



TIME *and* NAVIGATION

The Untold Story of Getting From Here to There



Andrew Johnston

Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum

*Time and Navigation:
The untold story of getting from here to there.*

Explores the enduring connection between
determining time and position.

“If you want to know where you are,
you need a reliable clock.”

Collaboration of Two Smithsonian Museums:
National Air and Space Museum
National Museum of American History

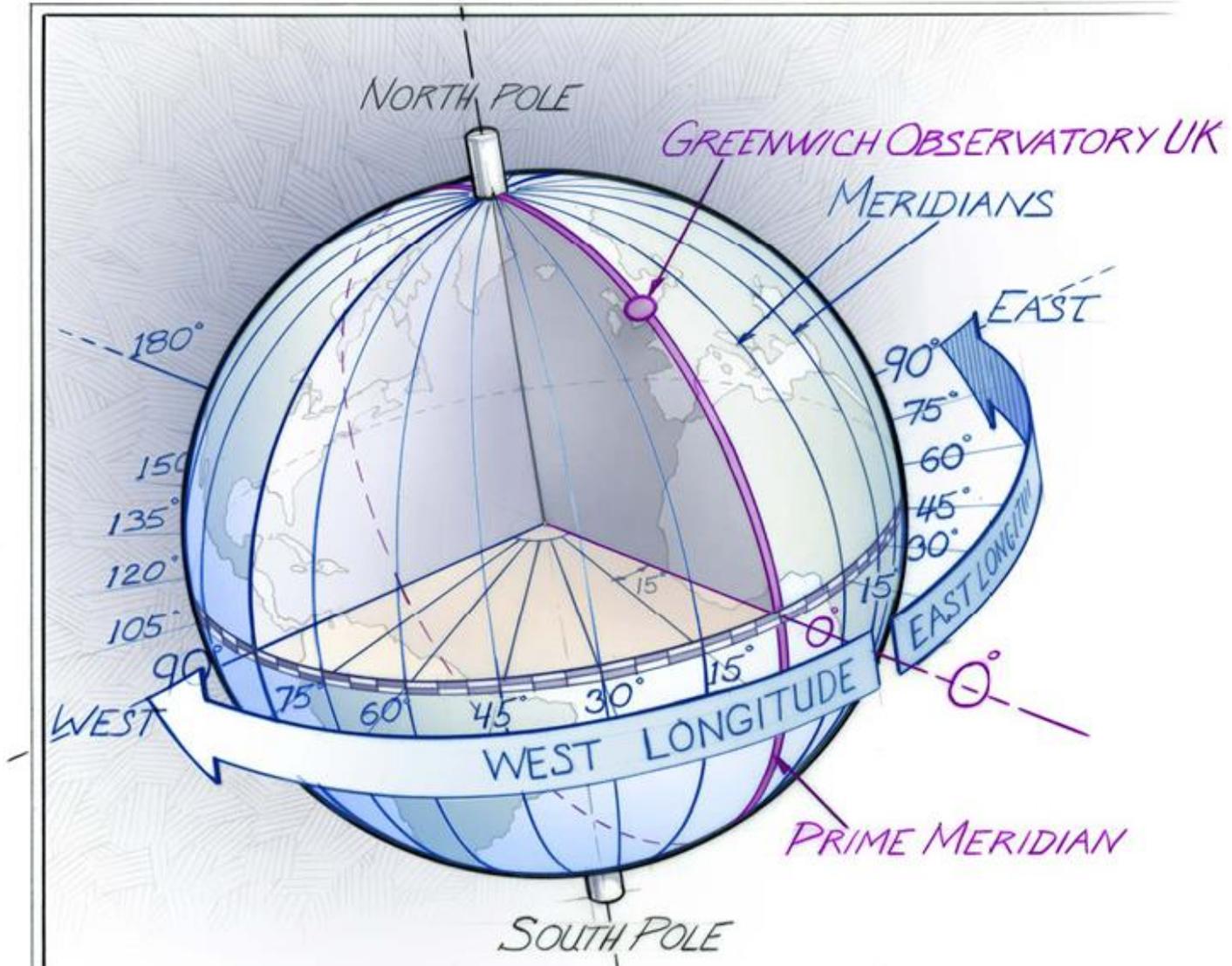
WELCOME TO
TIME *and* **NAVIGATION**



DEAD RECKONING AT SEA

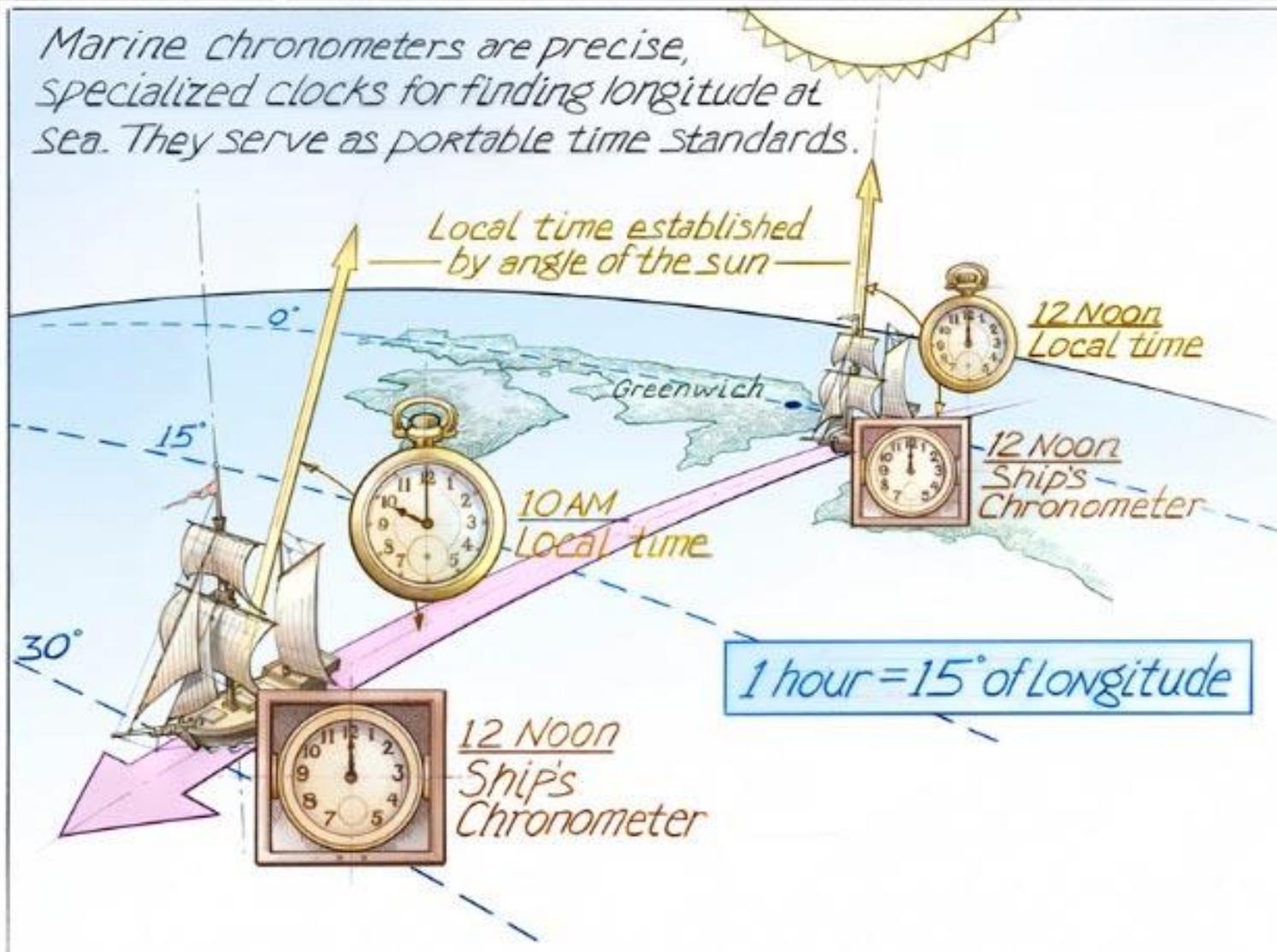


LONGITUDE



USING A MARINE CHRONOMETER

Marine chronometers are precise, specialized clocks for finding longitude at sea. They serve as portable time standards.



Navigation at Sea



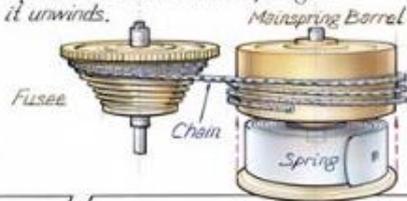
Bond Chronometer (1812)



**Chronometer Movement,
John Roger Arnold
(about 1825)**

MAINSPRING ARRANGEMENT

Combines the spring with a fusee to equalize the force of the spring as it unwinds.



SPRING DETENT ESCAPEMENT

Transfers power from the spring to keep the balance swinging regularly, while interfering with it as little as possible.



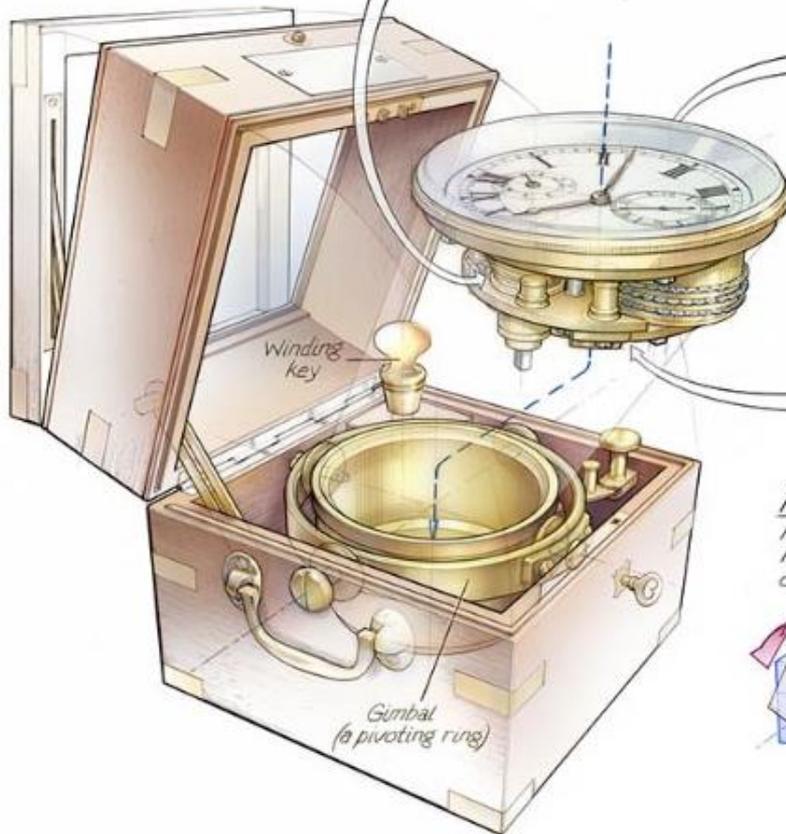
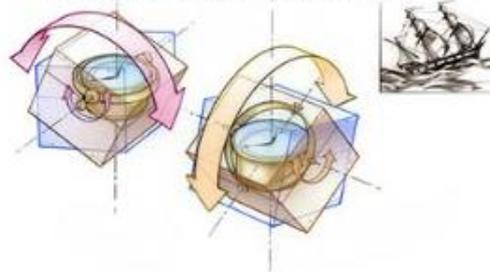
BALANCE WHEEL

Regulates the pace of the chronometer with a special combination of two metals that expand and contract at different rates to compensate for temperature changes.



PROTECTIVE BOX WITH GIMBAL

Holds the chronometer level with the horizon to prevent position changes that can alter its ability to keep precise time.



Navigation at Sea

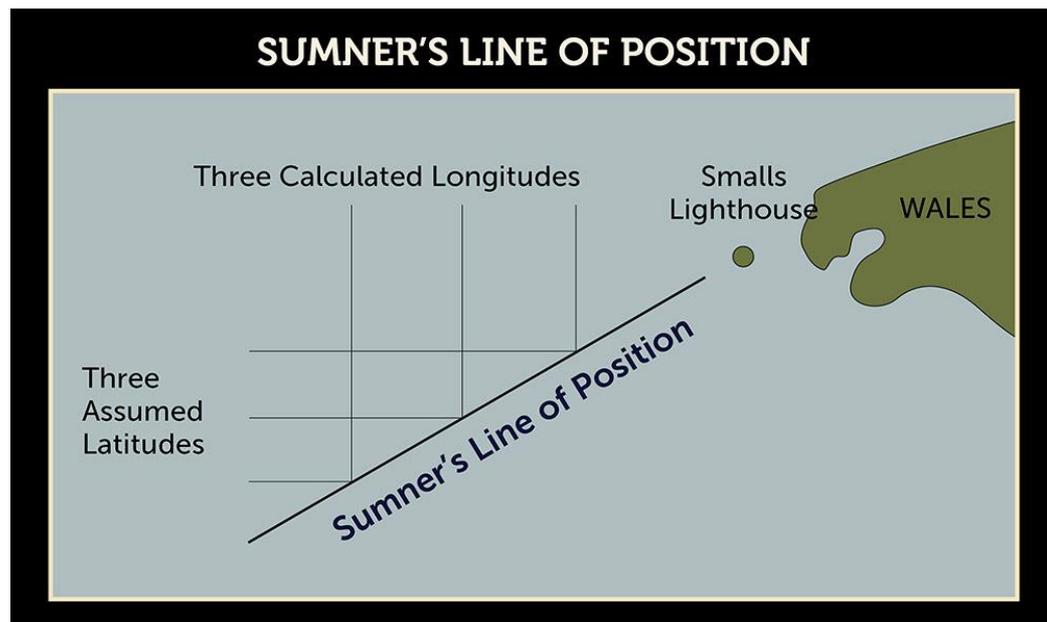


Ramsden Dividing Engine (1775)



Sextant, Jesse Ramsden
(after 1775)

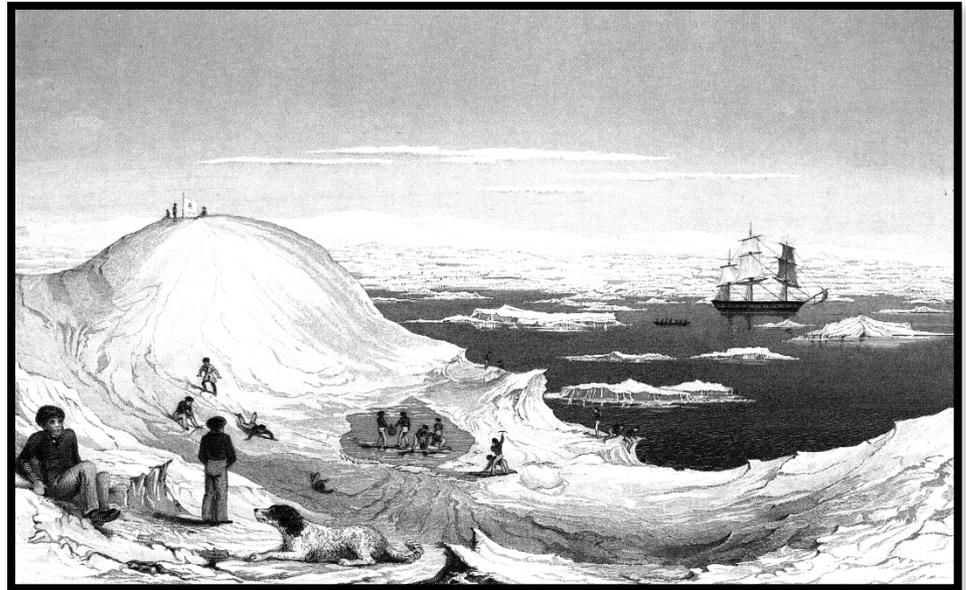
Navigation at Sea



**Thomas Sumner's line of constant altitude
(voyage 1838, published 1843)**

Navigation at Sea

United States Exploring Expedition
(Pacific Ocean 1838-1842)



Flying Cloud
(New York – San Francisco 1854)



Navigation in the Air



NC-4 by Ted Wilbur
(Atlantic crossing 1919)



Lockheed Vega *Winnie Mae*
(around the world in 1931, 1933)

Navigation in the Air



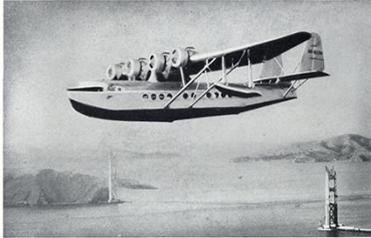
Fairchild-Maxson
Line of Position Computer (1938)



Richie Compass from *Winnie Mae*
(recovered 1935 after Post & Rogers crash)

Navigation in the Air

LONGINES ..the world's most Honored Watch!



The Pan-American Airways used Longines Aviation Watches exclusively in establishing their Trans-Pacific and Trans-Atlantic routes.

5. Honored by...
COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
INVENTOR OF THE LONGINES-
LINDBERGH HOUR ANGLE WATCH!
(Manufactured by Longines exclusively, U. S. Pat.)

6. Honored by...
LT. COMM. P. V. H. WEEMS
(INSTRUCTOR OF LINDBERGH)
WHO GAVE LONGINES
HIS SECOND-SETTING WATCH

In his sixteen years as a navigation specialist, Commander Weems has taught thousands of pilots. He was formerly Research Officer in Air Navigation for the U. S. Navy Department—and was honored by the medal of the Aero Club de France for his world-wide services to Aviation. He is an international authority on all forms of navigation by air or sea—and has to his credit a long list of contributions to the new science of "Avigation."
 Lt. Comm. P. V. H. Weems, Rtd., has just been appointed chief of the Navigation and Avigation Division of Longines-Wittnauer Co., Inc.

Col. Lindbergh's flight by compass from New York to Paris convinced him of the necessity and importance of air navigation. While studying the subject in 1927 with Lt. Comm. P. V. H. Weems he invented the now famous Lindbergh Hour-Angle Watch. He sought the cooperation of Longines in developing and patenting this watch and appointed Longines to manufacture it exclusively.

OVER'S
 2411

LONGINES IS GOVERNMENT
 STANDARD FOR AIR AND
 SEA NAVIGATION

Longines is the official timepiece of the National Aeronautical Association. Since 1923 Longines has been the official watch of the International Federation of Aviation for timing world's records. It timed the end of Lindbergh's flight to Le Bourget Field. No other make of watch has qualified under the rigid requirements specified for this purpose. A flying record becomes an official record when timed with the official watch... the Longines.

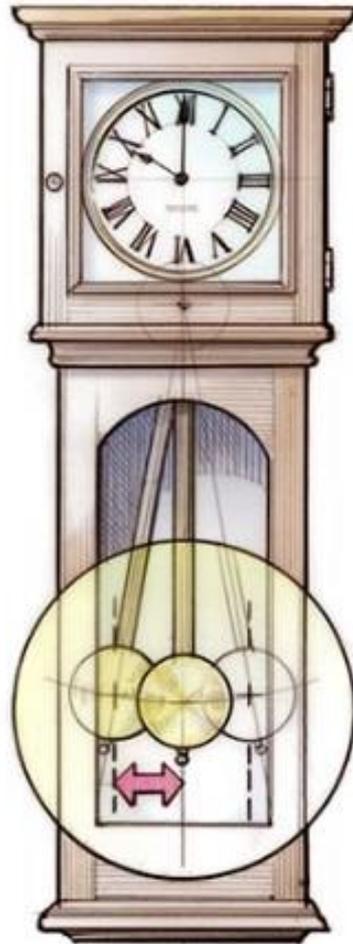


LT. COMM. P. V. H. WEEMS
 World's Navigation-Avigation Authority
 Instructor of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh

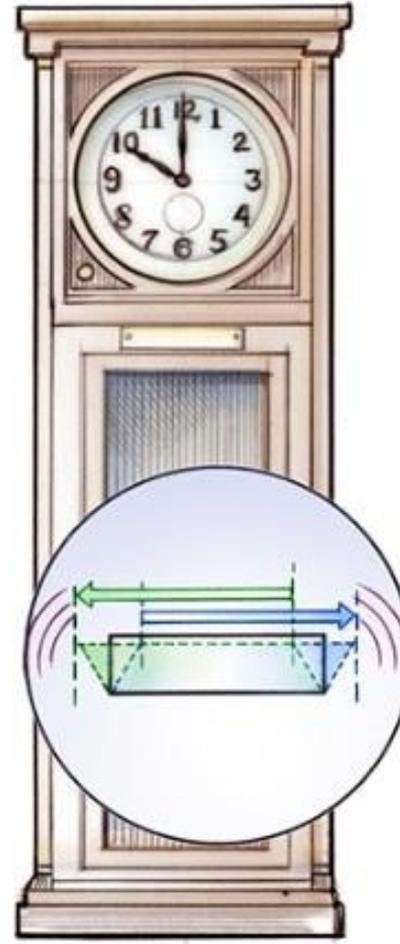


PENDULUM CLOCK

QUARTZ CLOCK



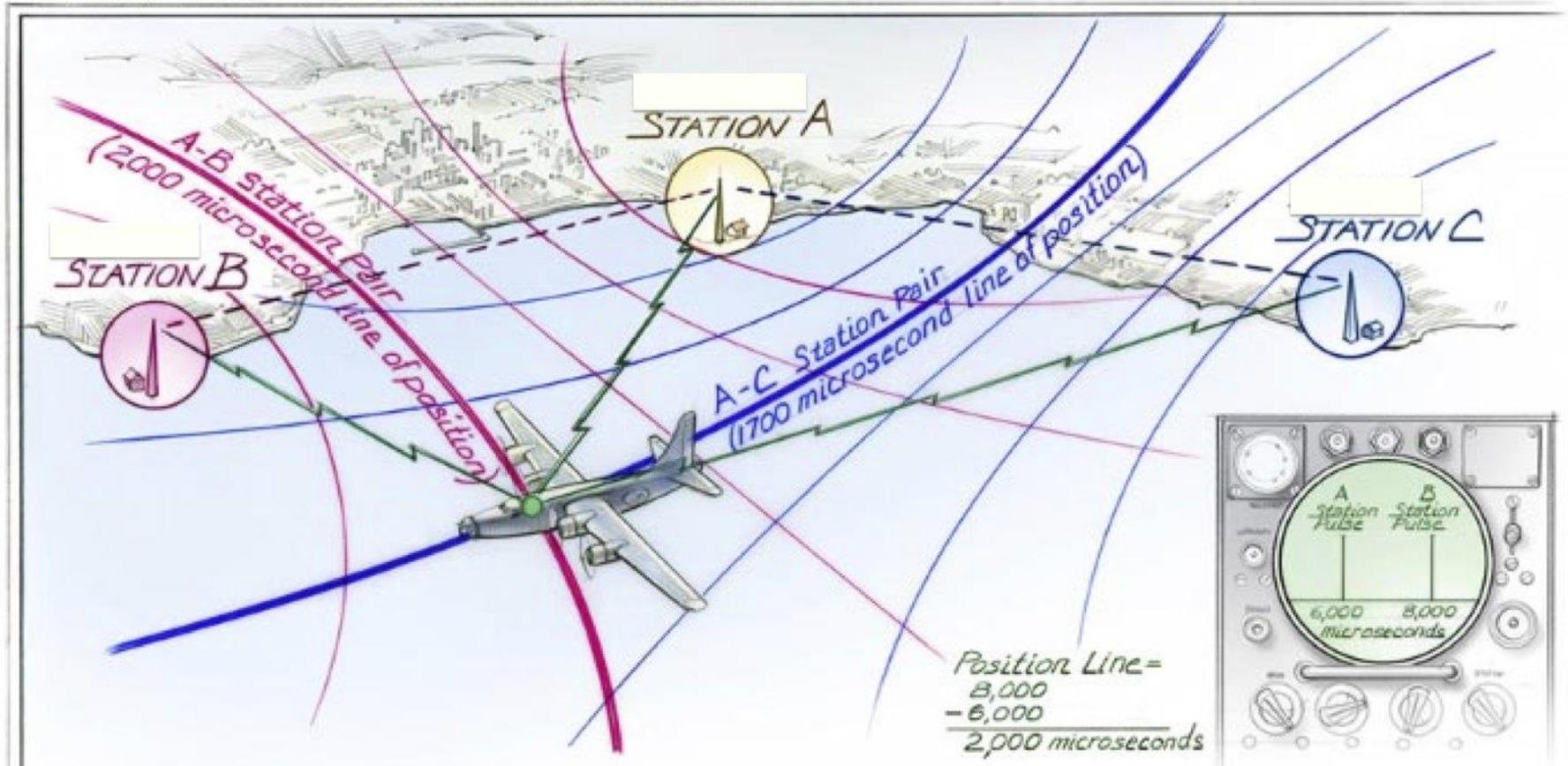
*1/2 SWING
Per SECOND*



*50,000 VIBRATIONS
Per SECOND*

Navigation in the Air

HYPERBOLIC SYSTEM



Navigation in Space

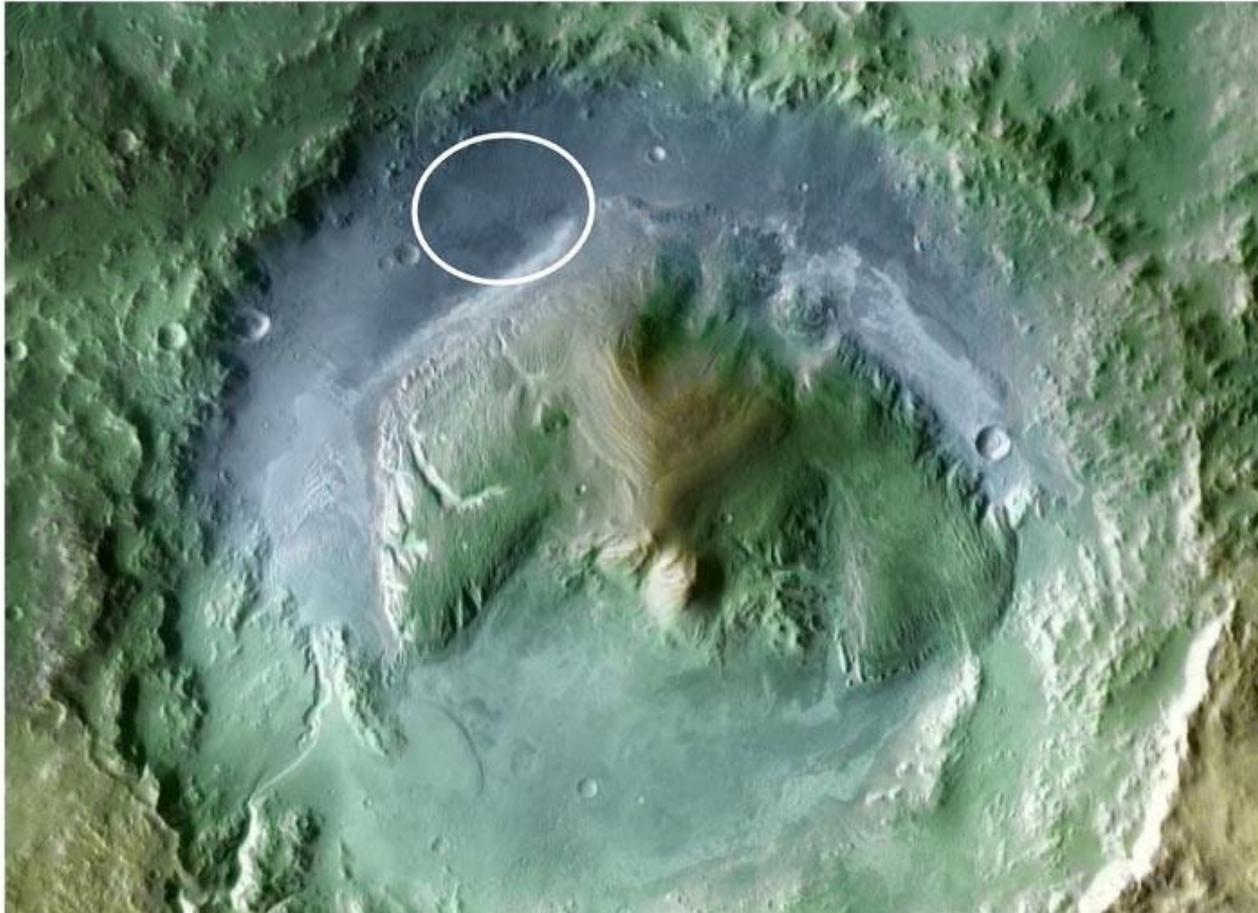
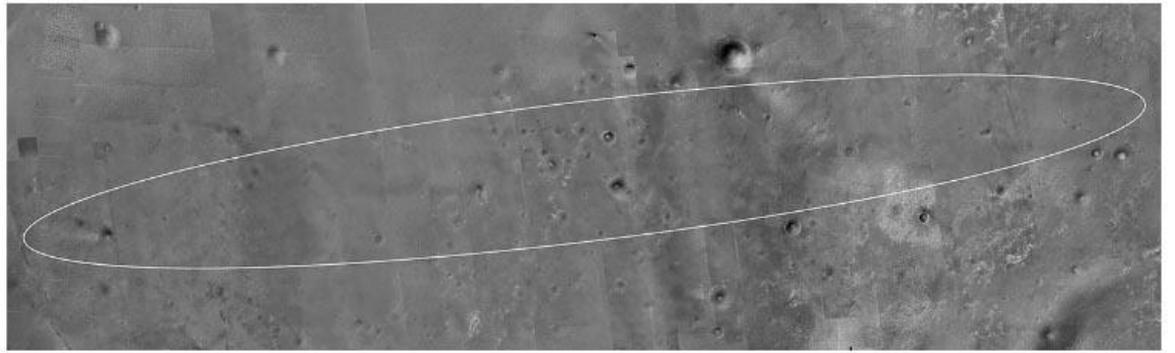


70 m antenna at Goldstone



Mariner 10 (1973)

MER Landing Ellipse (2004)



MSL Landing Ellipse (2012)

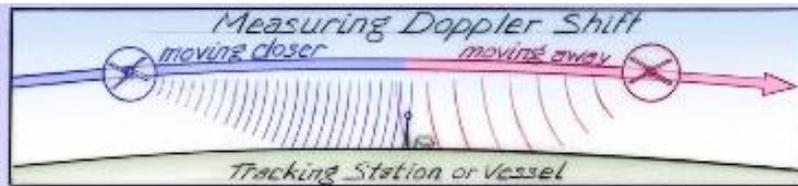
Satellite Navigation



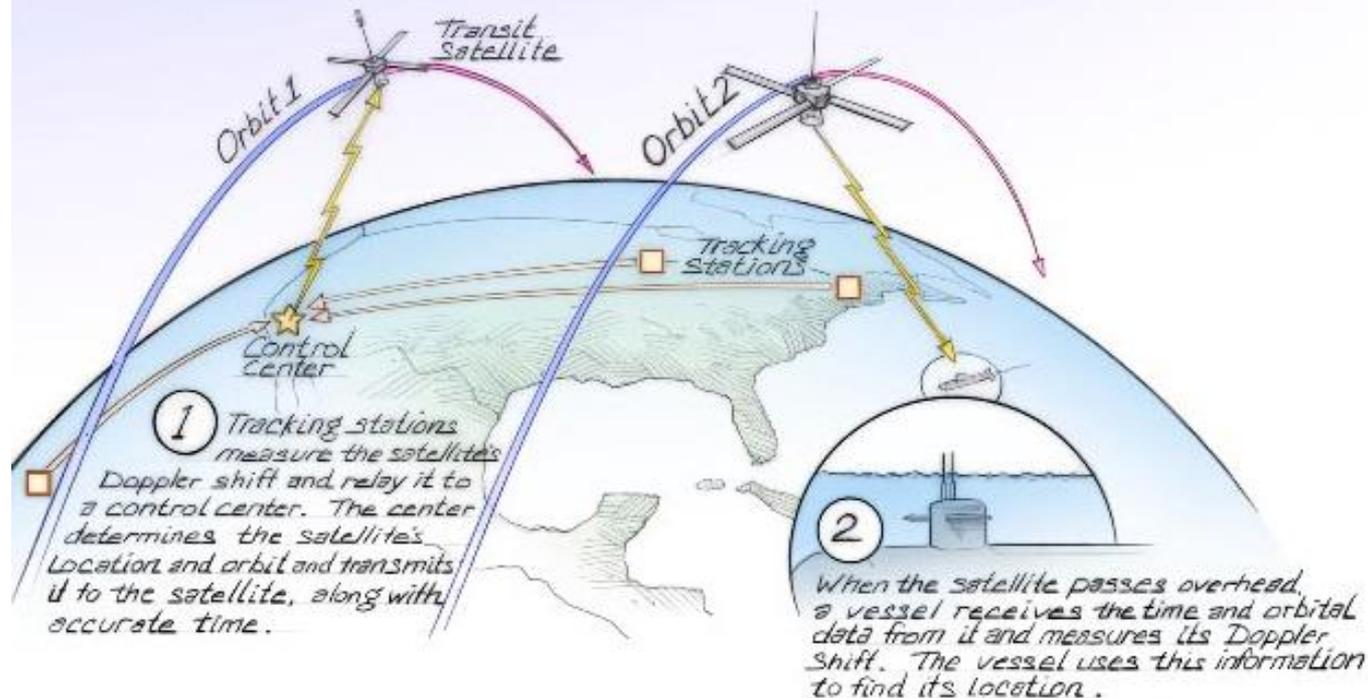
Second Transit satellite (1960)



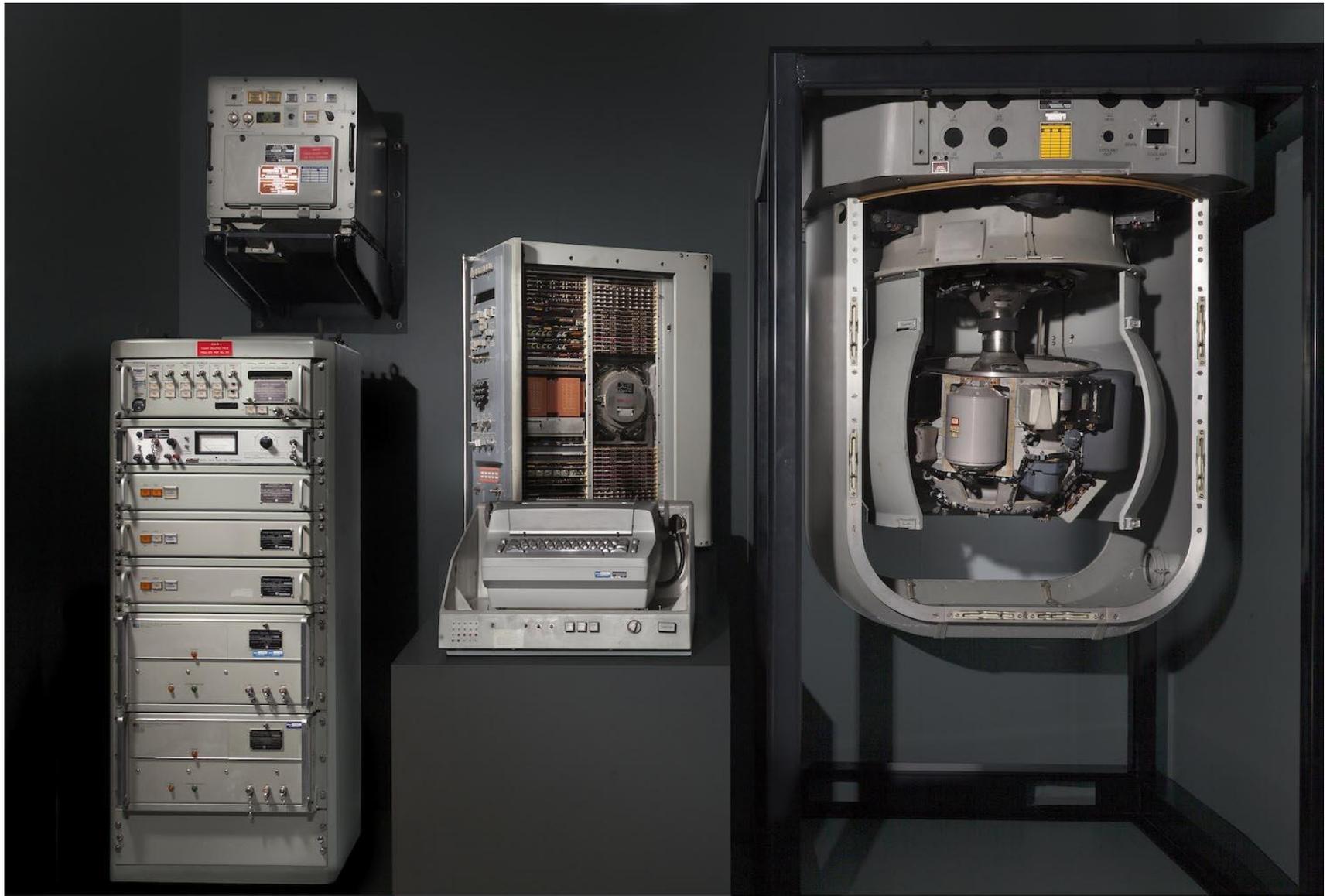
Transit 5A satellite (1970s)



The Doppler shift of signals from a moving satellite is used to determine the satellite's orbit compared to the location of the tracking station. By then inverting the process, a vessel can locate itself compared to the satellite's known location.

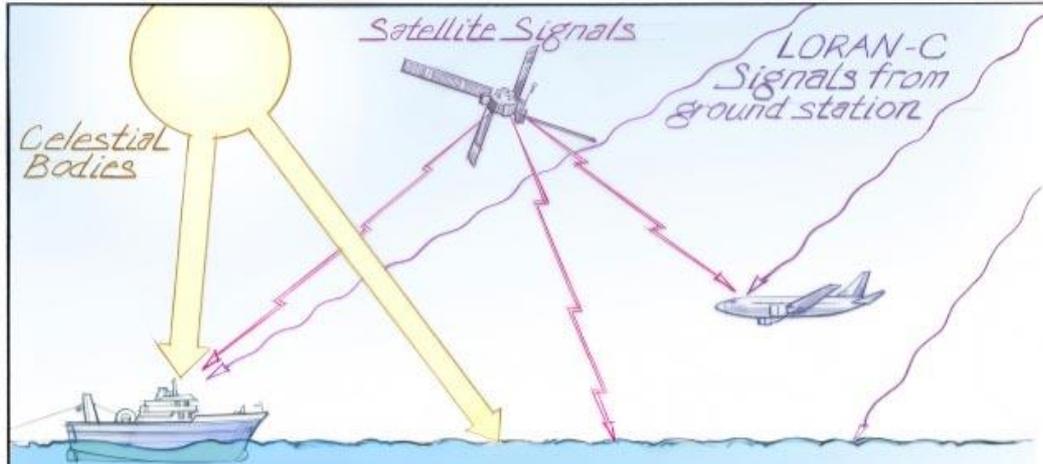


Satellite Navigation

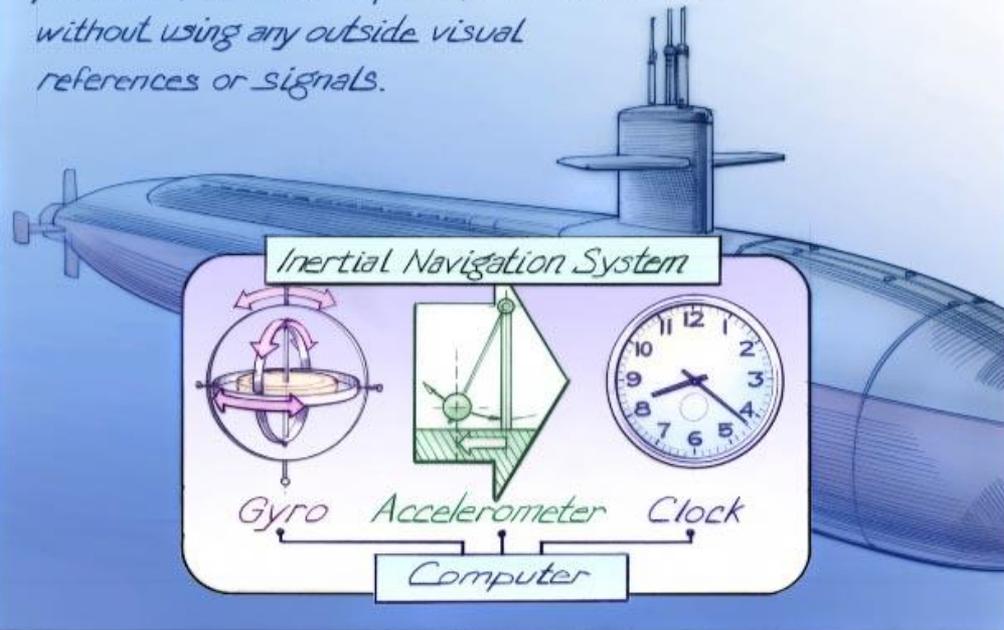


SINS from USS Alabama

INERTIAL NAVIGATION



An inertial navigation system uses a gyroscope, accelerometer, clock, and computer to figure out the position, orientation, and speed of a vehicle without using any outside visual references or signals.



Satellite Navigation



NTS-2 satellite (1977)

Satellite Navigation

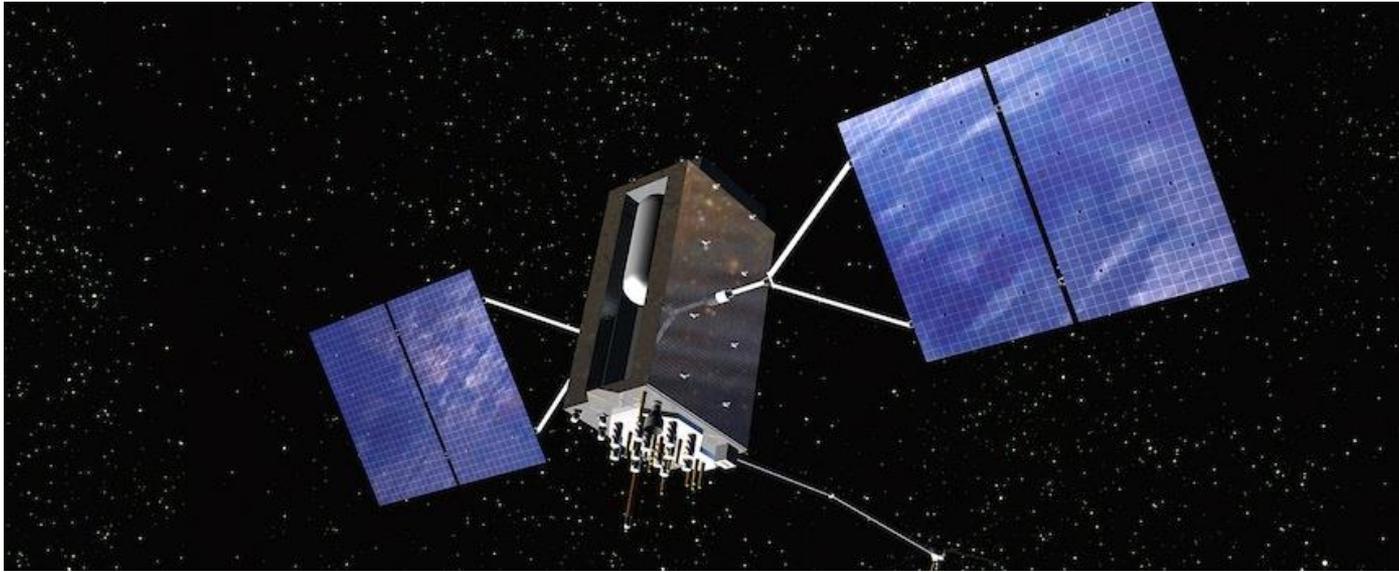


Small Diameter Bomb

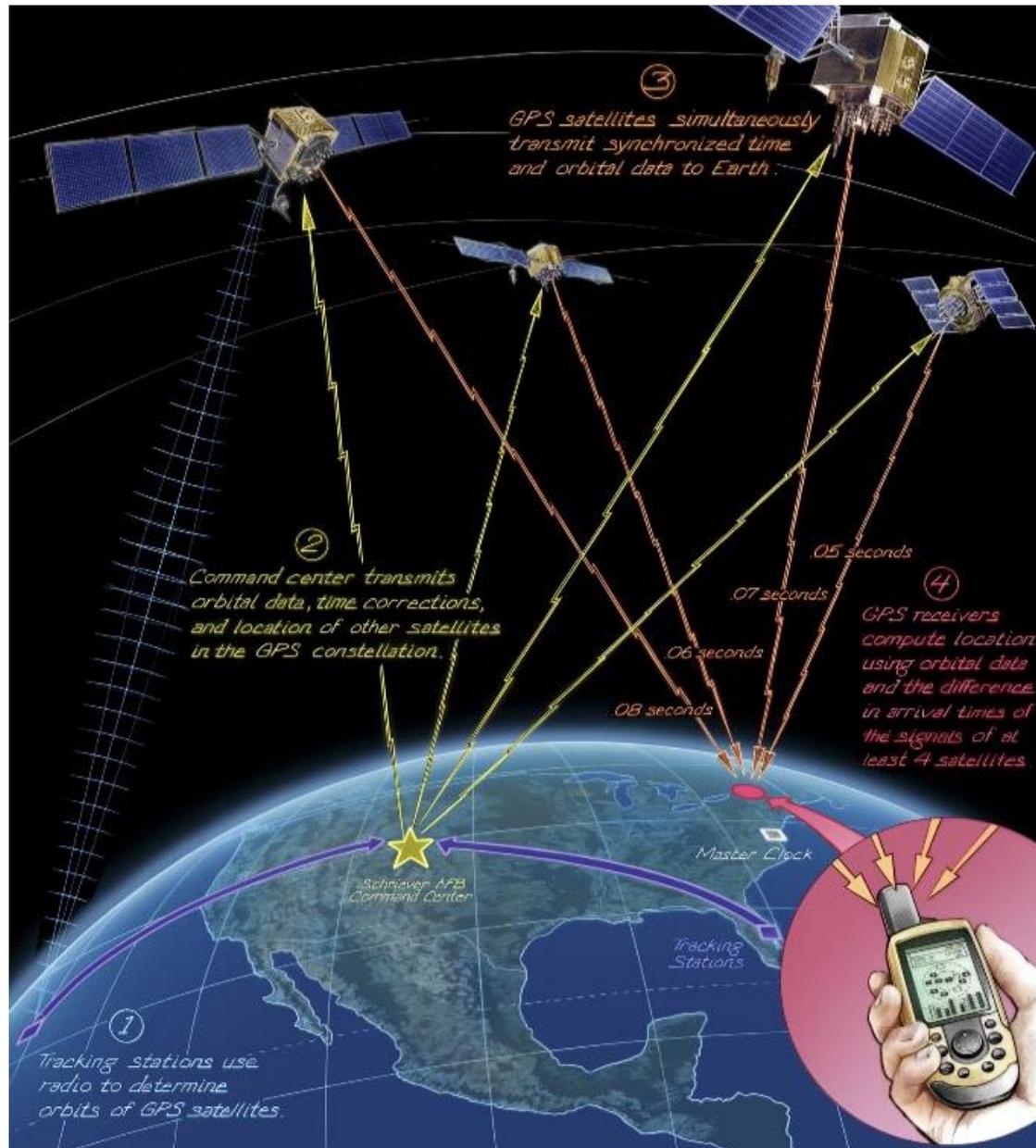


T-Hawk

Navigation for Everyone



Navigation for Everyone





NIST-7

Navigation for Everyone



Stanley (2005)

Navigation for Everyone



John Sullivan

Roy Bardole

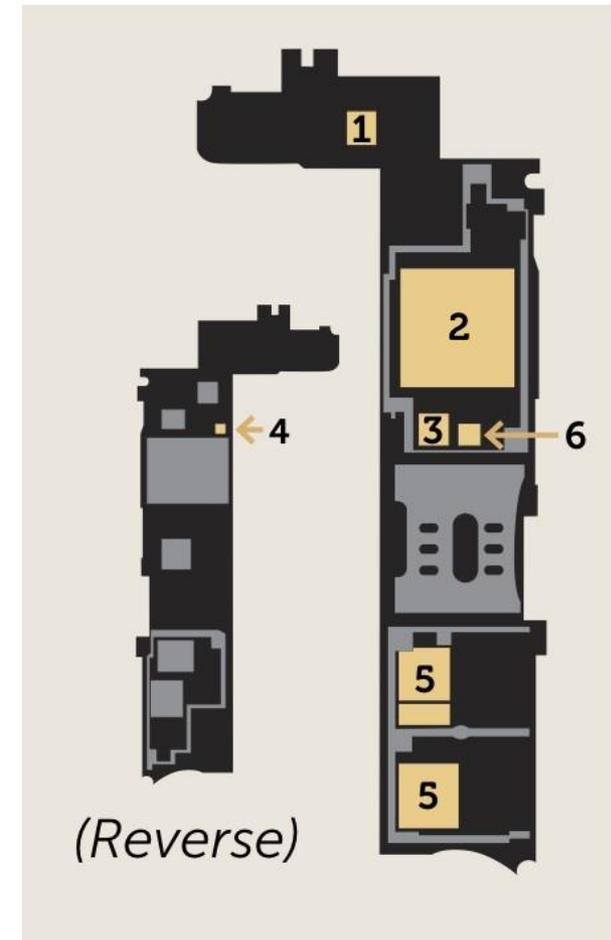
Eva González

Navigation for Everyone



Seiko Epson Digital Assistant (1997)

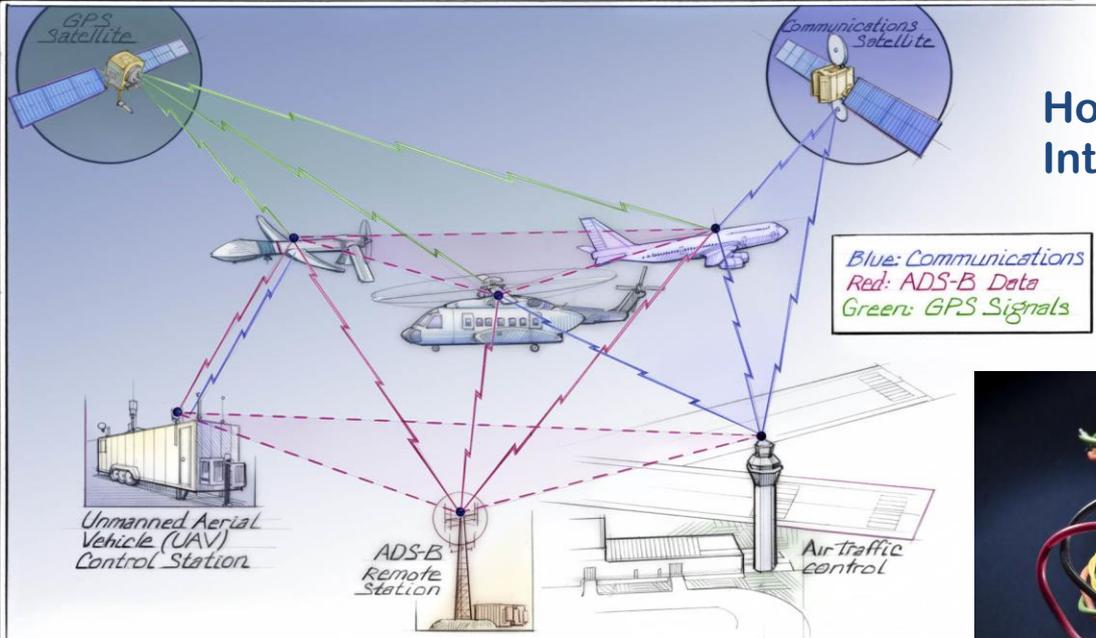
- 1 GPS receiver
- 2 Processor (computer)
- 3 Three-axis gyroscope
- 4 Magnetic compass
- 5 Radio receivers
- 6 Three-axis accelerometer



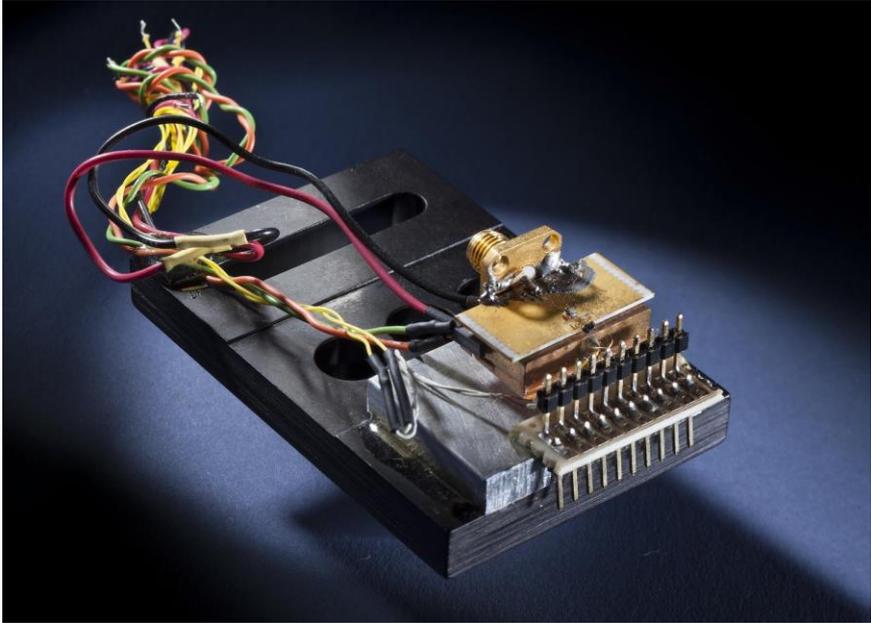
Mobile Components (2012)

Looking Ahead

ADS-B (AUTOMATIC DEPENDENT SURVEILLANCE-BROADCAST)

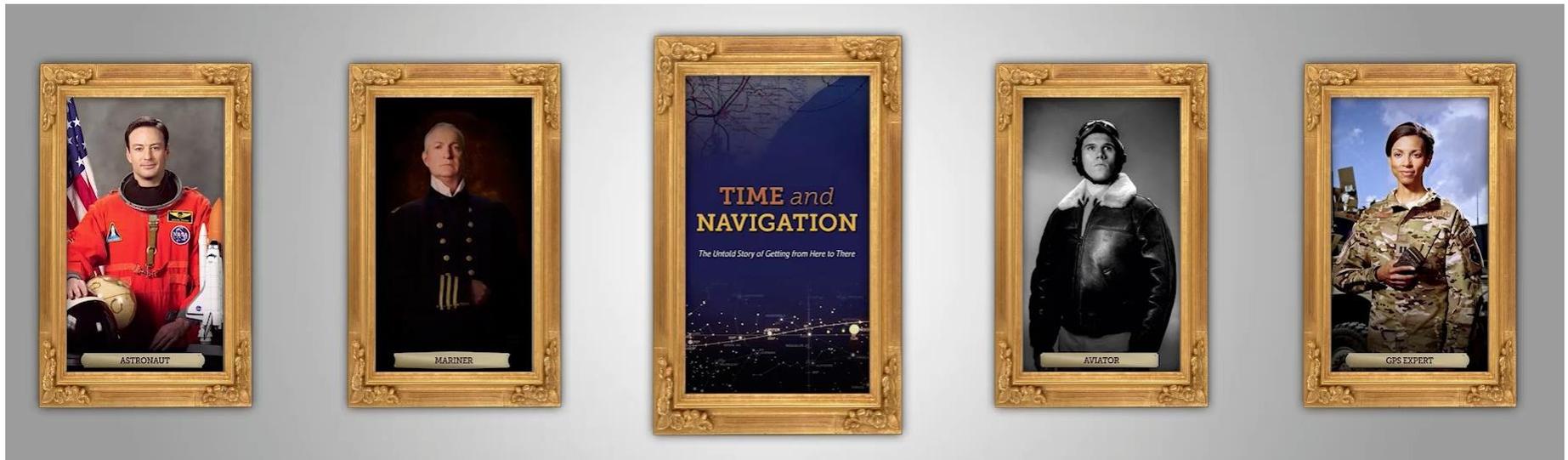


How can navigation be more robust?
International systems, multiple sources



Chip-Scale atomic clock

Behinds the Scenes at *Time and Navigation*



Navigation portrait gallery.

16 September 2013:
30th anniversary of
presidential statement on
civil GPS availability.

KAL 007, ICAO commitment

NAVIGATION GONE WRONG

SOVIETS SHOOT DOWN AN AIRLINER

While flying from Anchorage, Alaska, to Seoul, South Korea, on September 1, 1983, a Korean Air Lines jumbo jetliner strayed into Soviet airspace. The error proved tragic.

WHAT HAPPENED
Mostly out of range of land-based radio beacons and strategic radar stations, the crew of KAL Flight 007 had to depend on inertial navigation. But flying without an engine technician the pilot in charge failed to notice that the plane's autopilot was not following the waypoints programmed into the inertial navigation system.

THE CONSEQUENCES
The Boeing 747 strayed more than 200 kilometers (120 miles) off course and into Soviet airspace. It was shot down and fell into the sea.

SOVIET TO BEHOLD
CRASH SITE
BOEING 747

MEET THE MAPMAKER

CHARLES WILKES

Behinds the Scenes at *Time and Navigation*



DSN Frequency Standard



Working atomic clock

TIME *and* NAVIGATION

THIS EXHIBITION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE GENEROUS SUPPORT OF

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EXELIS INC.

HONEYWELL

NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MAGELLAN GPS

NATIONAL COORDINATION OFFICE FOR
SPACE-BASED POSITIONING, NAVIGATION & TIMING

ROCKWELL COLLINS

INSTITUTE OF NAVIGATION

Time and Navigation open to the public at the National Air and Space Museum

Please visit web site:
timeandnavigation.si.edu

