

EVOLUZIONE DEGLI OROLOGI

scarto
(secondi/giorno)

1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 anno

10^3

10^2

10^1

10^0

10^{-1}

10^{-2}

10^{-3}

10^{-4}

10^{-5}

10^{-6}

10^{-7}

10^{-8}

10^{-9}

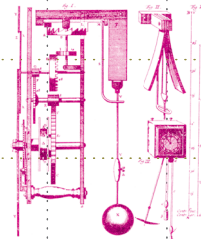
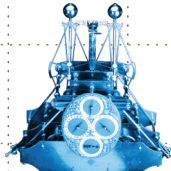
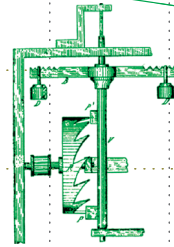
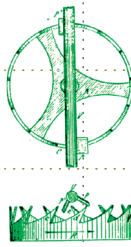
10^{-10}

10^{-11}

10^{-12}

10^{-13}

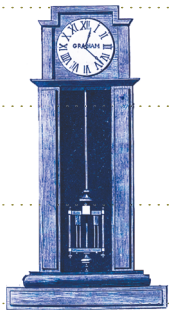
orologi con bilanciere a verga



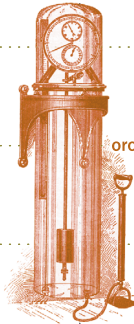
primo orologio a pendolo (Huygens)

orologi a pendolo con scappamenti perfezionati

compensazione della temperatura (Graham)



compensazione della temperatura e frazione ridotta (Harrison)

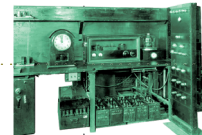


compensazione barometrica (Robinson)

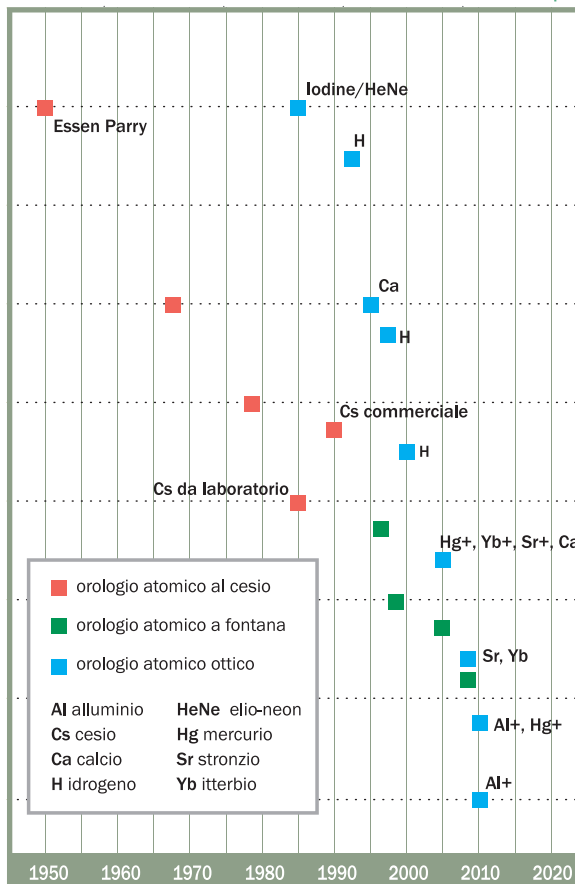
orologio a pendolo quasi libero e a spinta quasi costante (Riefler)



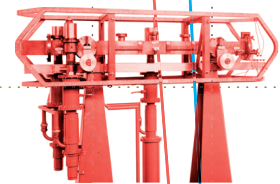
orologio a pendolo libero (Shortt)



primo orologio al cristallo di quarzo



orologi atomici al cesio



orologi atomici a fontana



orologi atomici ottici



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