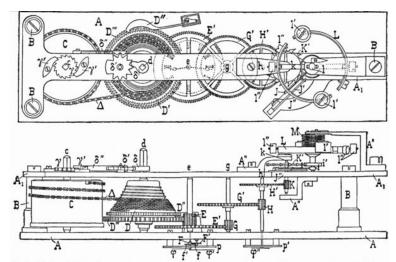


Fig. 1. A obere Platine. A, untere Platine. A' Brücke der Unruhe. A" Brücke der Hemmung. B Pleiler der Platine. C Federthaus. c Federwelle. , Sperrad für die Feder. , Sperrkegel. D Schnecke. D' Gegeniperrad. D" Sperrfeder für das Gegeniperrad. D" Schnecken ad. d Schneckenwelle. A Kette. d Zahn der Stellung. d' Stellungsreder. E Trieb des Großbodenrads. E' Großbodenrad. e Achfe des Großbodenrads. F Minutenzier, d' Minutenzier, eff Minutenzier, eff Minutenzier, eff Schundenzeiger. Grüne des Kleinbodenrads. G Kleinbodenrads. J Hemnungsfeder. J Antchlagkloben für die Hemmungsfeder. J Beflack der Idenmungsfeder. i Kleine Kolle. J Hemnungsfeder. J Antchlagkloben für die Hemmungsfeder. A Steg der Unruhe. L Ohruhe. I Achfe des Nchle des Krieb des Kleinbodenrads. M Steg der Unruhe. E. Ohruhe. J Achfe des Denkle der Stellen Minutenzier, M Spirale.

From watches to automata: Machines with programs

Other (more impressive) automata

Birdcage automata

Brittany Nicole Cox and Antiquarian Horology: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=irdTng8MbIE

Late 1700s Creepy music robot: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nITEU4fsqCU</u>

Late 1700s Writing robot: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C7oSFNKIIaM

And now we're back to Babbage