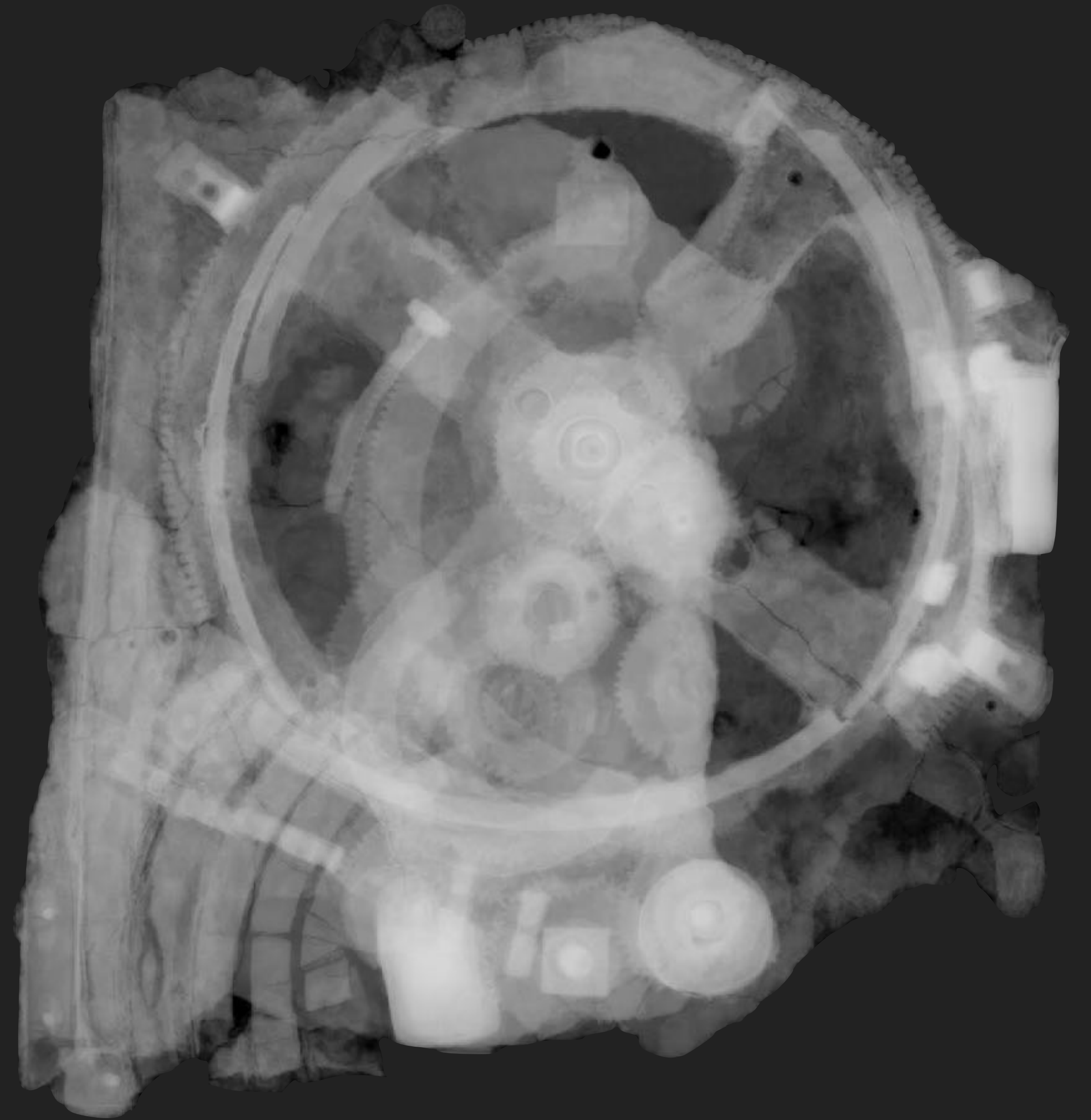


NOW:

TIME





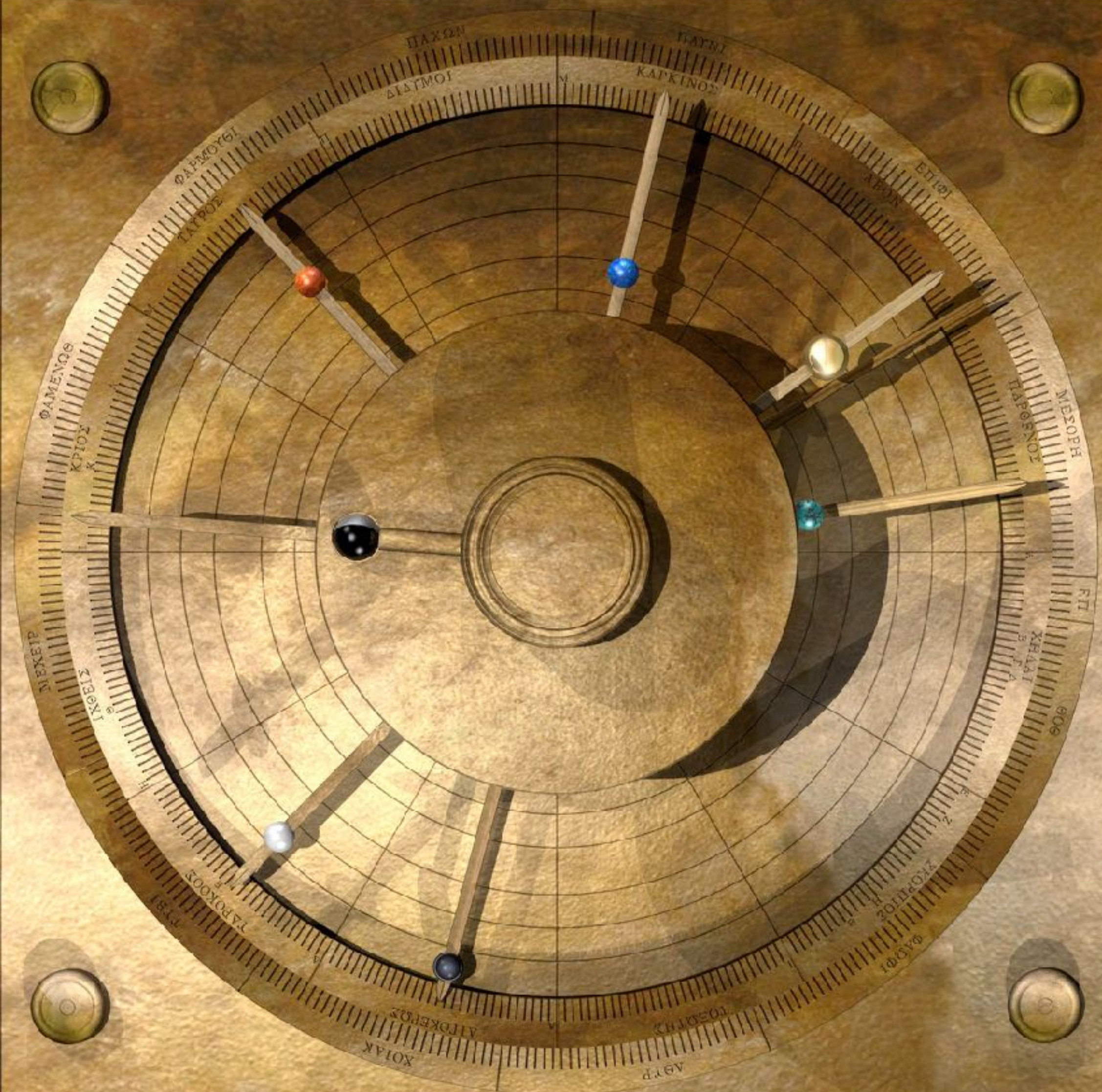
<https://en.wikipedia.org/>

ANTIKYTHERA MECHANISM

~ 100 BCE



ΣΑΡΚΤΟ ΥΡΟΣ, ΔΥΝΕΙ ΕΘΟΣ

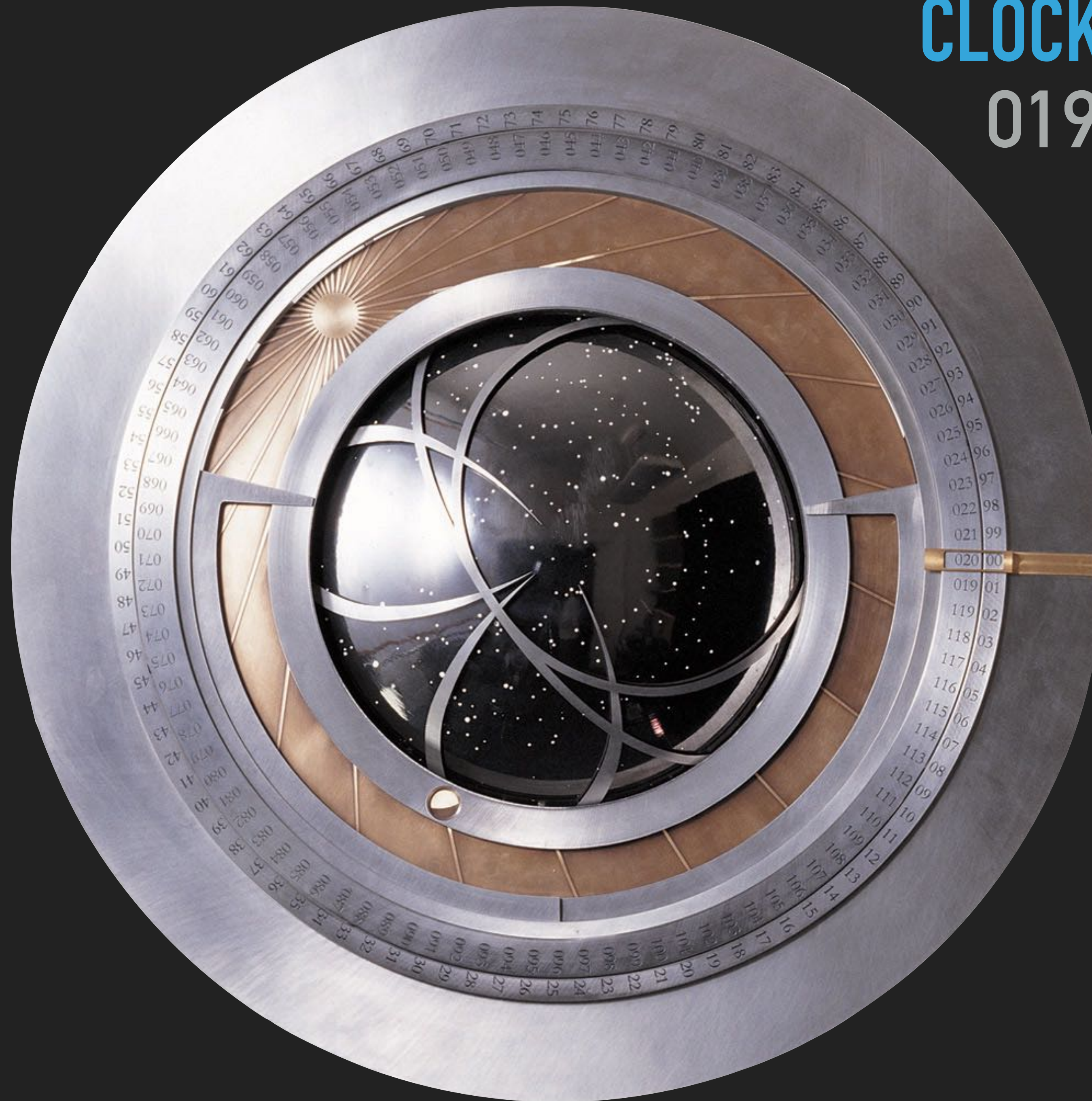


Α ΜΗΔΙ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΑΙ ΕΠΙΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ Α Μ ΚΑΡΚΙΝΟΣ ΑΡΧΕΤΑΙ
 ΣΜΕΡΙΑ ΦΟΙΝΟΣ ΠΙΝΗ Α ΤΡΟΤΑΙ ΘΕΡΙΝΑΙ
 ΑΝΑΤΕΛΟΥΣΙΝ ΕΣΤΕΡΙΑΝ ΣΤΡΩΝ ΑΝΤΕΛΛΕΙΕΣΙΟΣ
 ΑΝΑΤΕΛΛΕΙ ΕΣΤΕΡΙΑΙΟ Ε Ξ ΥΟΝ ΑΝΤΕΛΛΕΙΕΣΙΟΣ
 ΤΕΜΕΡΙΟ ΑΕ ΤΟΣ ΔΥΝΕΙΕΣΙΟΣ
 ΣΚΟΡΙΤΟΣ ΑΡΧΕΤΑΝ ΑΝΑΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ Α Τ ΛΕΟΝ ΑΡΧΕΤΑΙ ΕΠΙΤΕΛΛΕΙΝ
 Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ

BACK

CLOCK of the LONG NOW

01997, ONGOING



A Story That Lasts 10,000 Years (featuring Neil Gaiman)

X
LONG NOW



▶ ⏪ 🔊 1:18 / 1:29

Scroll for details
▼

CC HD 🔌 🗉

WHY TIME AT ITP?

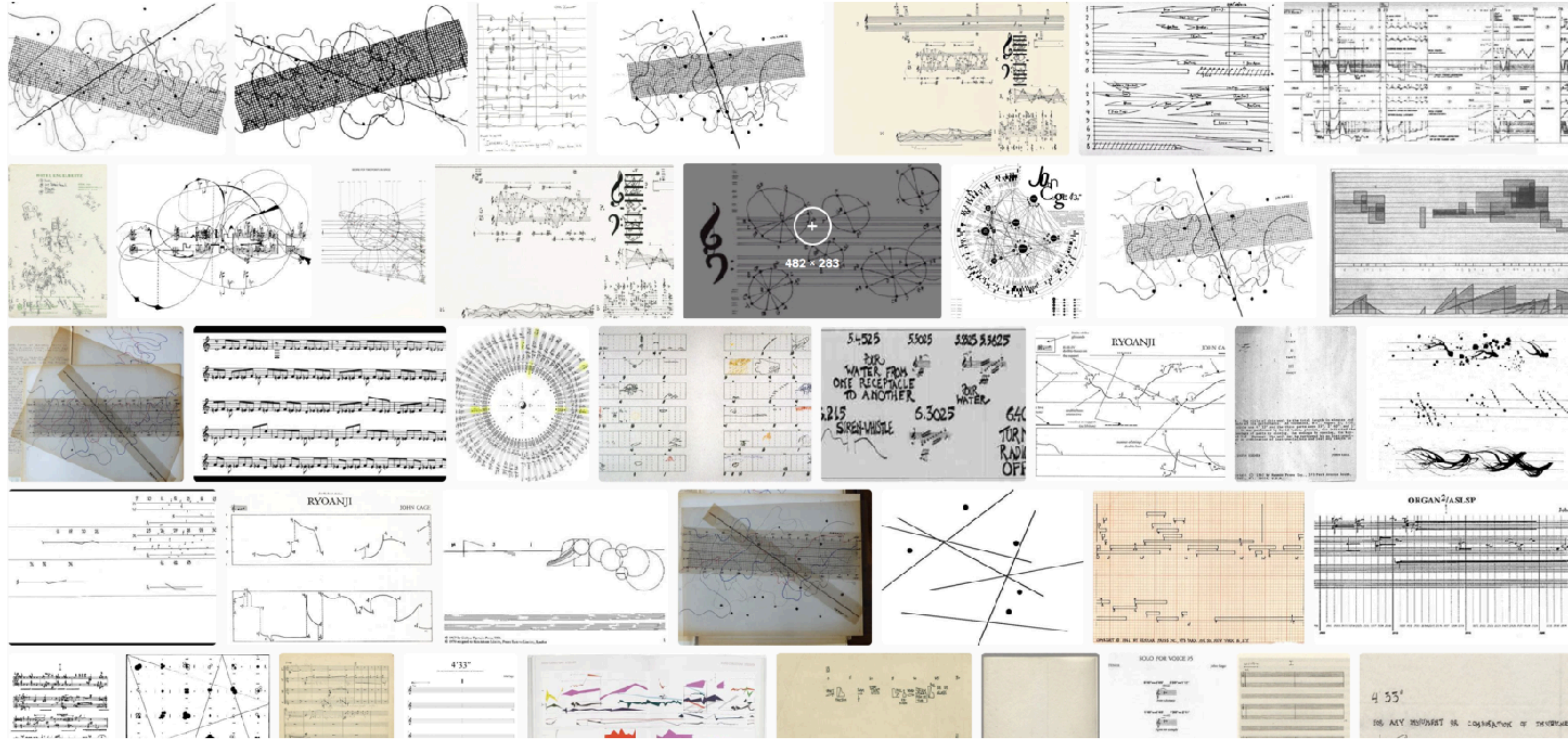
PHILOSOPHY

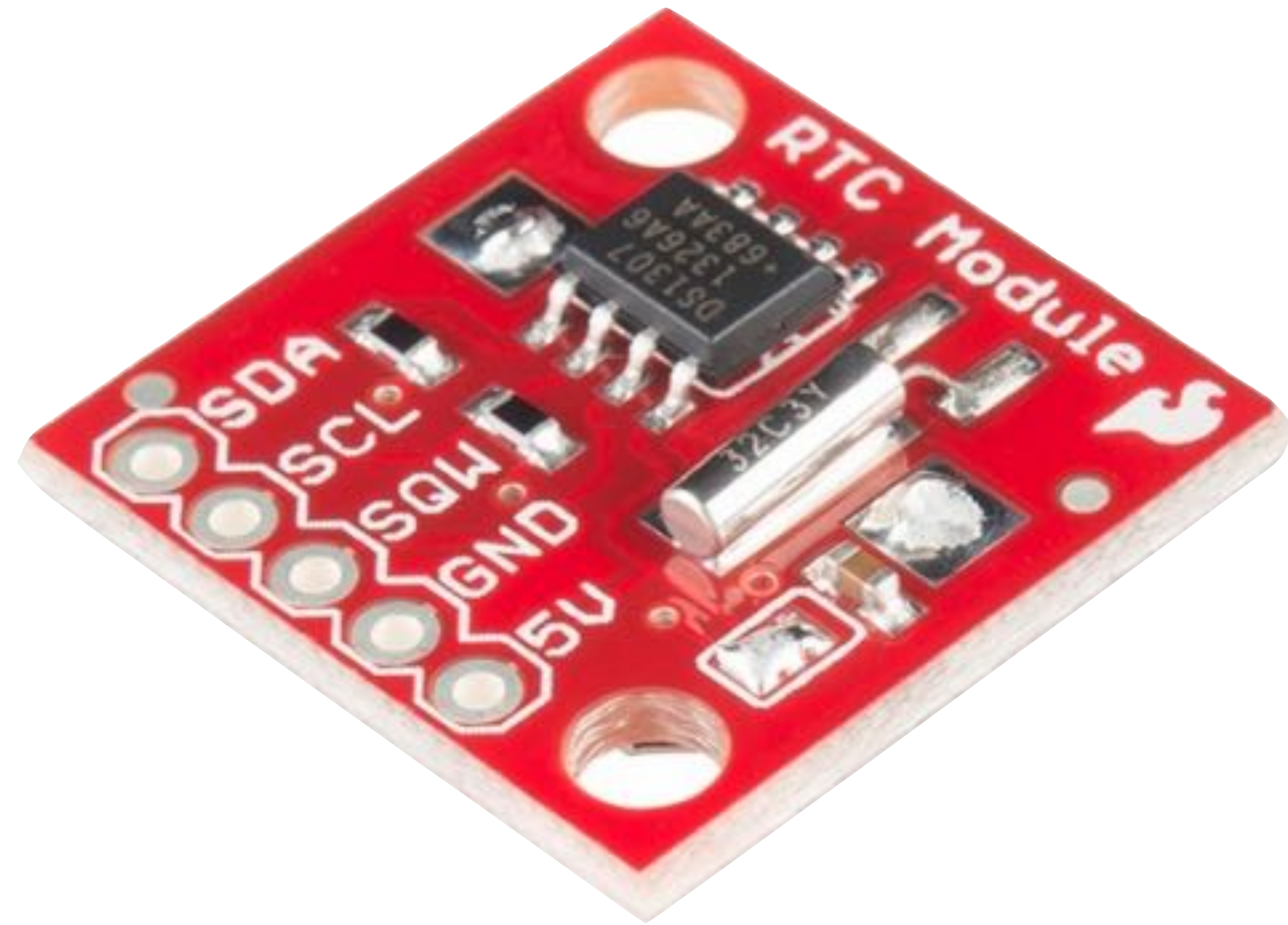
Language, history, politics, life...

+

SCIENCE

Modeling nature, engineering, code, design...





Sparkfun RTC Breakout boards

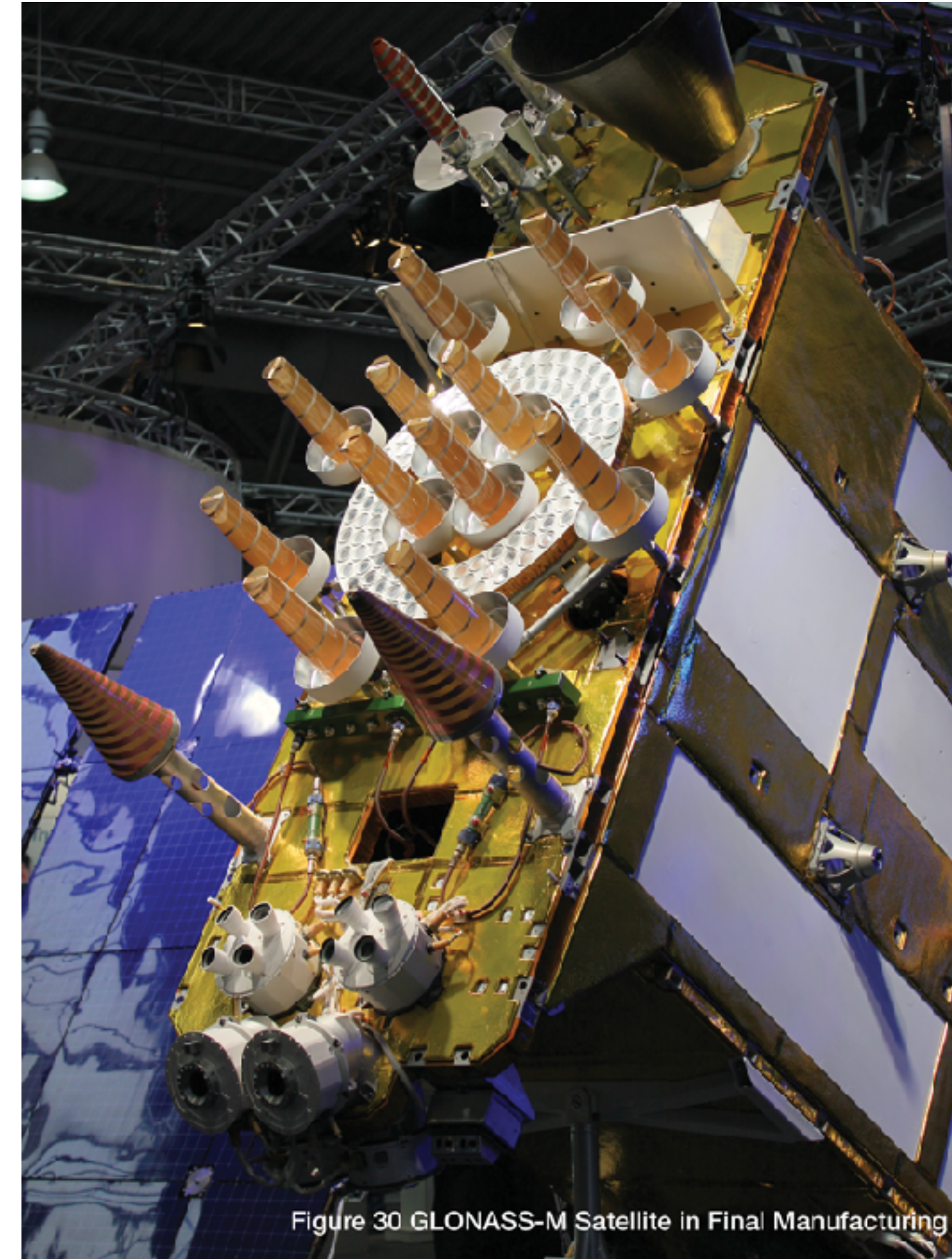


Figure 30 GLONASS-M Satellite in Final Manufacturing

Russian GLONASS satellite with atomic clock

gnomon (n.)

"vertical shaft that tells time by the shadow it casts" ... from Latin *gnomon*, from Greek *gnōmōn* "indicator (of a sundial), carpenter's rule" ... "one that discerns or examines, interpreter, expert," from *gignōskein* "to come to know," **from Proto-Indo-European root *gno- "to know."**

ARJUNA

“As rivers flow into the ocean, all the warriors of this world are passing into your fiery jaws; all creatures rush to their destruction like moths to a flame. You lap the worlds into your burning mouths and swallow them... Tell me who you are, O Lord of terrible form. I bow before you; have mercy! I want to know who you are, you who existed before all creation. Your nature and workings confound me.”

KRISHNA

“I AM TIME, DESTROYER OF ALL.”

BHAGAVAD GITA

TAOSI GNOMON

Xiangfen 襄汾, Shanxi Province

2300 - 1900 BCE

Oldest gnomon, oldest observatory

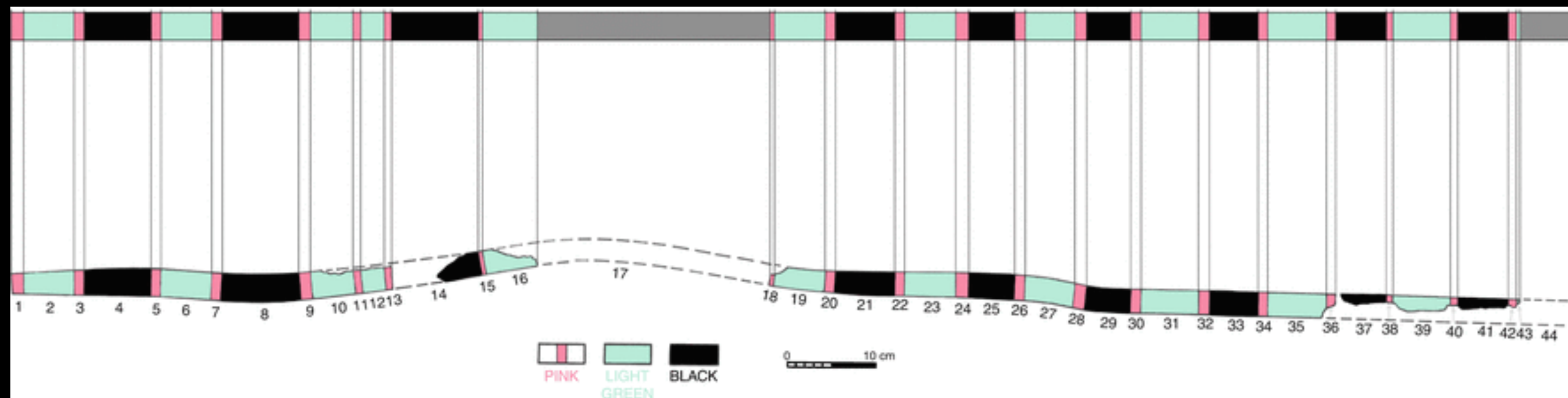


TAOSI GNOMON

Xiangfen 襄汾, Shanxi Province

2300 - 1900 BCE

Oldest gnomon, oldest observatory



TAOSI GNOMON

Xiangfen 襄汾, Shanxi Province

2300 - 1900 BCE

Oldest gnomon, oldest observatory





EGYPTIAN SUNDIAL

13th century BCE
"temporary hours"



BYZANTINE SUNDIAL 6TH CENTURY CE



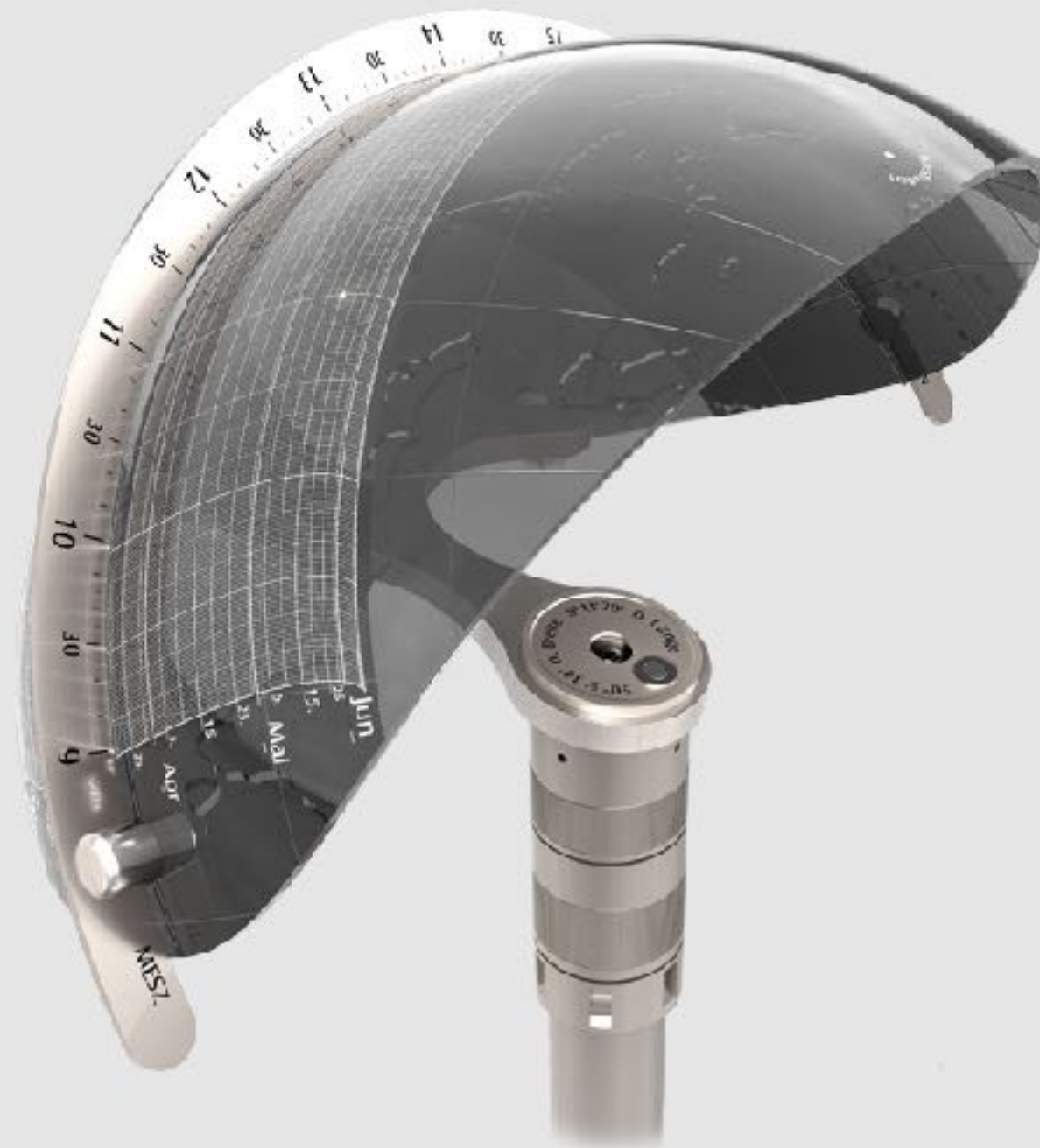


JANTAR MANTAR, JAIPUR



JANTAR MANTAR, JAIPUR

HELIOS Subsolaris
Lichtpunktgenau



SOLAR RING
400 year success story



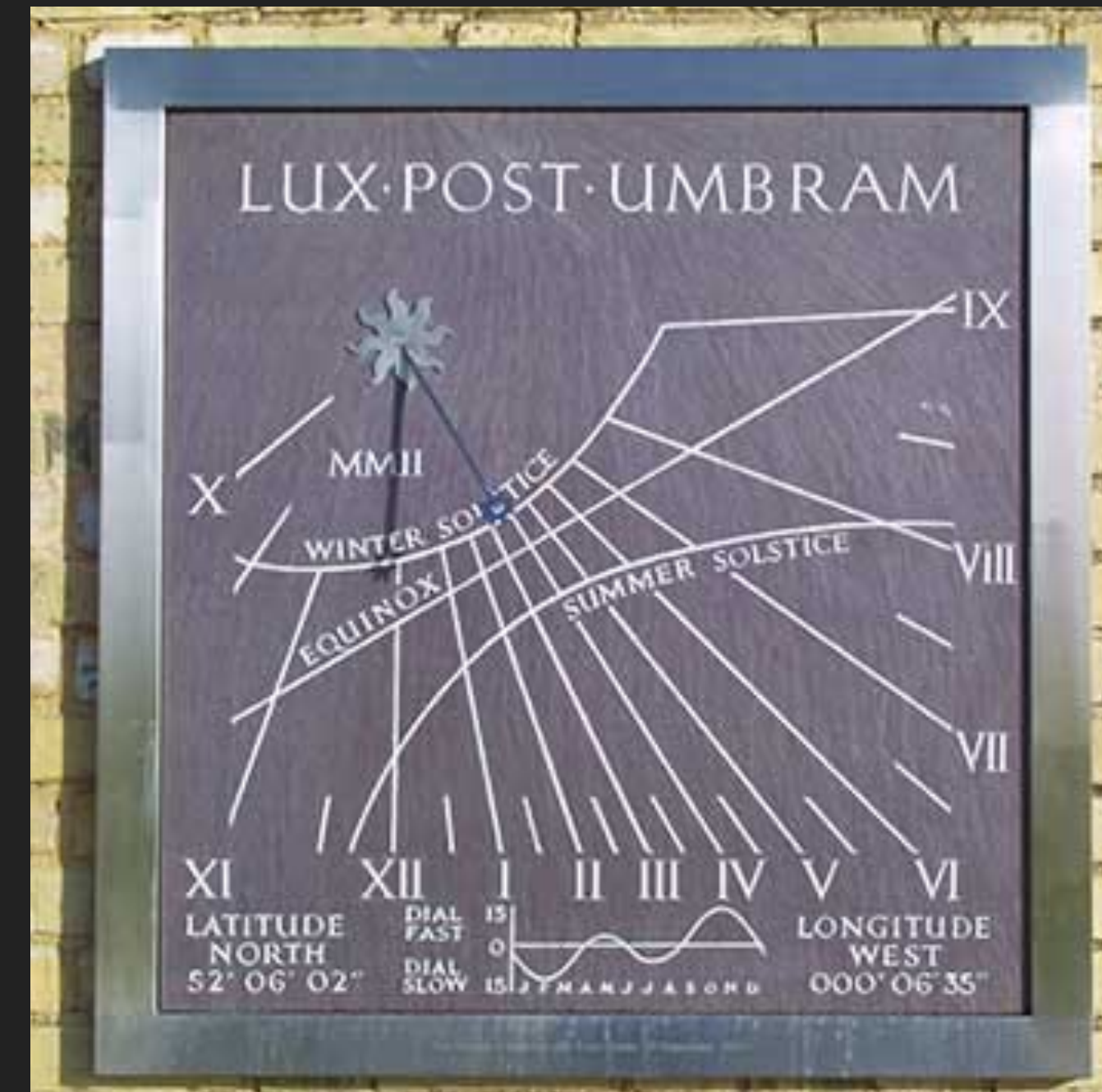
<https://www.helios-sonnenuhren.de/en/helios-subsolaris>
<https://www.helios-sonnenuhren.de/en/helios-solar-ring>

HORIZONTAL



sundialsoc.org.uk

VERTICAL



<https://www.davidharber.co.uk/>

EQUITORIAL



ebay.com

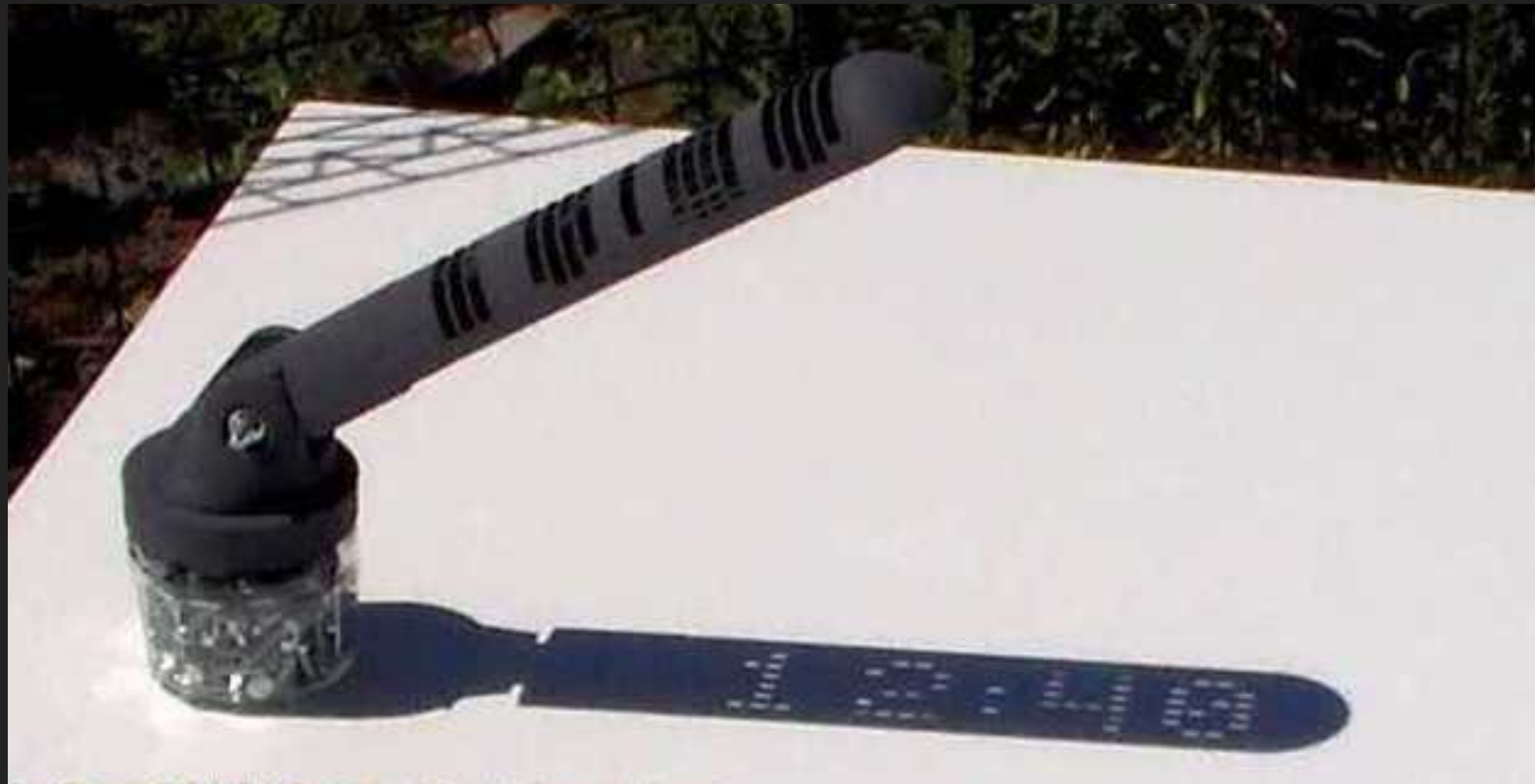
CONCAVE



Jang Yeong-sil Science Garden

JIYEON SONG, ONE DAY POEM PAVILION





<https://www.thingiverse.com/thing:1068443>



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_E3lqHq2tNU







Computation path of the sun for:

11201-1832 New York, USA

04.Sep.2019 12:00 UTC-4 >|<

Solar data for the selected location

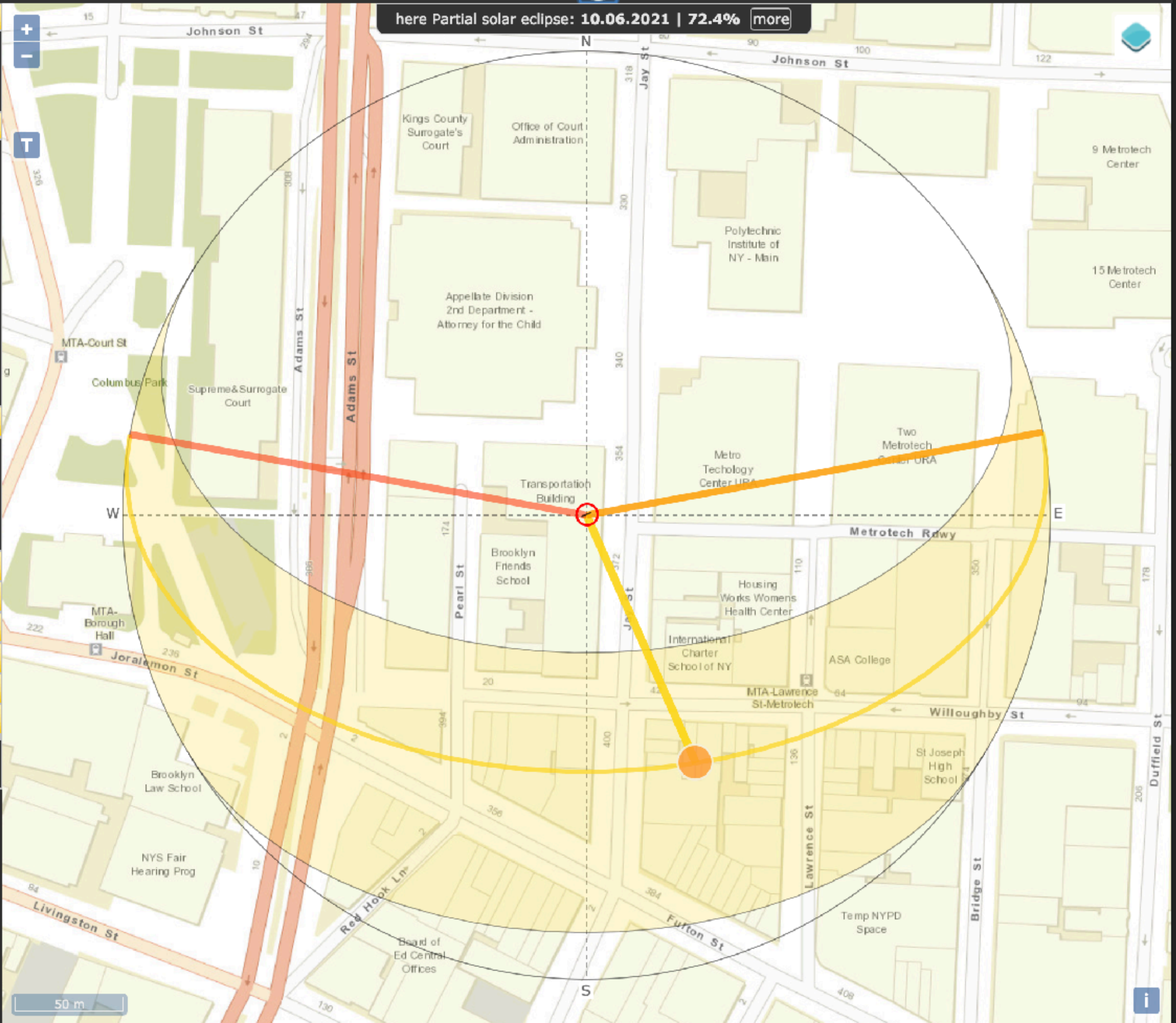
Dawn: 05:57:42
 Sunrise: 06:25:20
 Culmination: 12:55:00
 Sunset: 19:23:57
 Dusk: 19:51:30
 Daylight duration: 12h58m37s
 Distance [km]: 150.869.998
 Altitude: 54.26°
 Azimuth: 156.18°
 Shadow length [m]: 0.72
 at an object level [m]: 1

Geodata for the selected location

Height: 37m Set Lat/Lon
 Lat: N 40°41'34.86" 40.69302°
 Lng: W 73°59'14.96" -73.98749°
 UTM: 18T 585548 4505173
 TZ: America/New_York DST EDT

- More solar data
- Print
- Contact
- Help & API
- The same for the Moon
- Legal Disclosure / Privacy Policy

This website In German language
sonnenverlauf.de





Computation path of the sun for:

11201-1832 New York, USA

04.Sep.2019 14:54 UTC-4 >|<

Solar data for the selected location

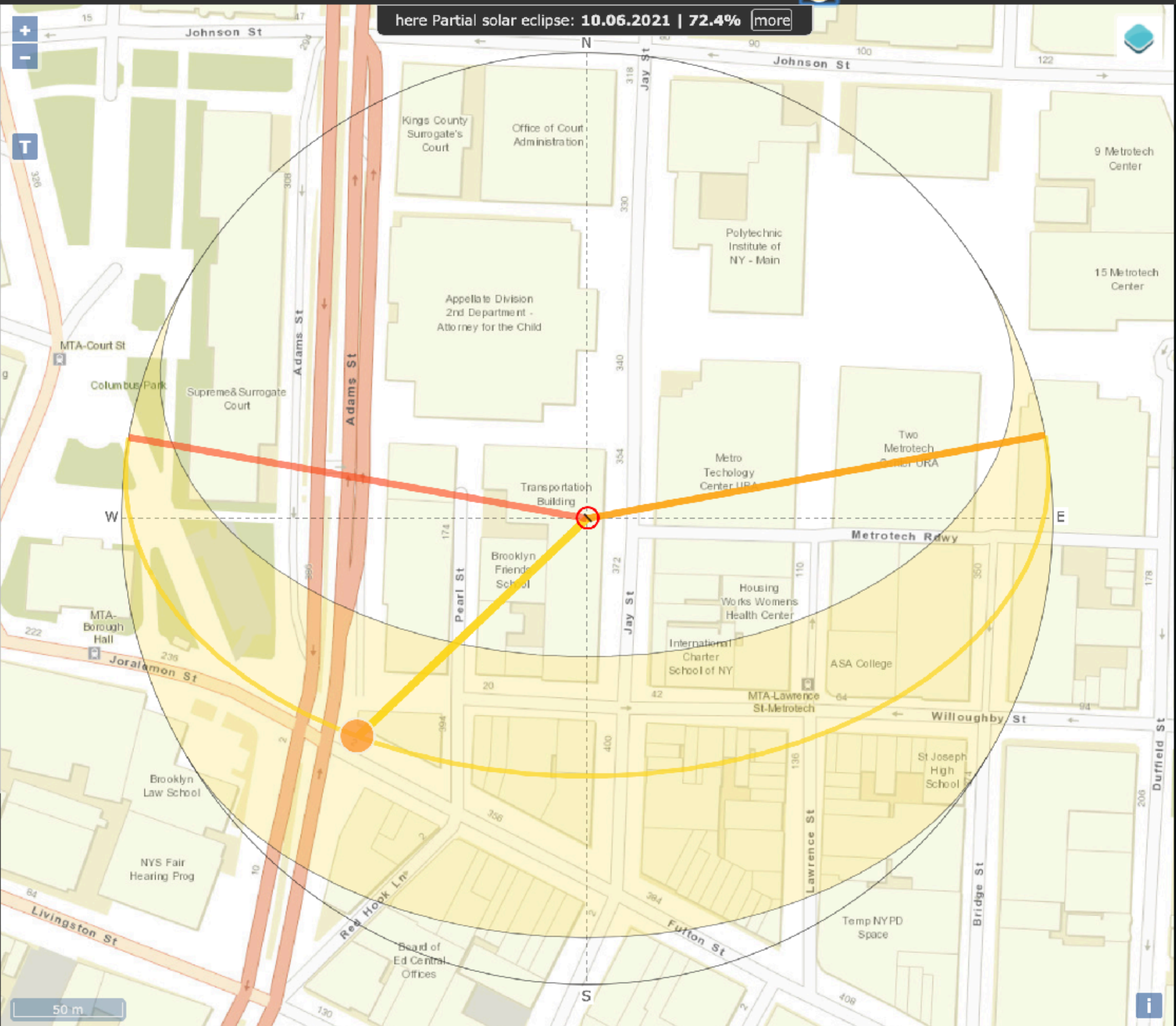
Dawn: 05:57:42
 Sunrise: 06:25:20
 Culmination: 12:55:00
 Sunset: 19:23:57
 Dusk: 19:51:30
 Daylight duration: 12h58m37s
 Distance [km]: 150.865.563
 Altitude: 47.20°
 Azimuth: 226.44°
 Shadow length [m]: 0.93
 at an object level [m]: 1

Geodata for the selected location

Height: 37m
 Lat: N 40°41'34.86" 40.69302°
 Lng: W 73°59'14.96" -73.98749°
 UTM: 18T 585548 4505173
 TZ: America/New_York DST EDT

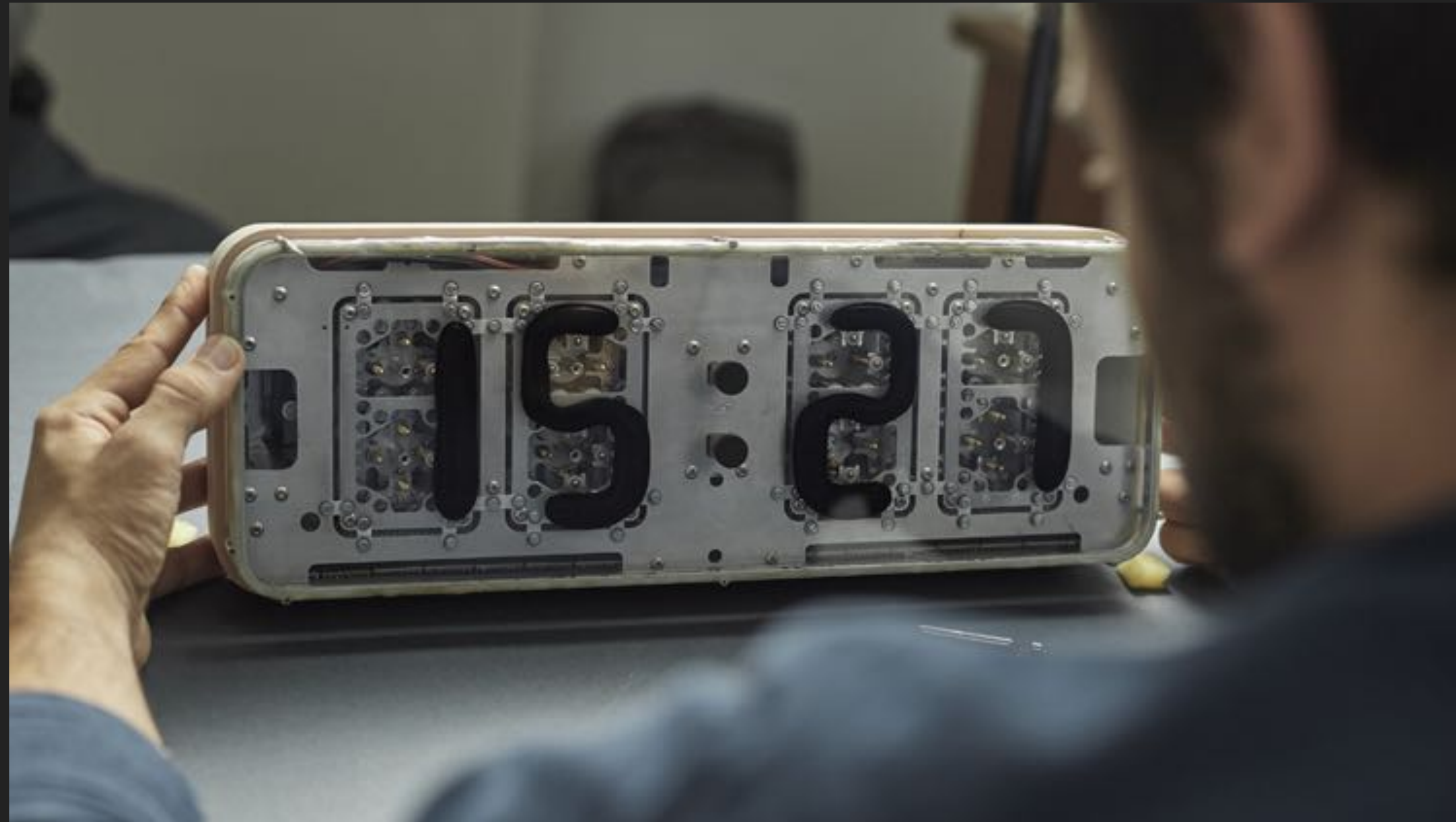
- More solar data
- Print
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- Help & API
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This website in German language sonnenverlauf.de





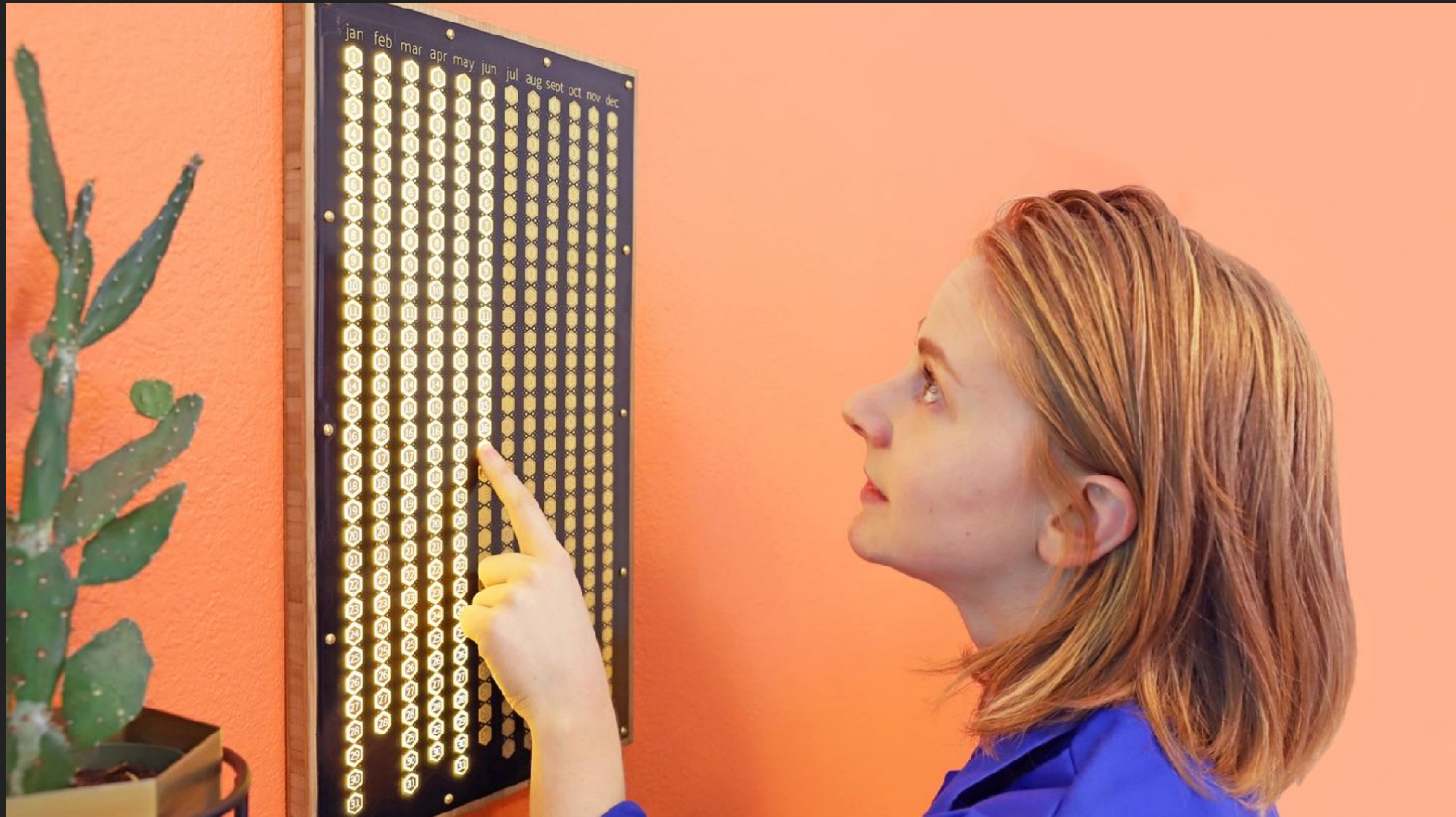
Strausborg Astronomical Clock [Atlas Obscura](#)



[Ferrofluid Clock](#)



[Scott Thrift 1-year and 1-day clock](#)



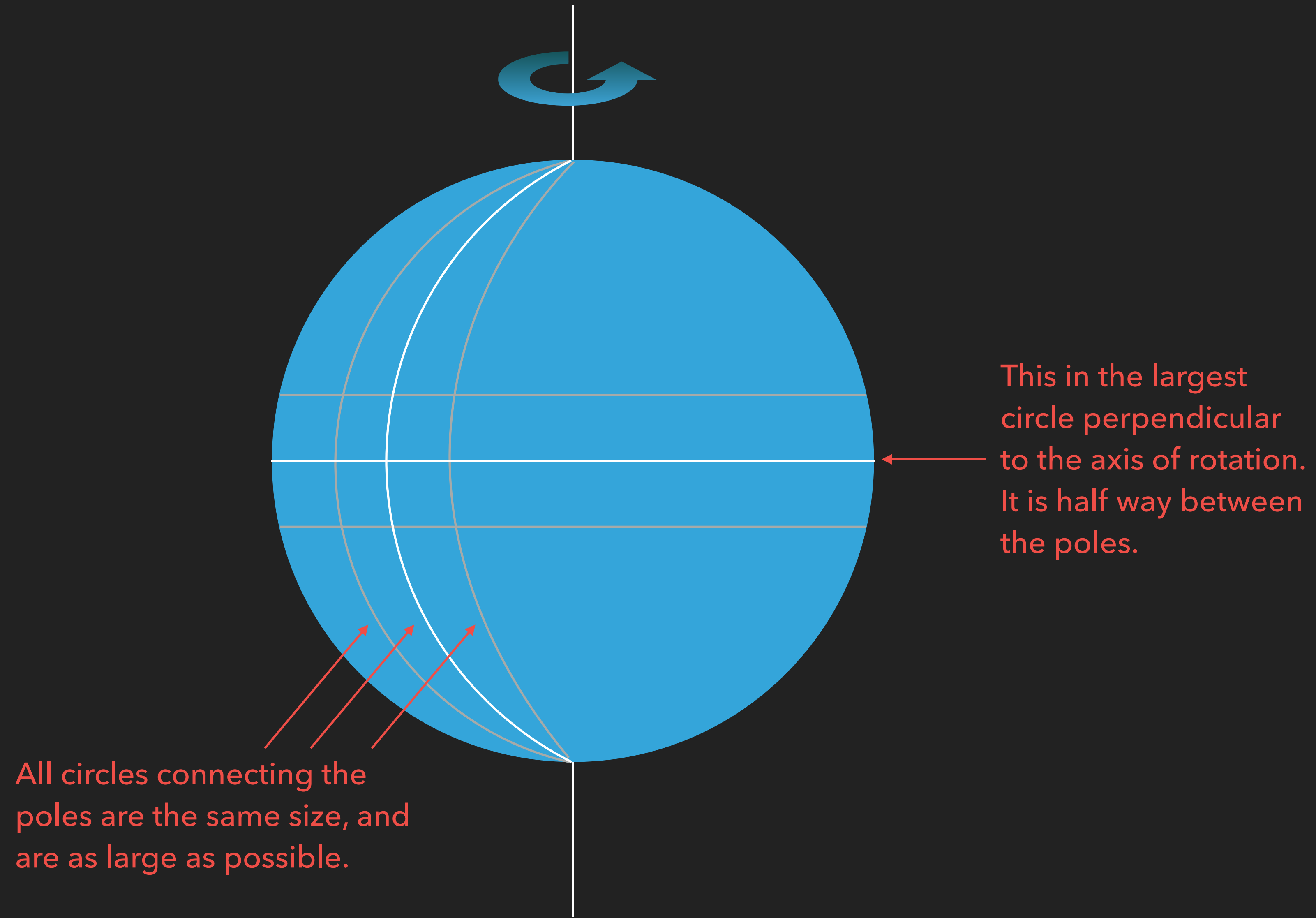
[Simone Giertz Every Day Calendar](#)

SPACE

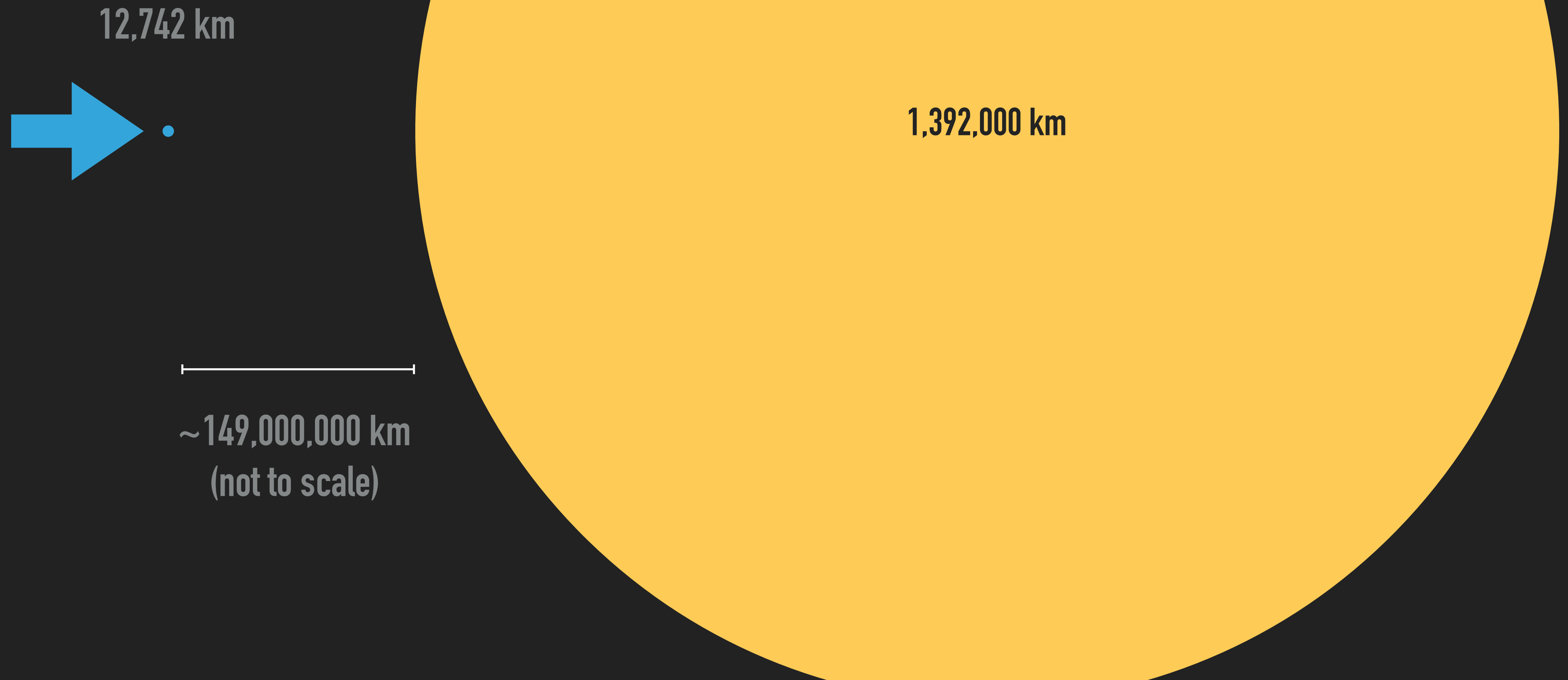
A SPHERE IN SPACE



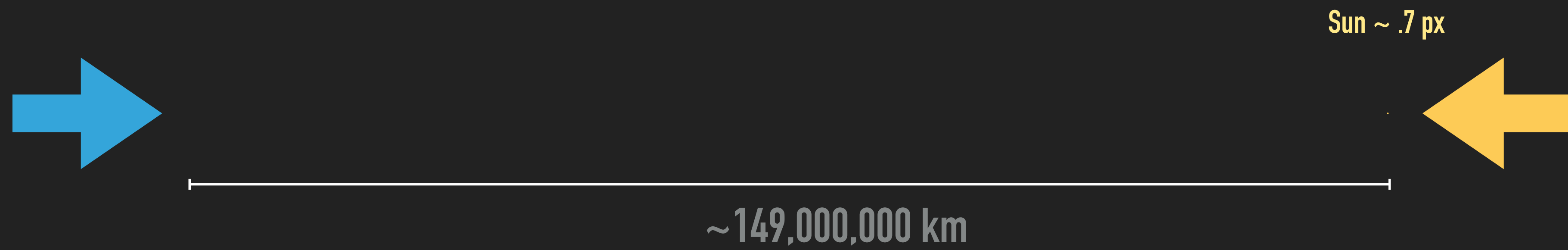
A SPHERE IN SPACE, SPINNING

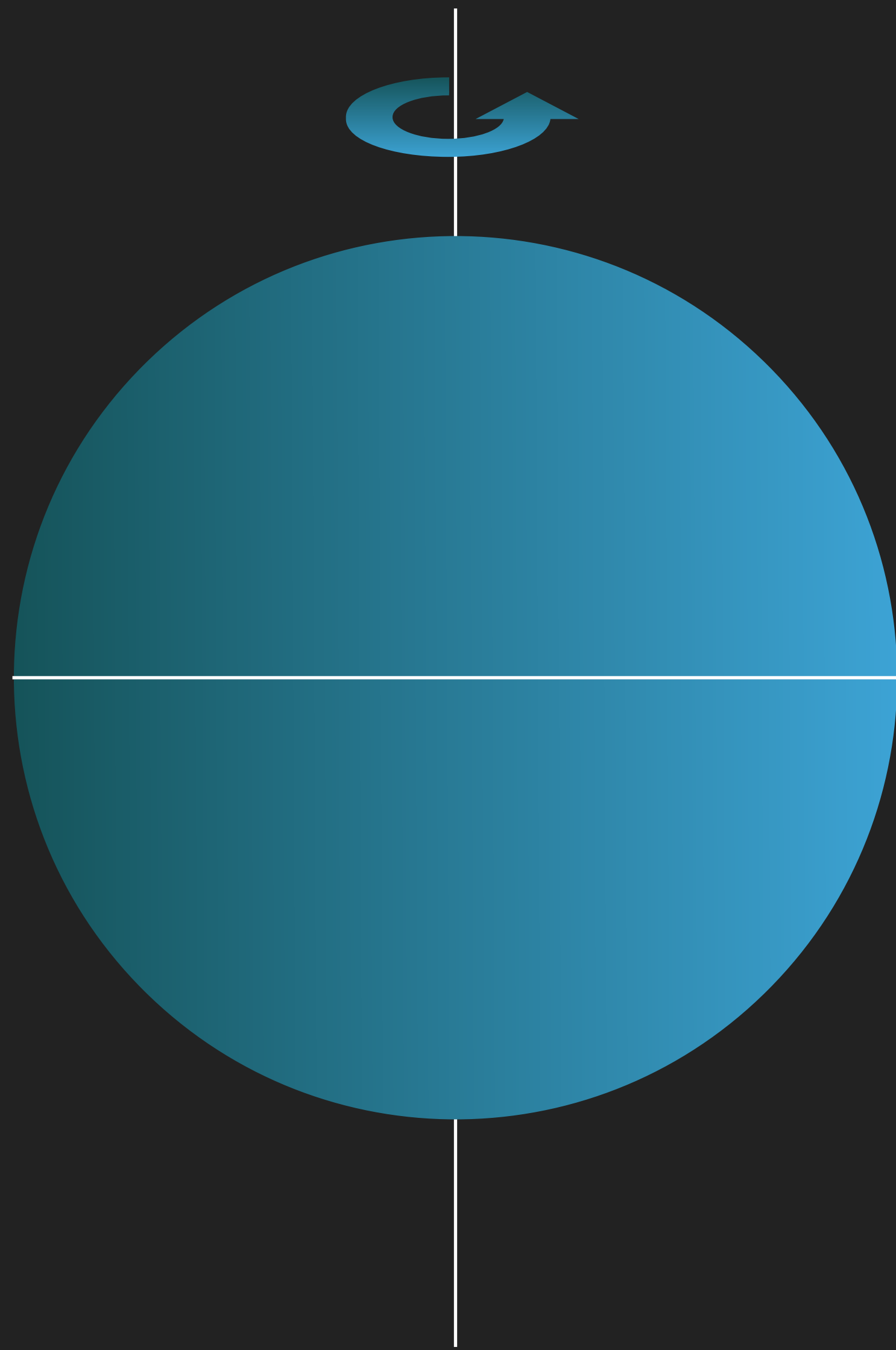


RELATIVE SIZE, SUN 109X EARTH'S DIAMETER

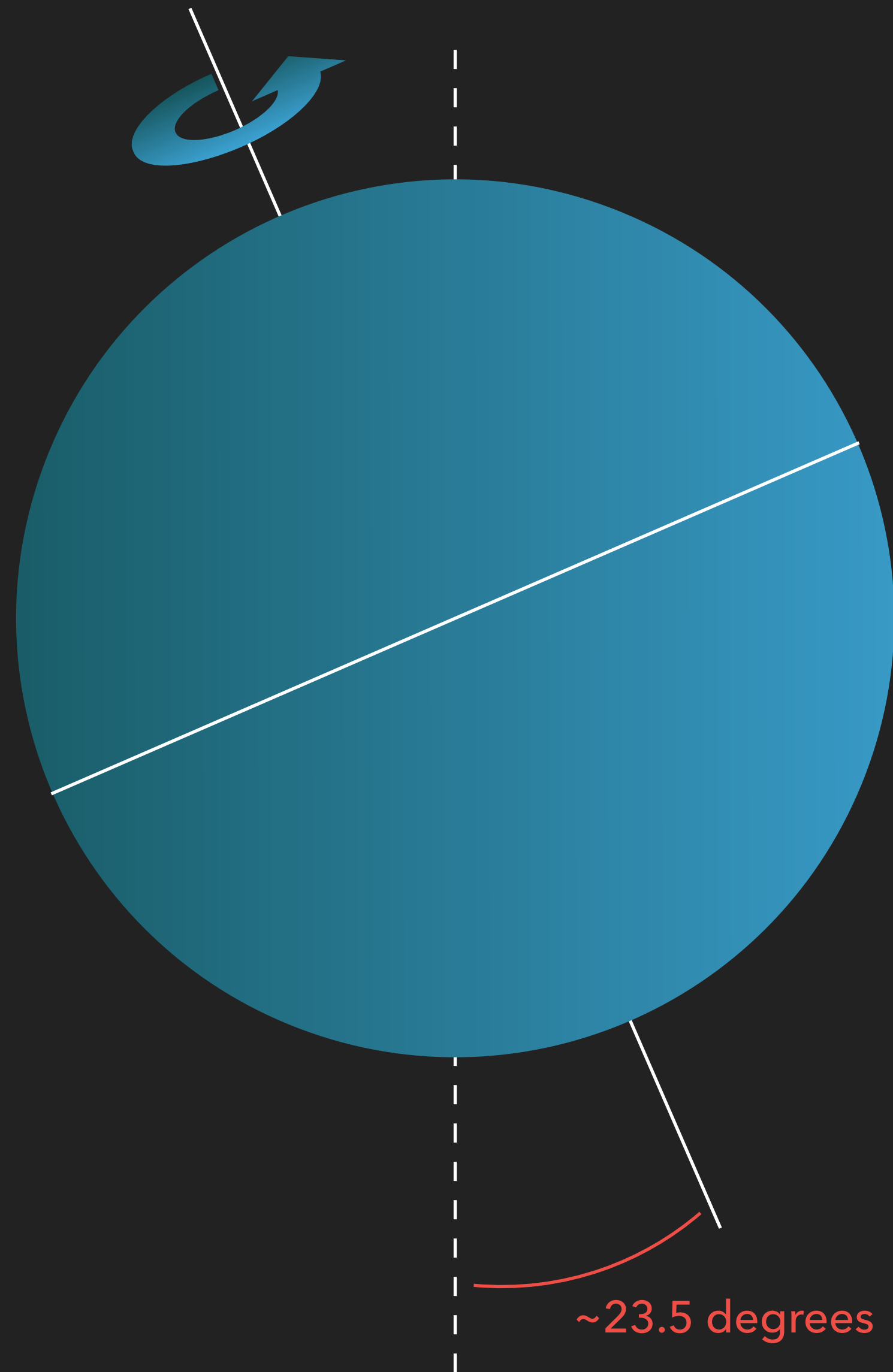


RELATIVE DISTANCE, EARTH NOT VISIBLE



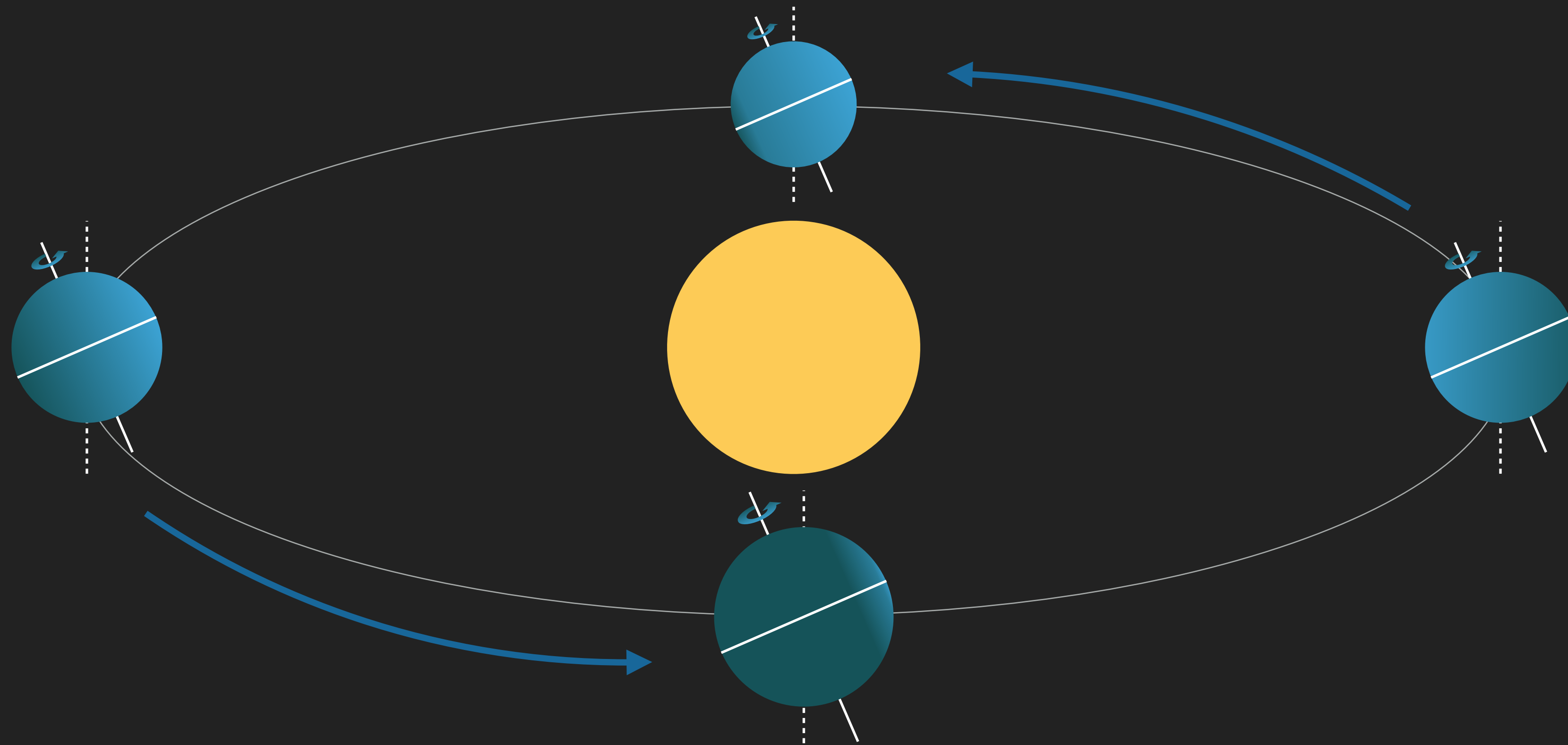


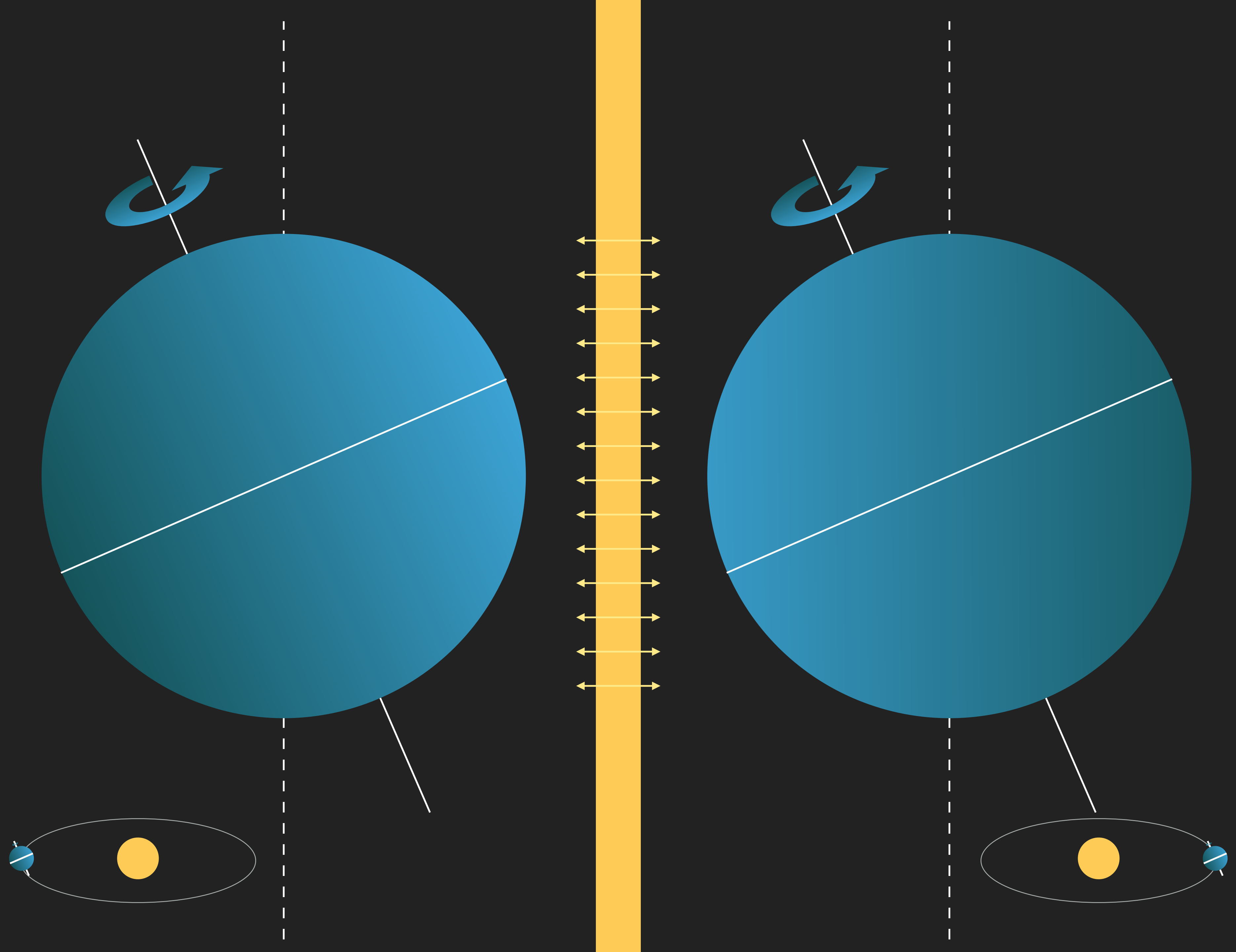
A SPHERE IN SPACE, SPINNING, TILTED

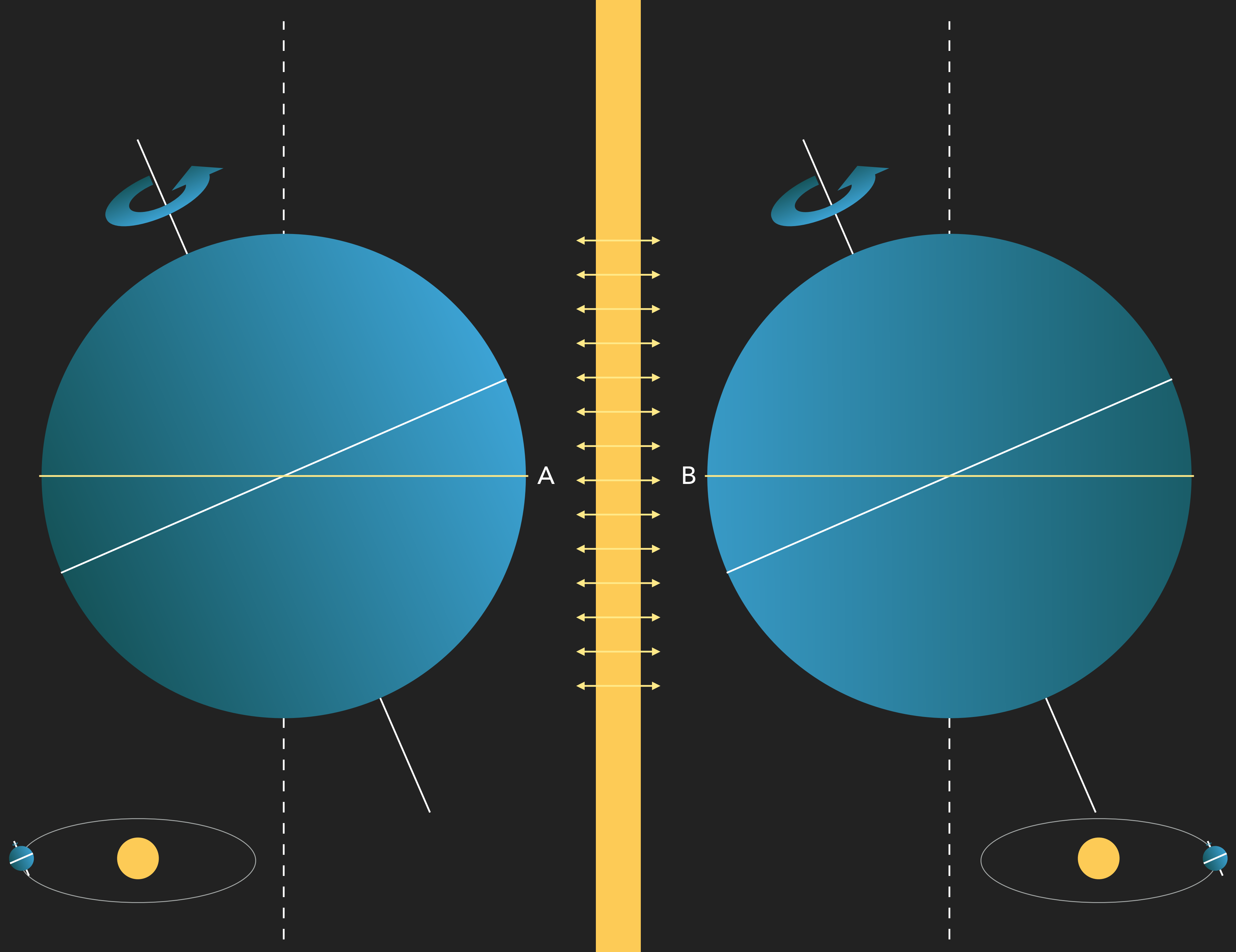


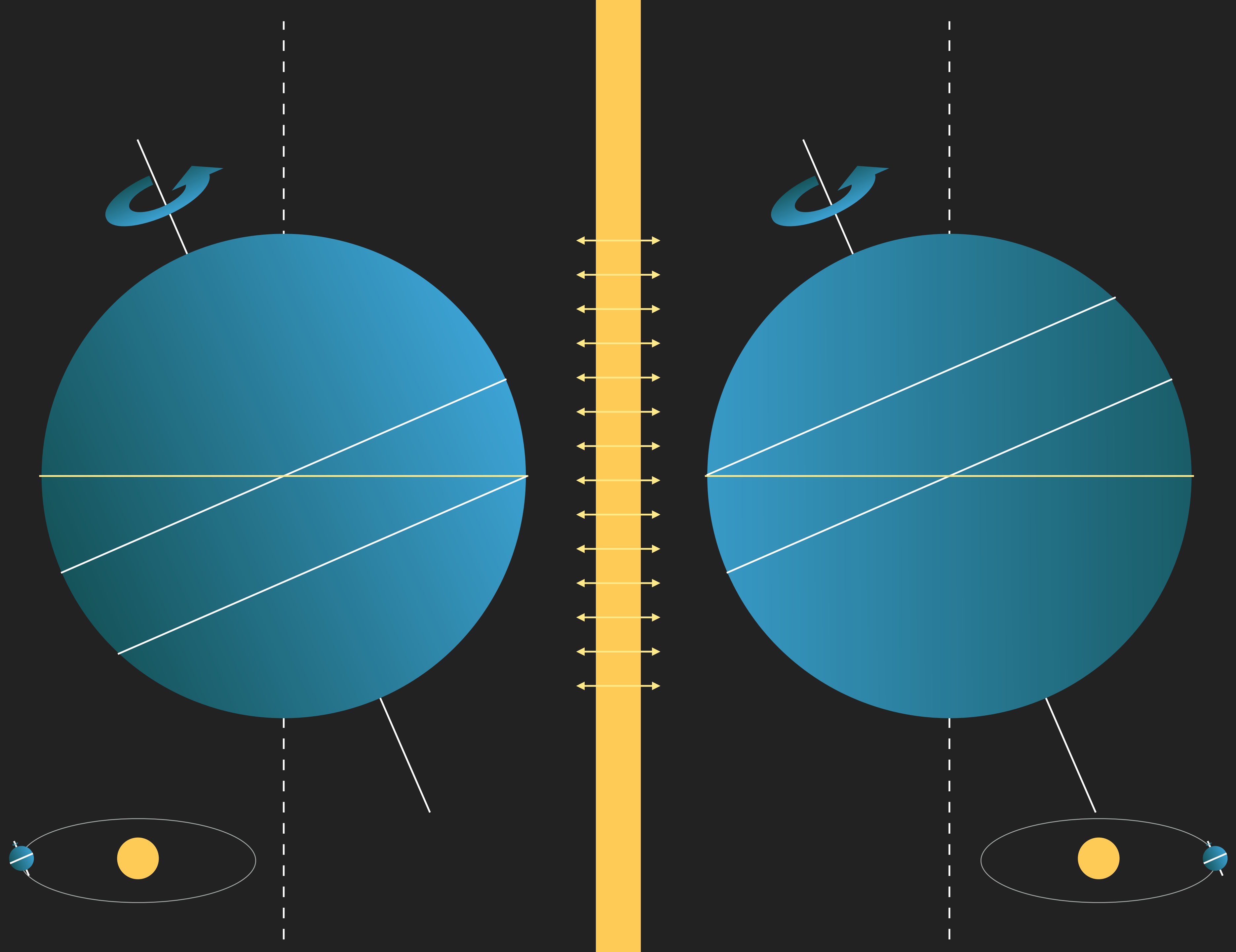
A SPHERE SPINNING, TILTED, AND ORBITING

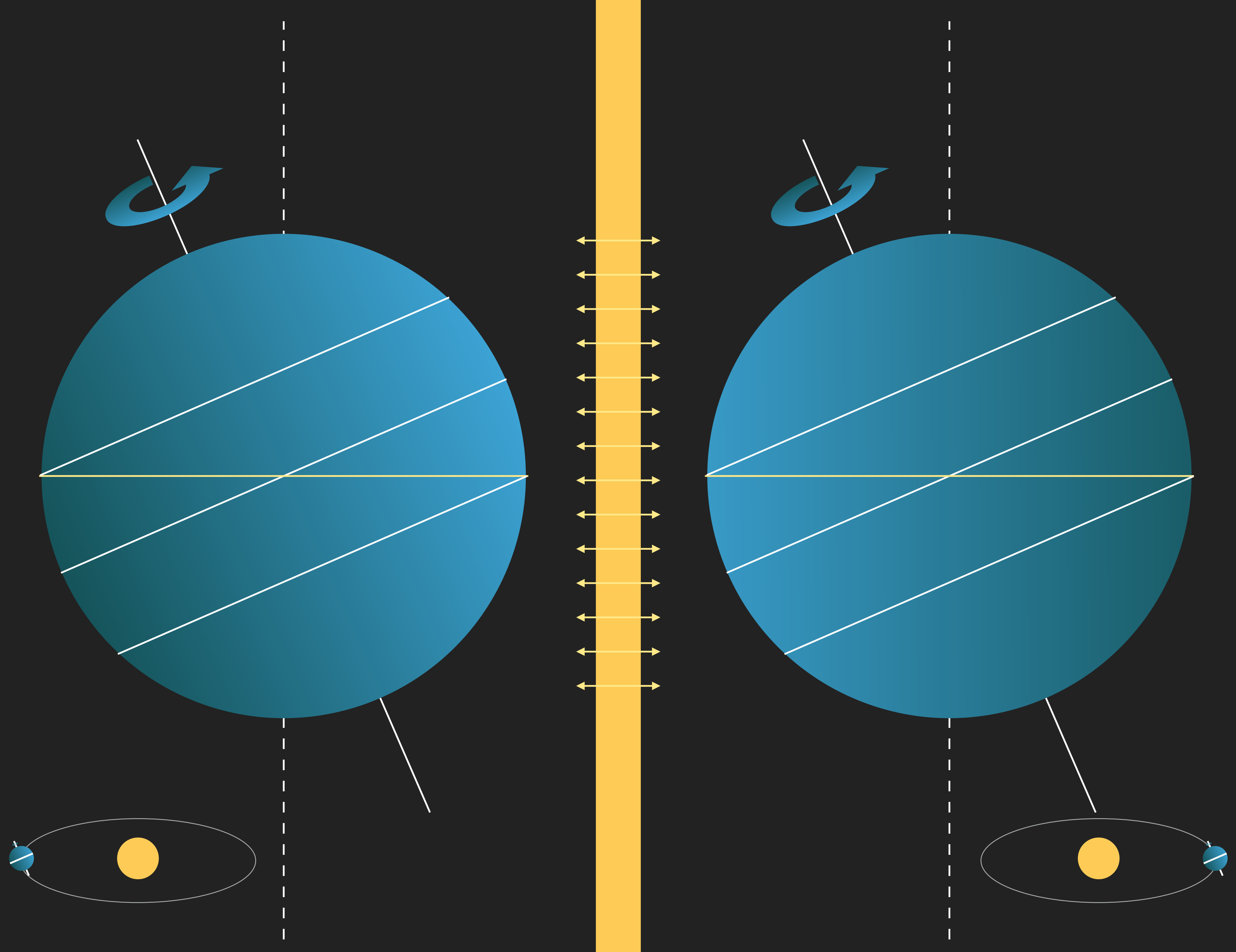
WITH CONSTANT TILT

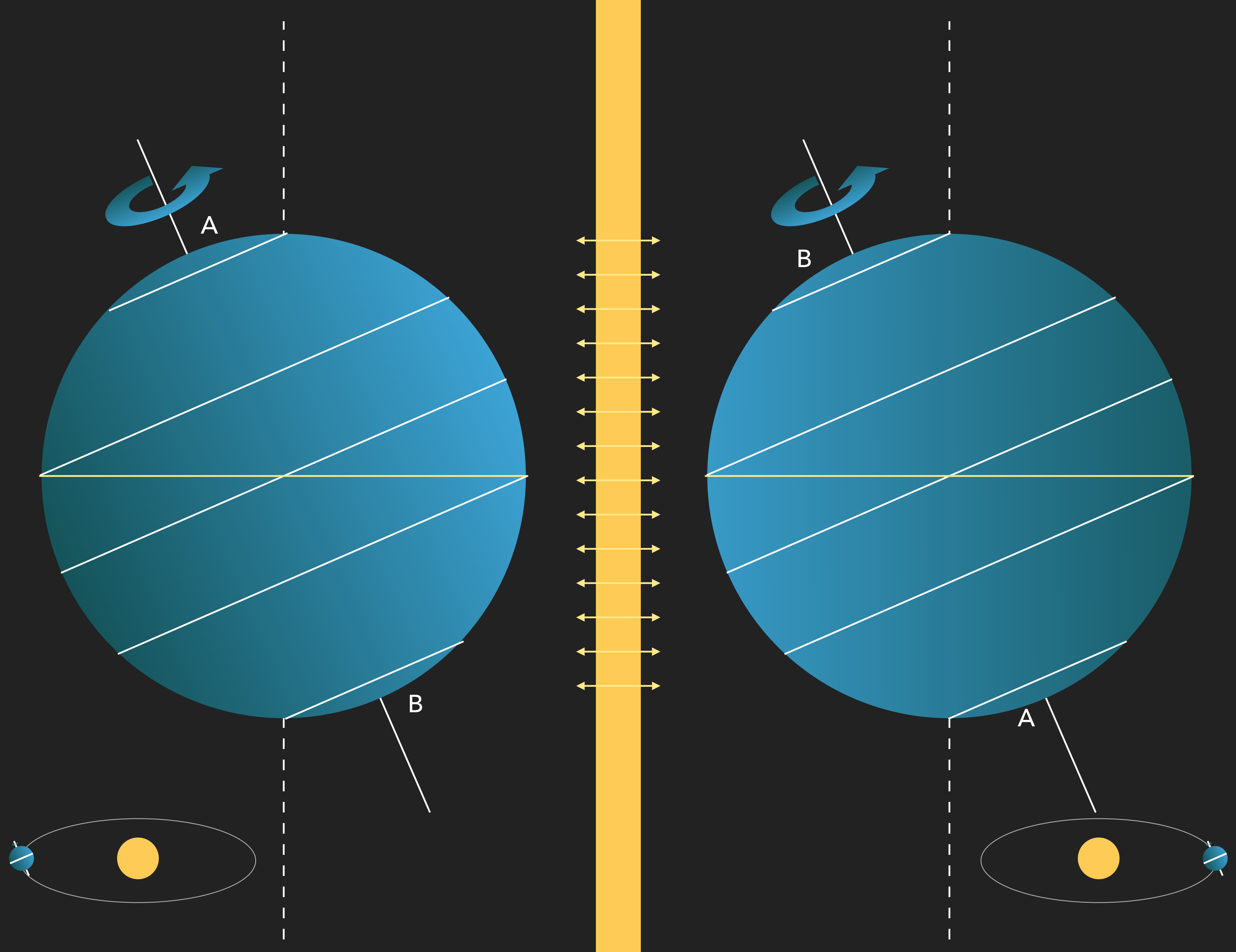


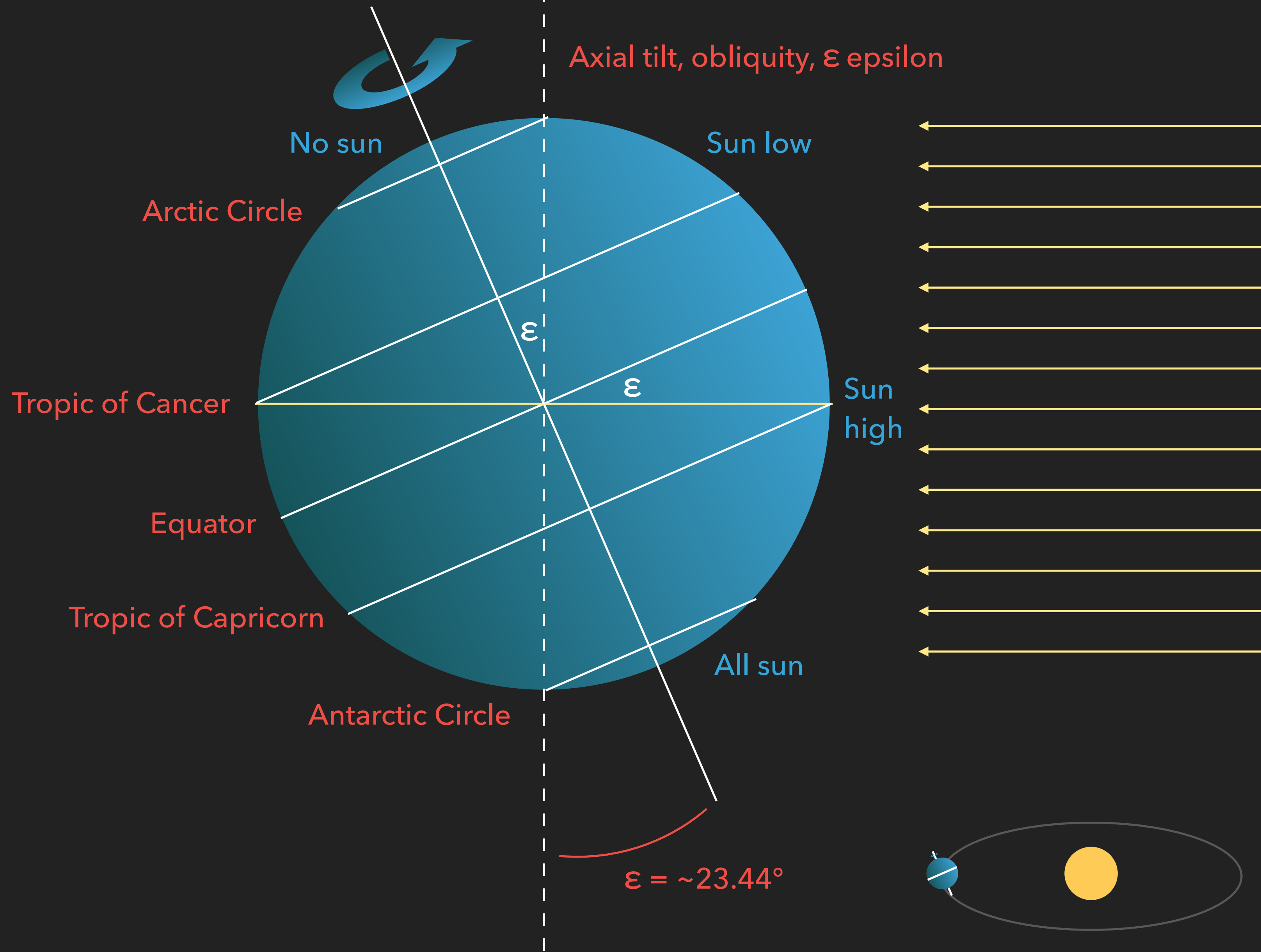


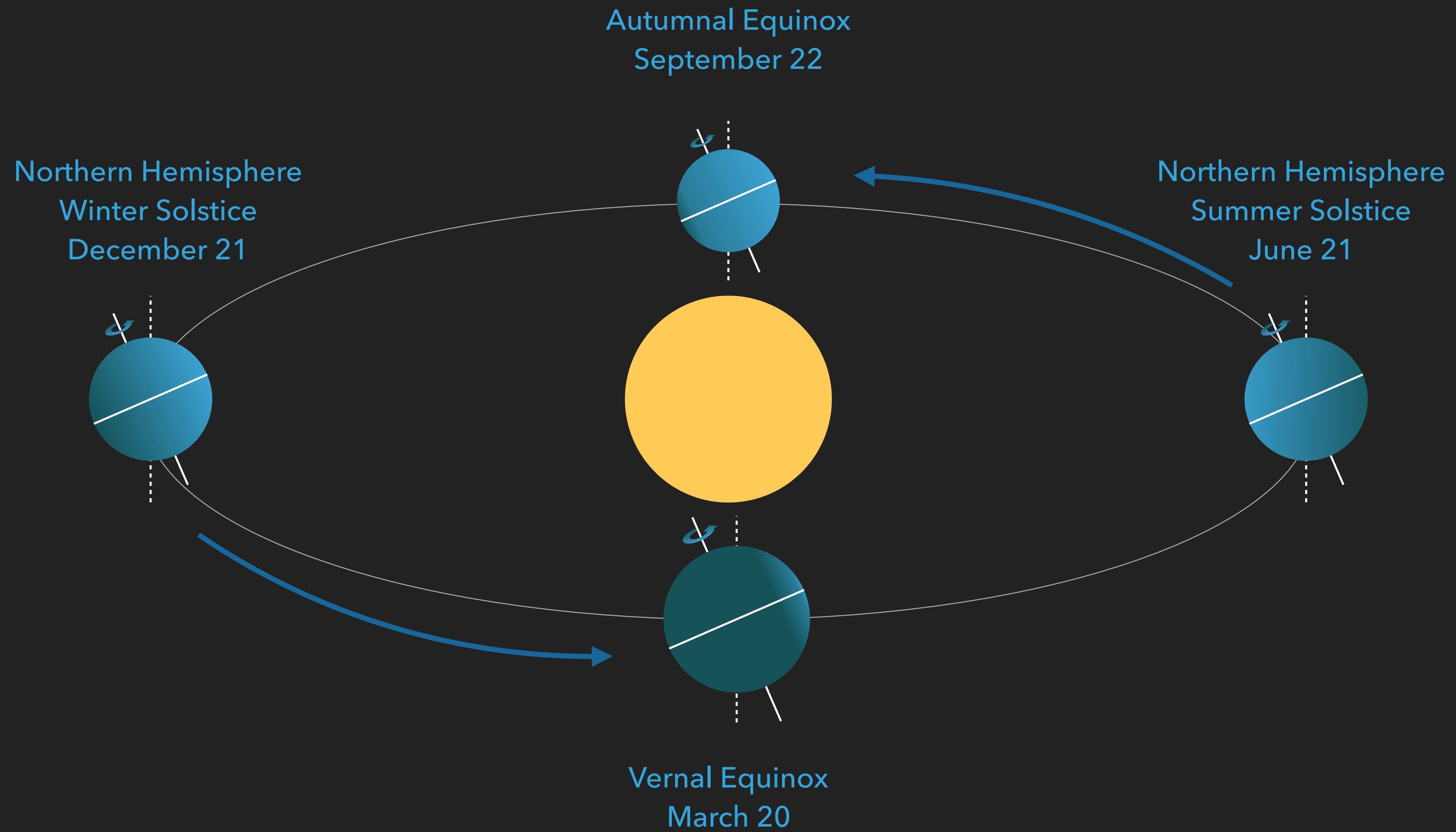




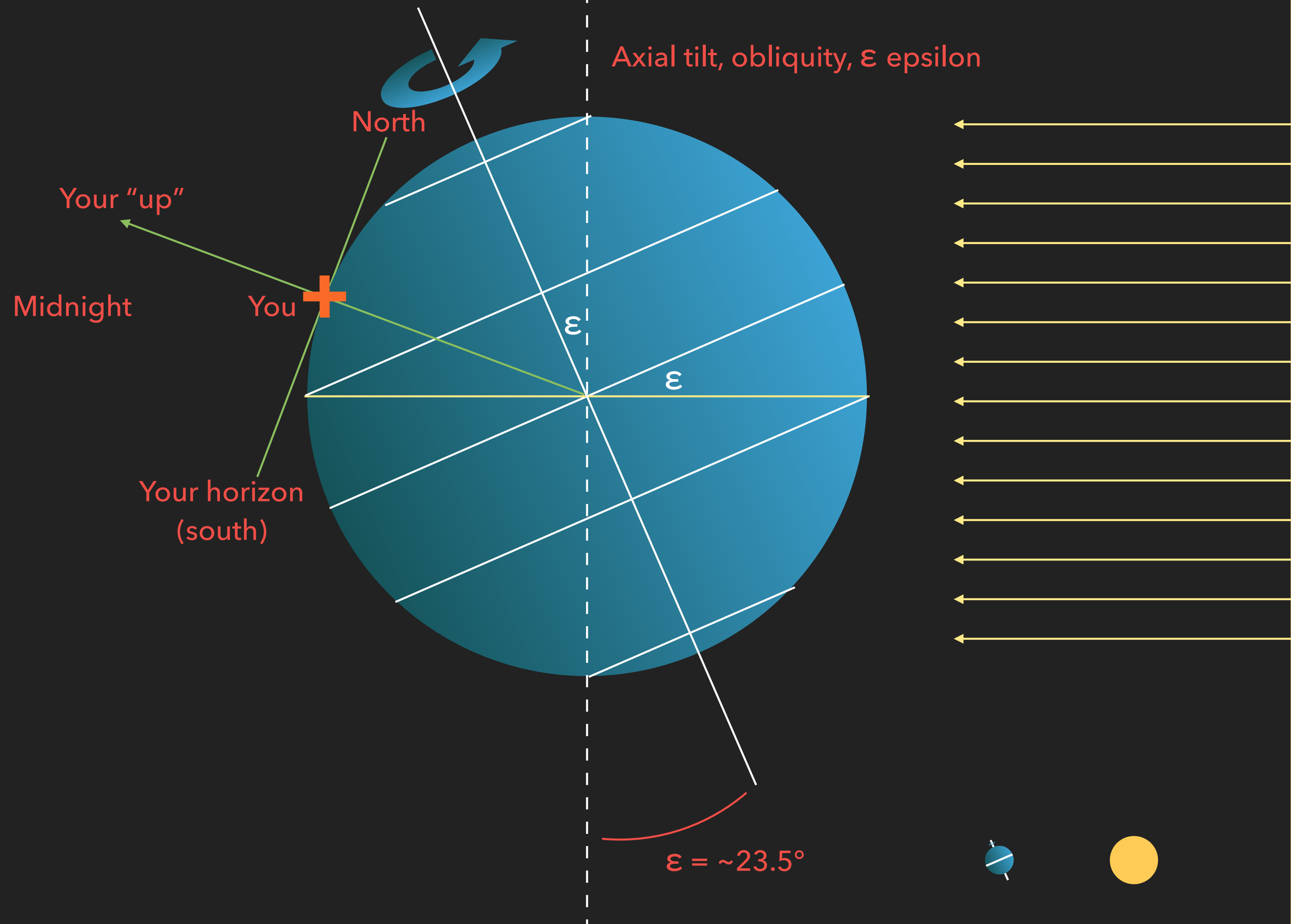




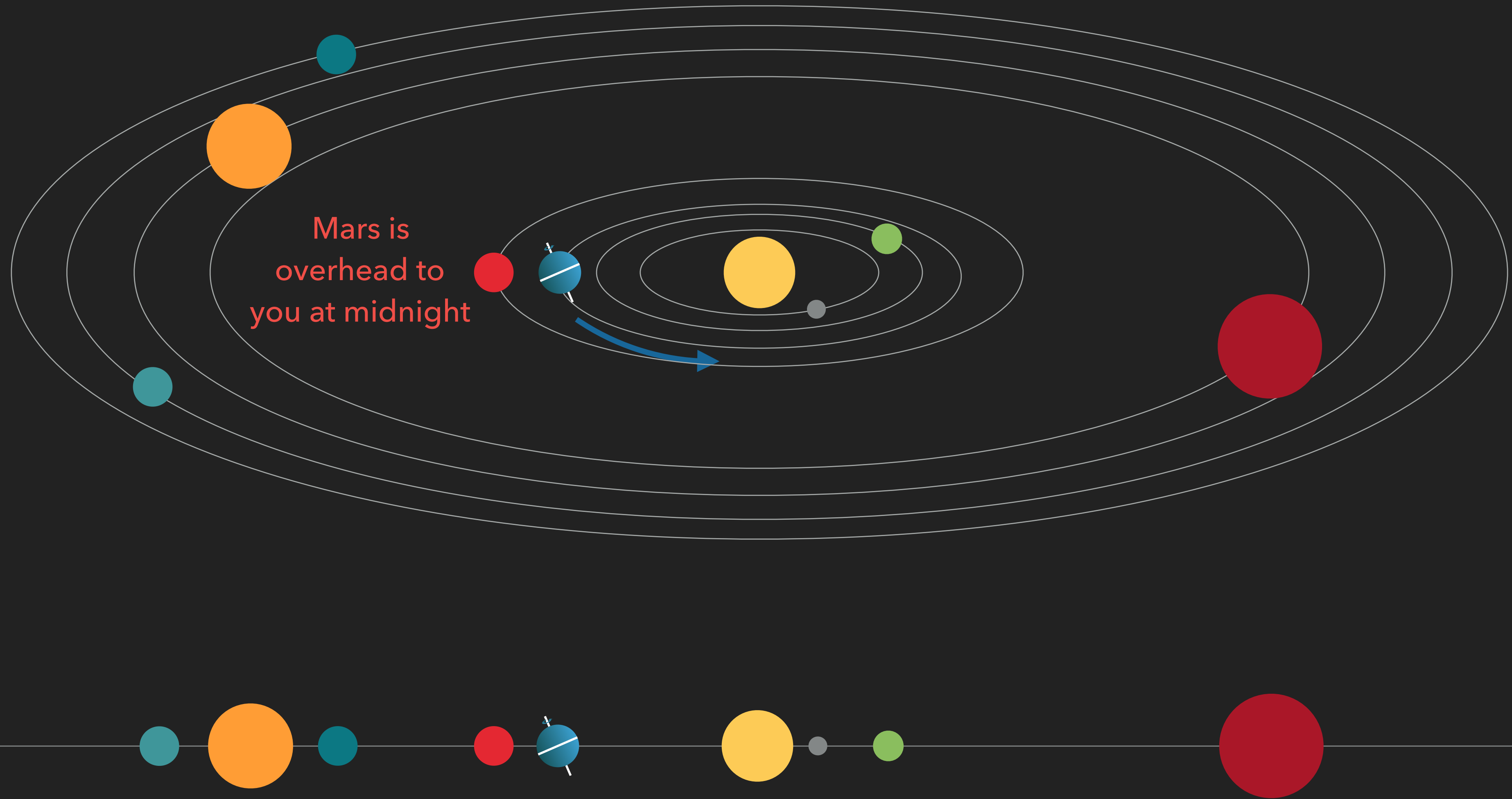




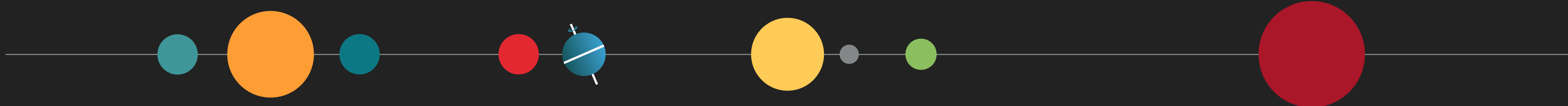
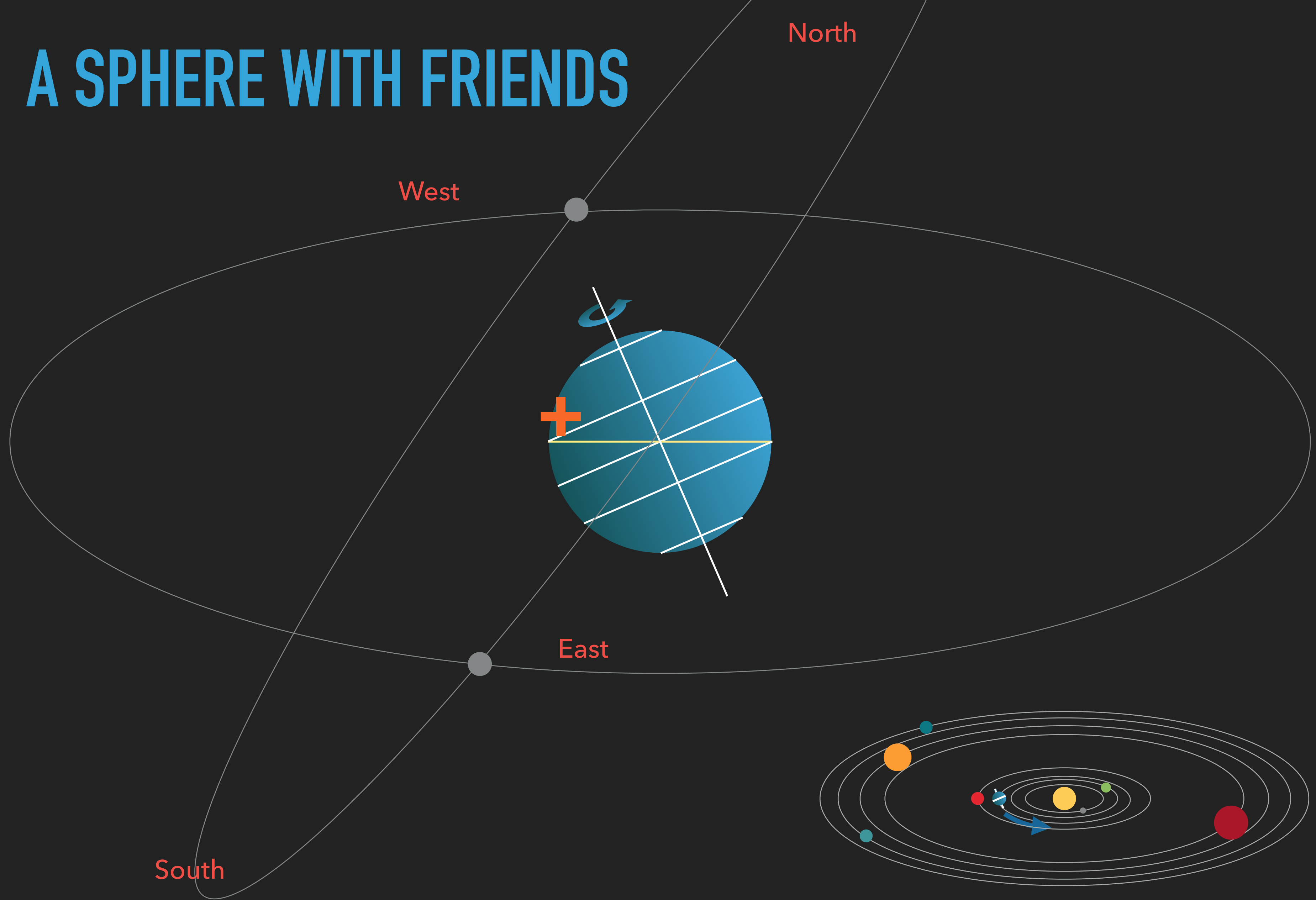
(PHEW)

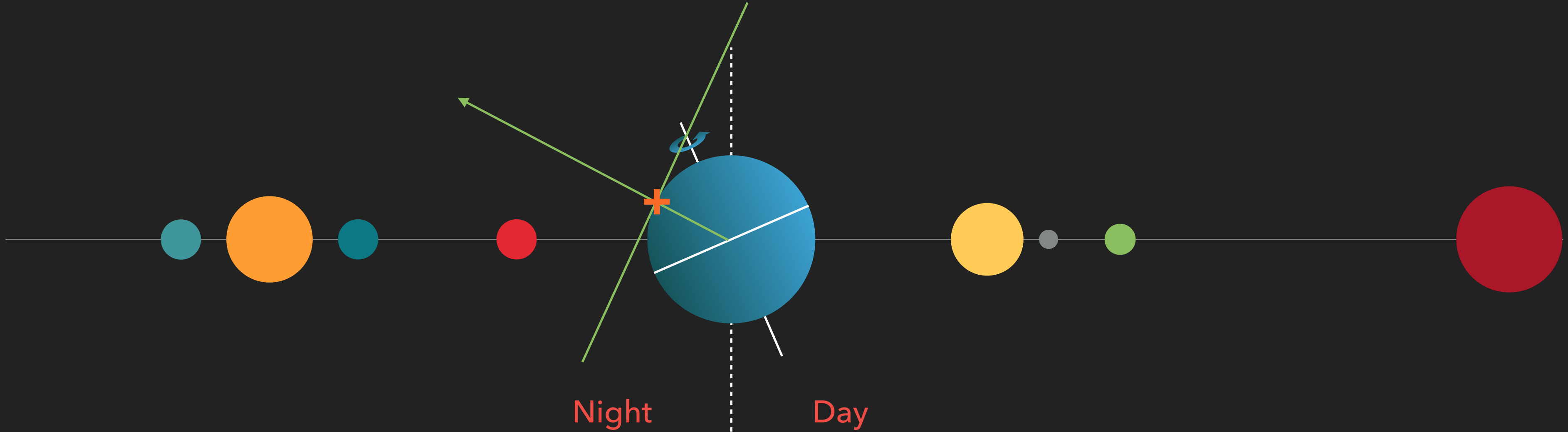
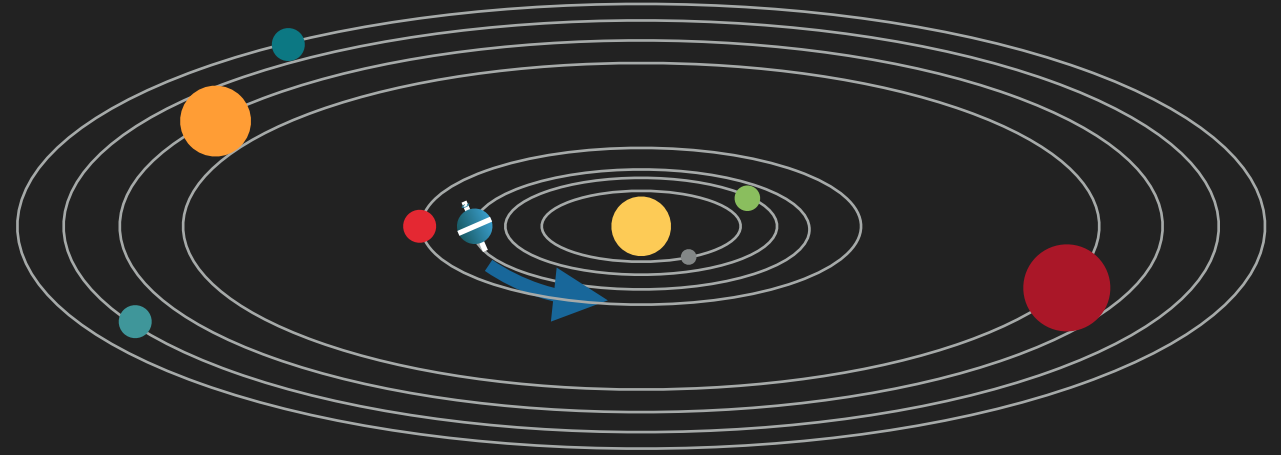


A SPHERE WITH FRIENDS

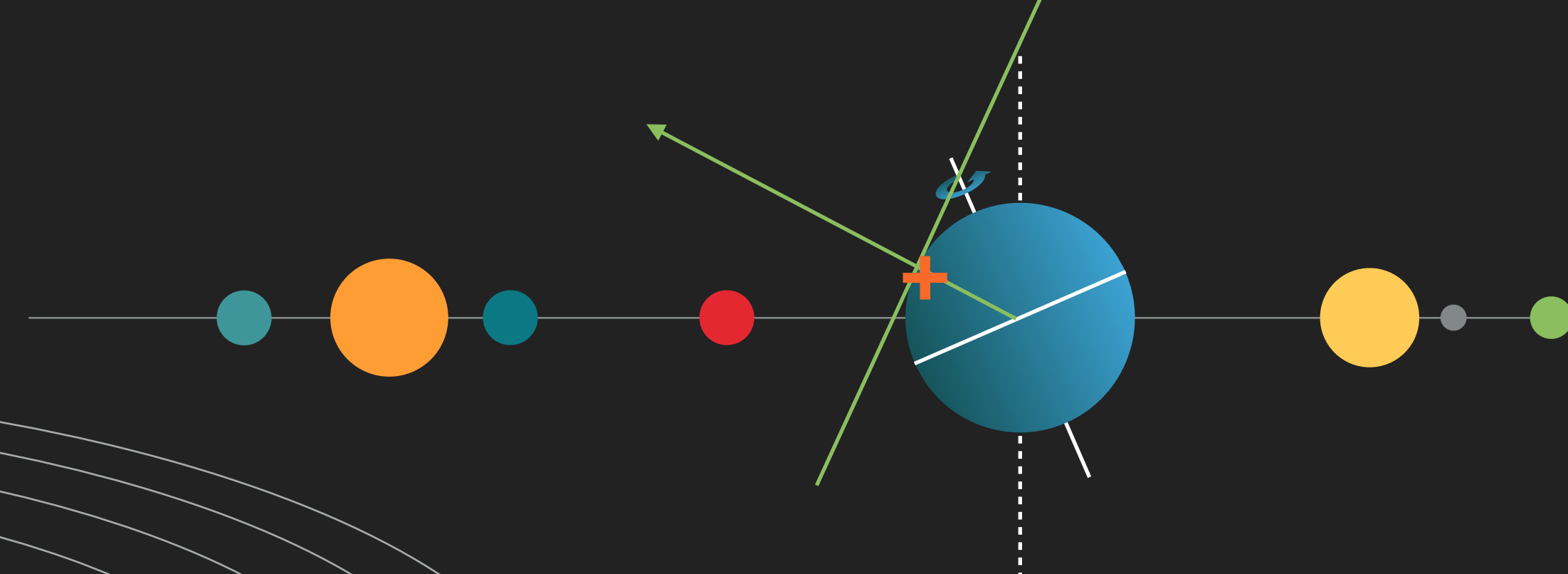
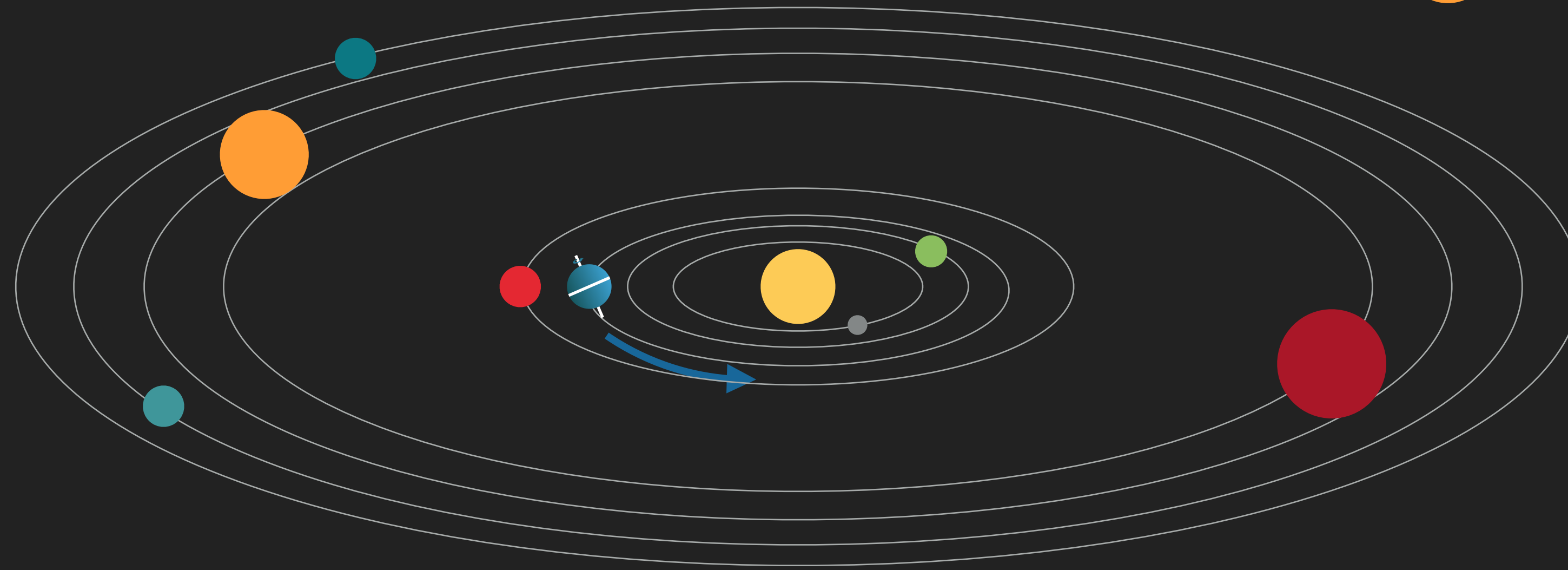


A SPHERE WITH FRIENDS





ECLIPTIC



View from "outside" =
Orrery

Mars is overhead

View for you =
Planetarium

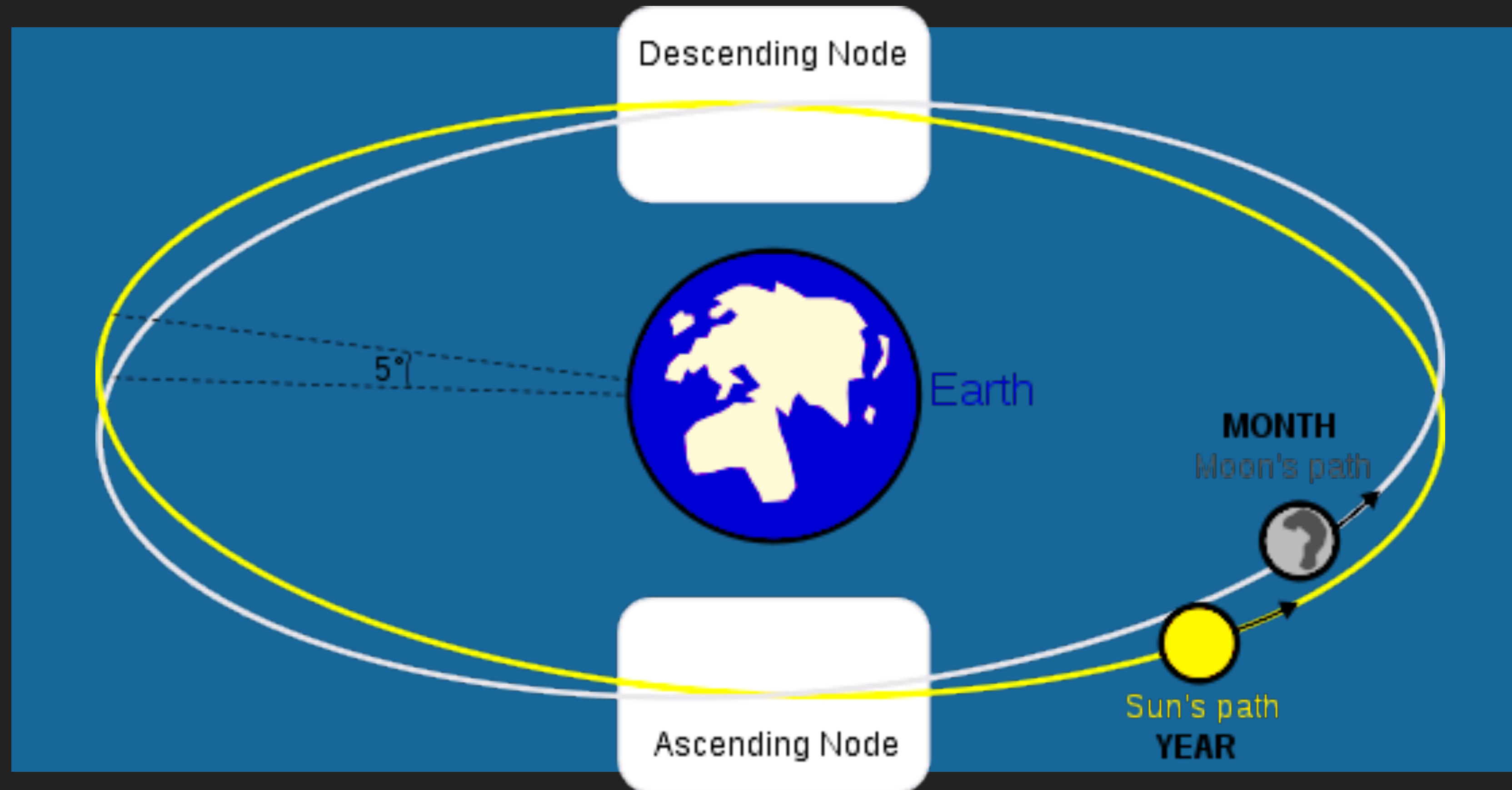
East

South



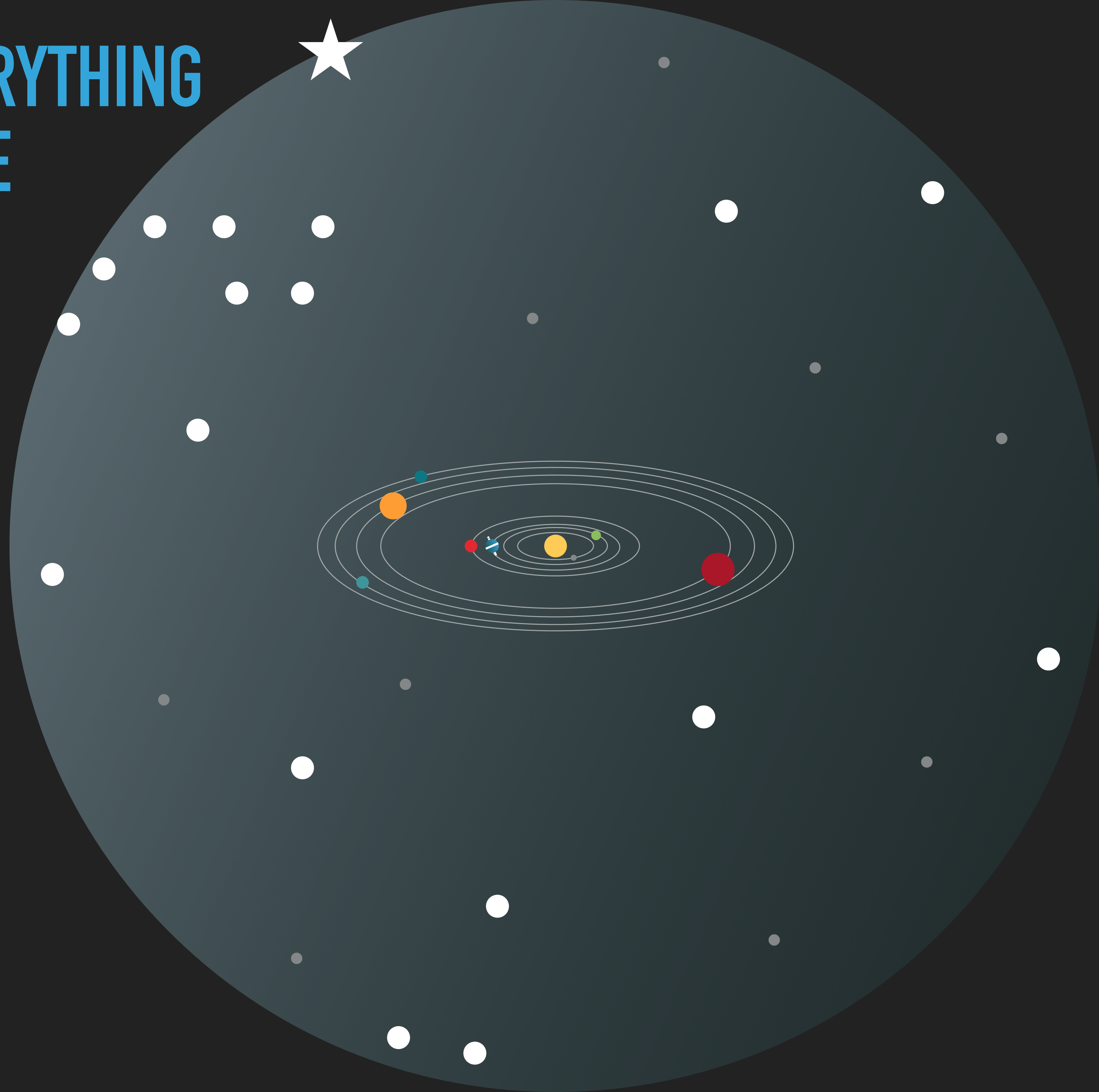
West

WHY "ECLIPTIC"

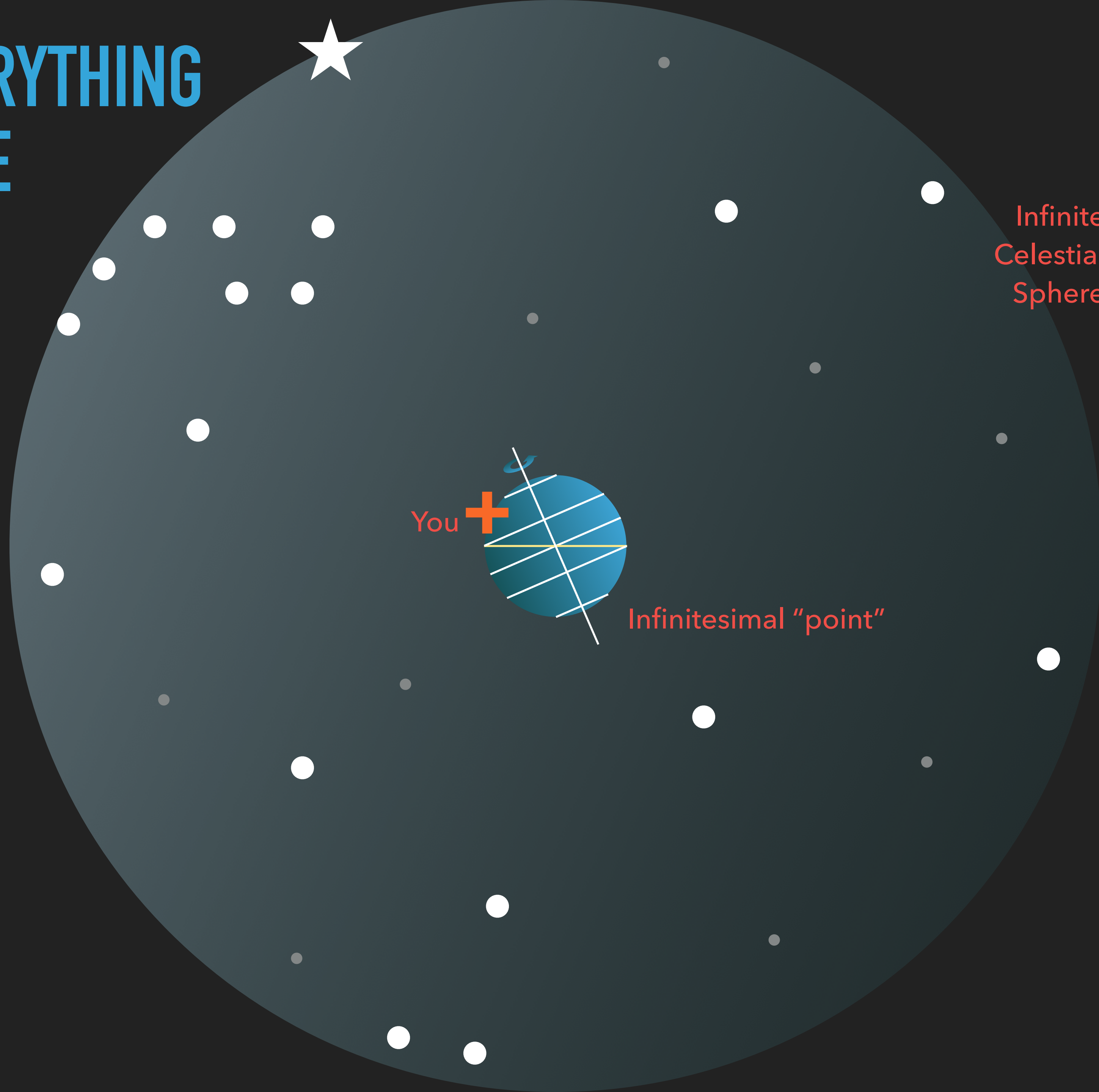


(PHEW X 2)

EVERYTHING
ELSE



EVERYTHING
ELSE

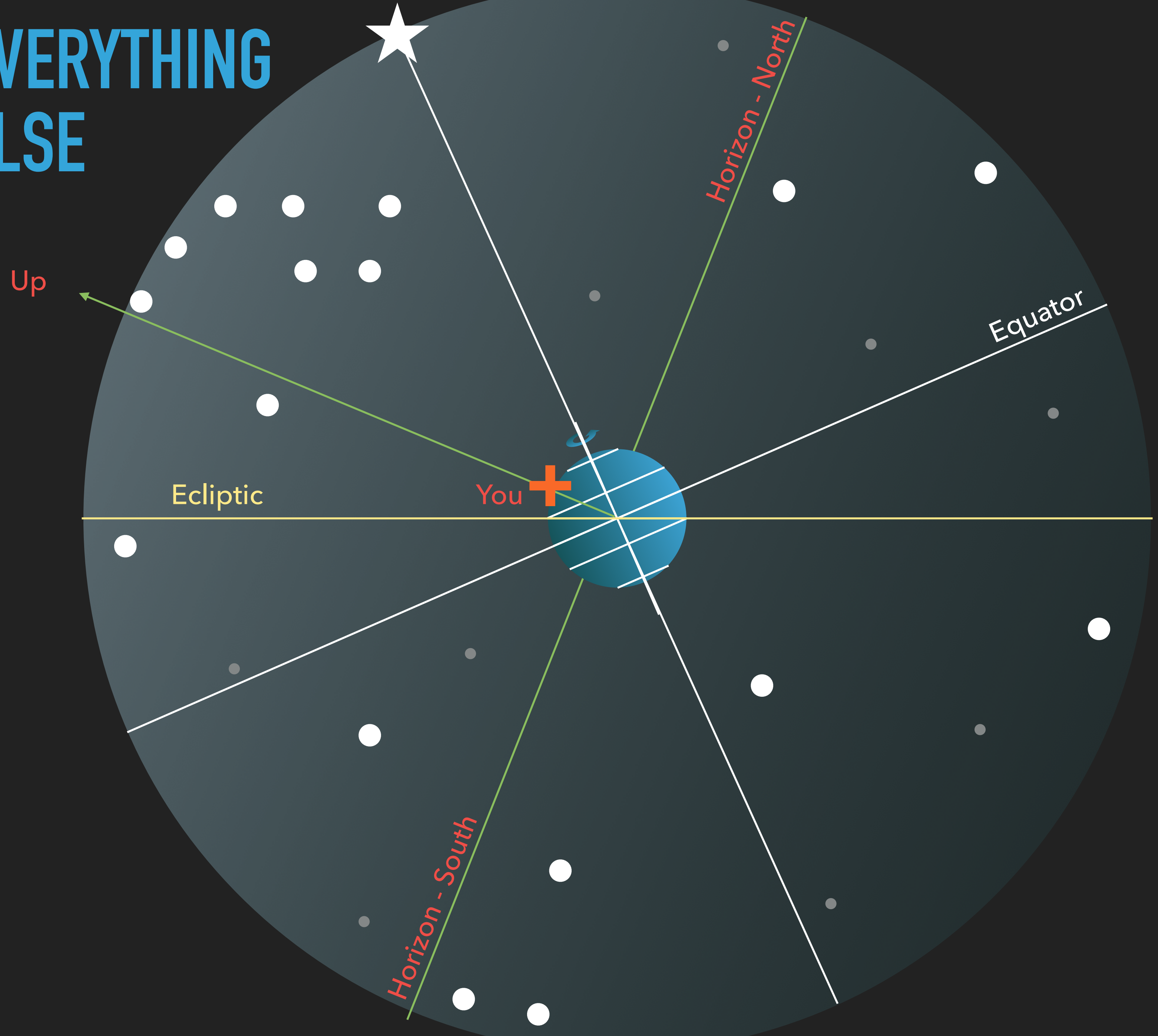


Infinite
Celestial
Sphere

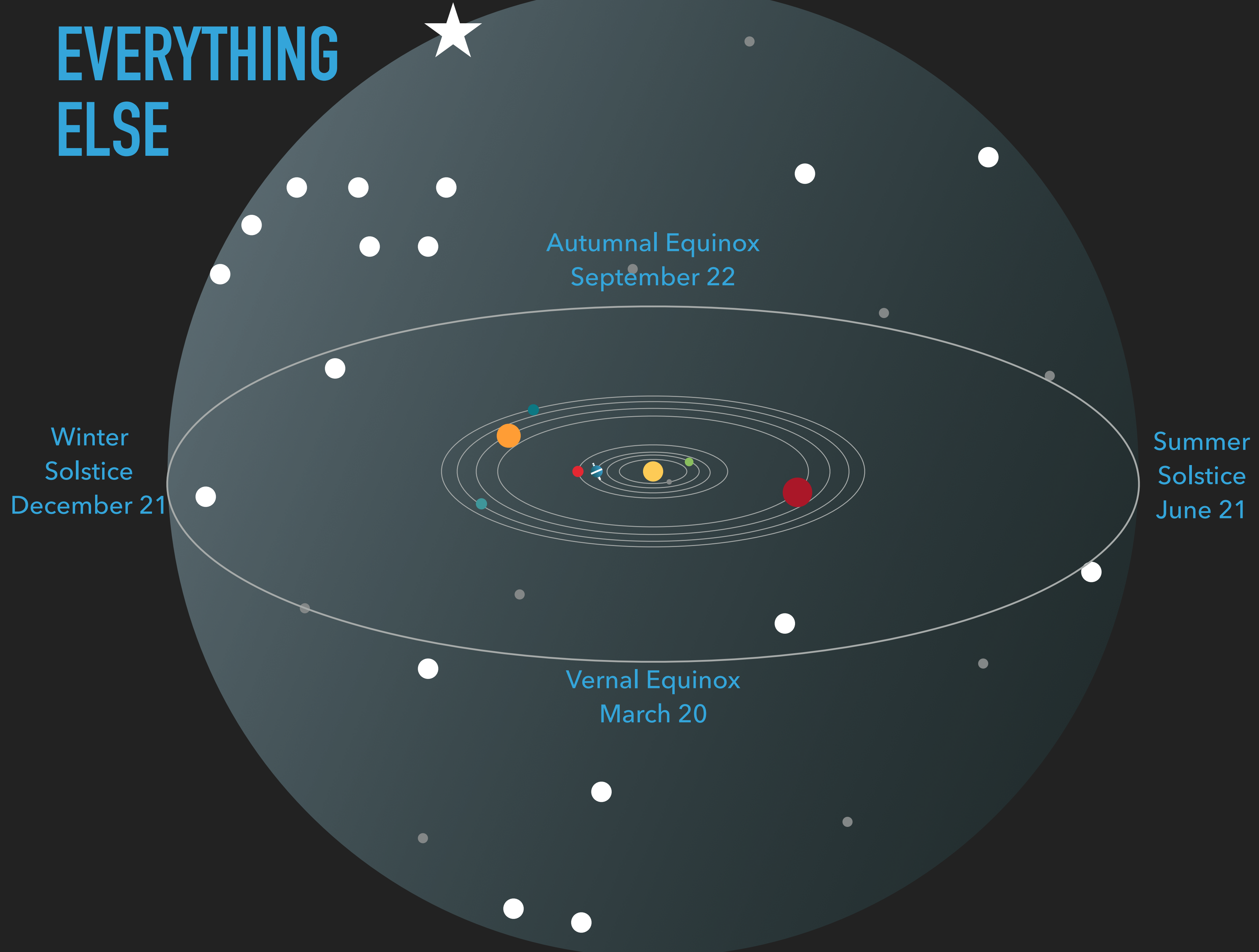
You +

Infinitesimal "point"

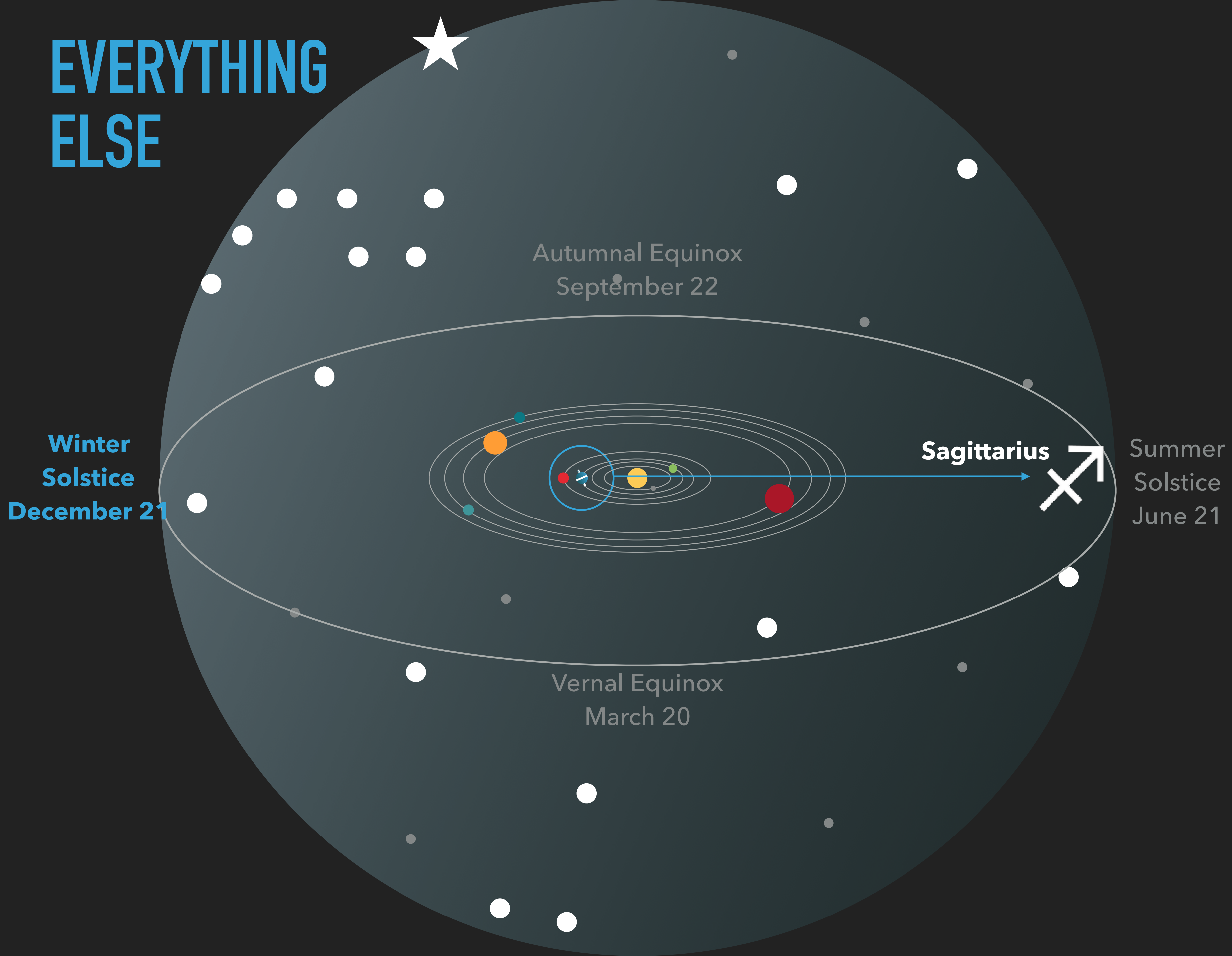
EVERYTHING
ELSE



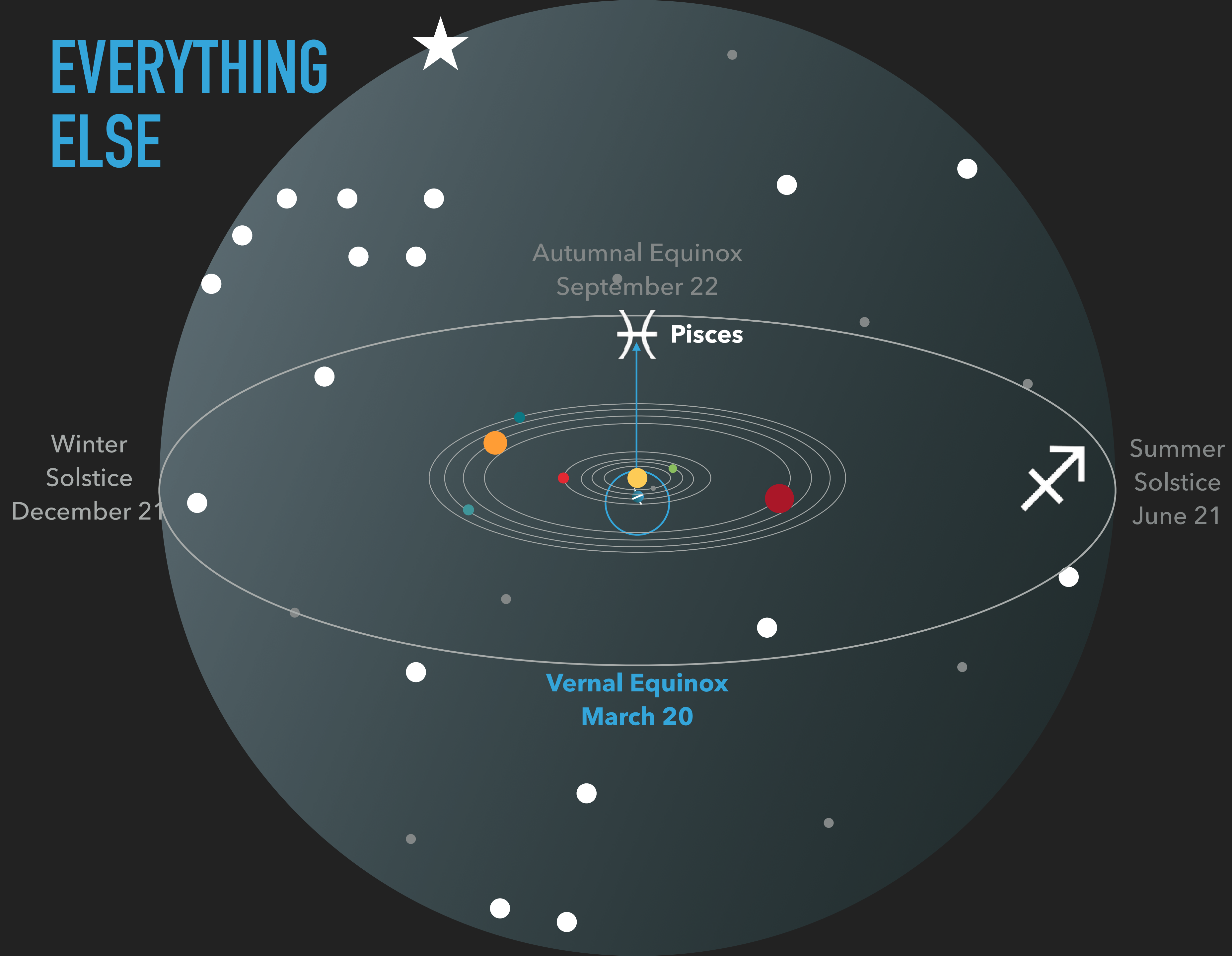
EVERYTHING ELSE



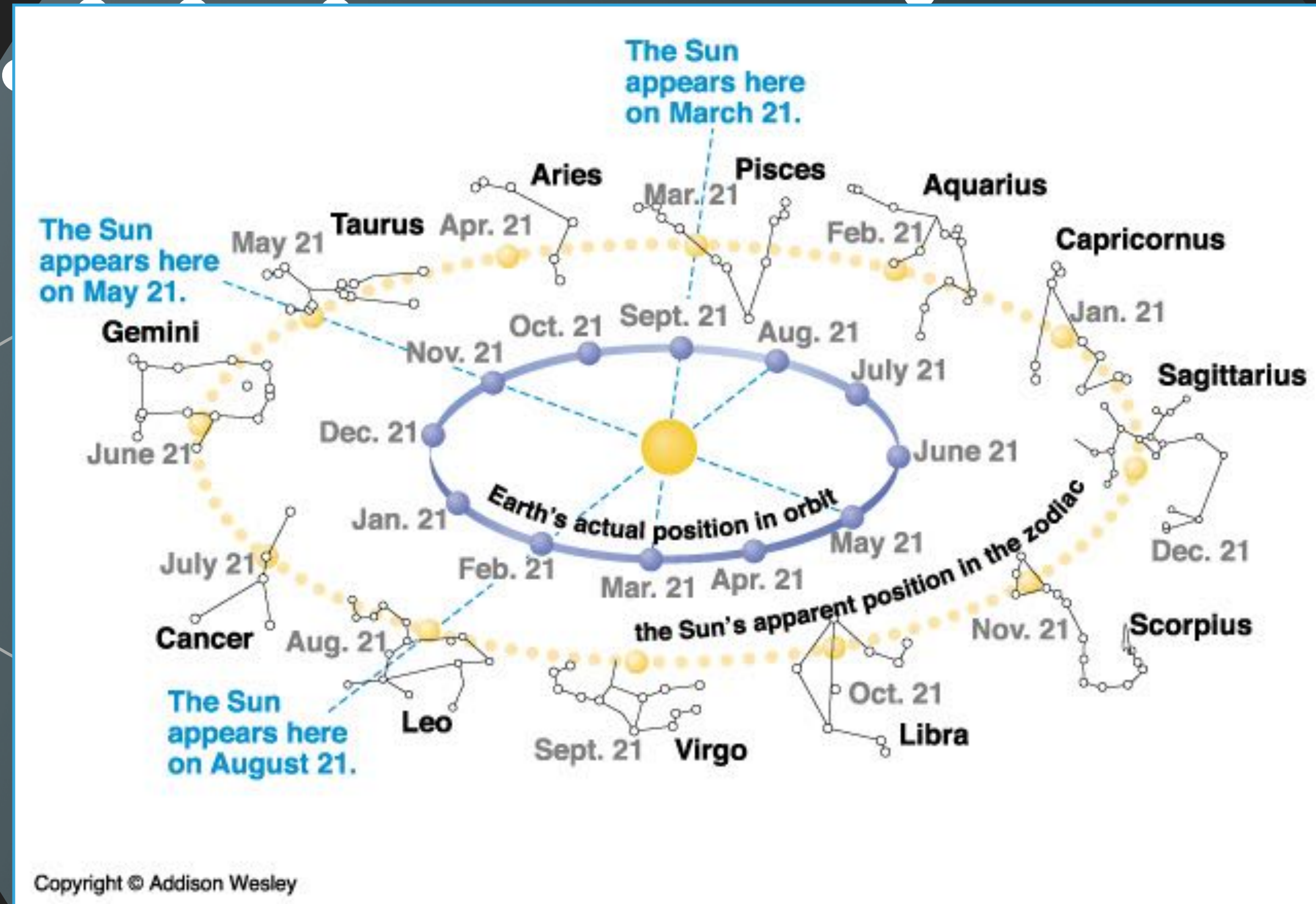
**EVERYTHING
ELSE**



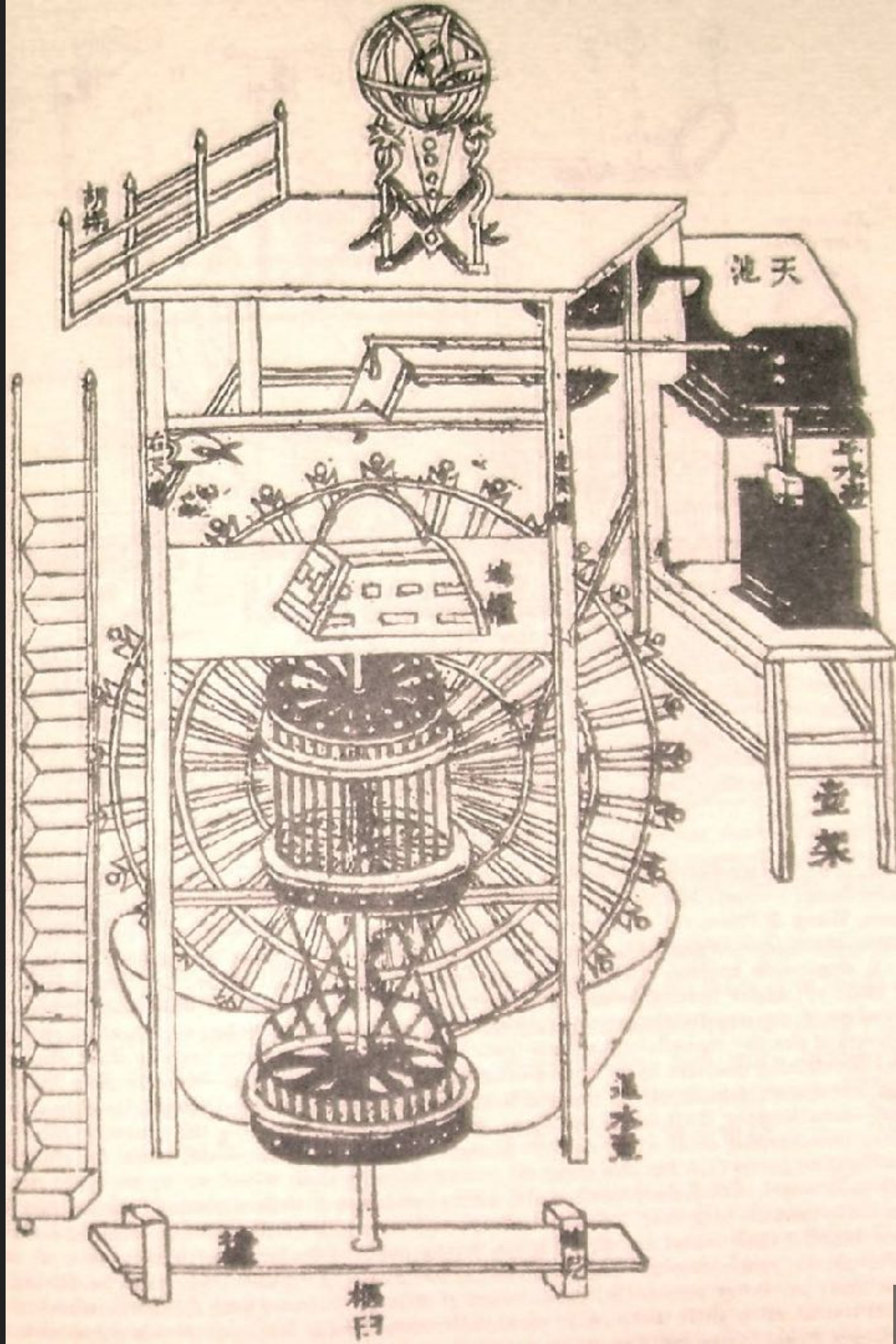
EVERYTHING ELSE



EVERYTHING ELSE



(PHEW X 3)





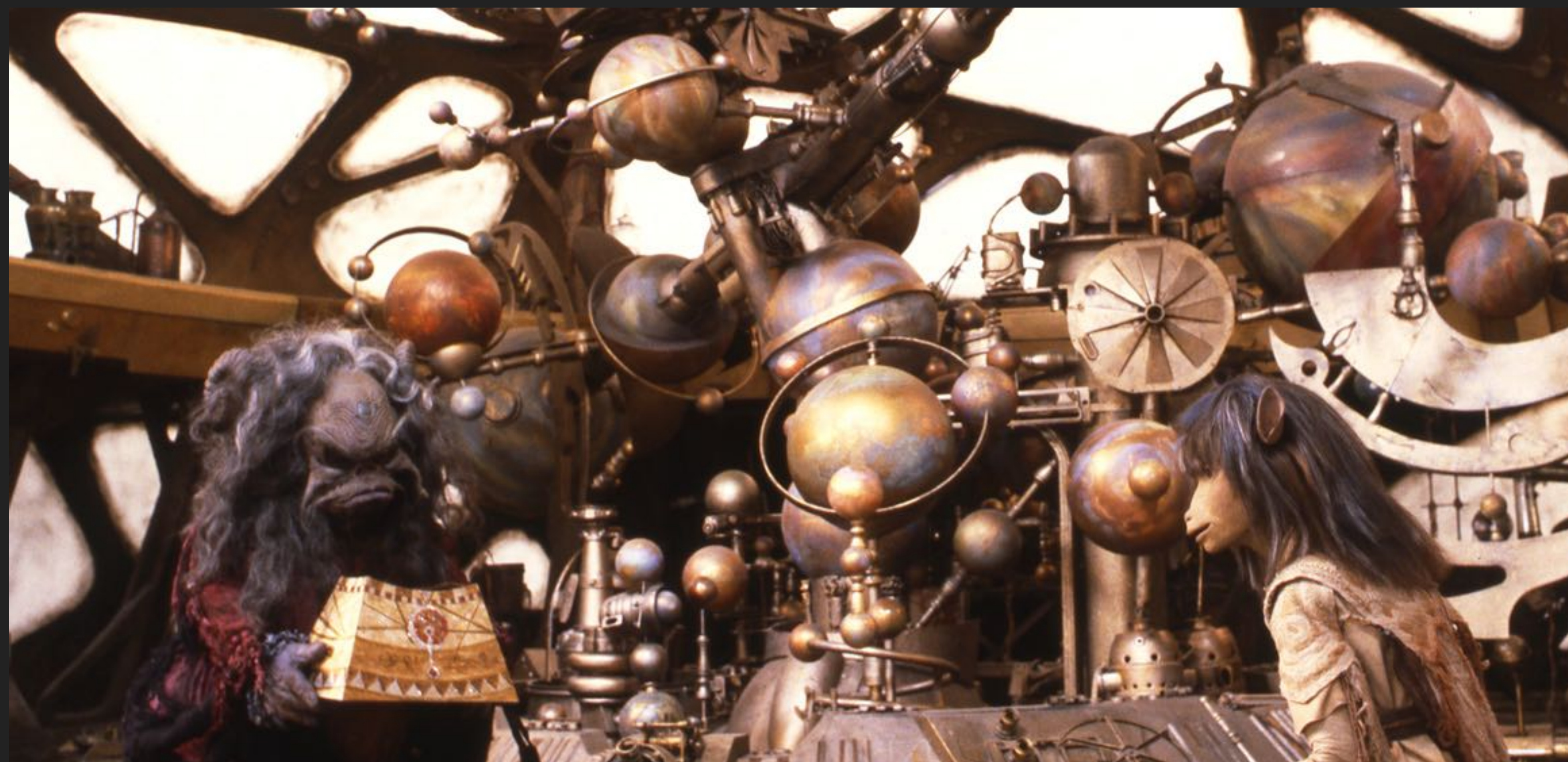
SU SONG ASTRONOMICAL WATER CLOCK

01094 CE, FIRST ESCAPEMENT

“Thus if the water is made to pour with perfect evenness, then the comparison of the rotary movements (of the heavens and the machine) will show no discrepancy or contradiction; **for the unresting follows the unceasing.**”



**ARMILLARY
SPHERE MADE
BY GIROLAMO
DELLA
VOLPAIA,
FLORENCE,
ITALY, 01554**



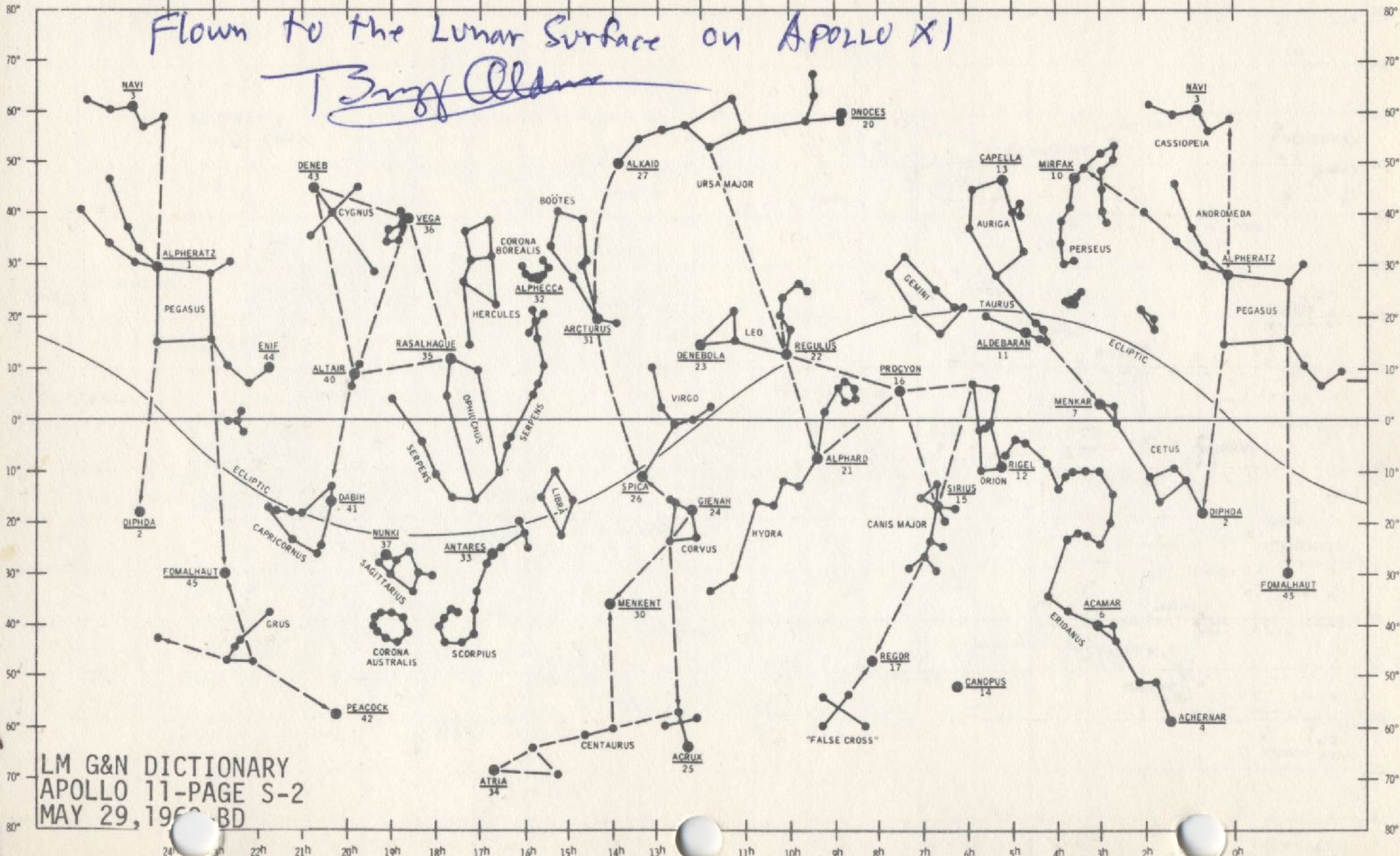
AUGHRA'S ORRERY

Dark Crystal

24h 23h 22h 21h 20h 19h 18h 17h 16h 15h 14h 13h 12h 11h 10h 9h 8h 7h 6h 5h 4h 3h 2h 1h 0h

Flown to the Lunar Surface on Apollo XI

T. Buzz Aldrin



LM G&N DICTIONARY
APOLLO 11-PAGE S-2
MAY 29, 1969 BD

Voyager 1 Has Date with a Star x | NASA's Voyager 2 heads for st... x | Star Atlas x +

staratlas.com

S 176° Alt 41°
FOV 137° x 93°

Castor
Pollux
GEMINI
CANCER
Aldebaran
TAURUS
Moon
Uranus
Betelgeuse
ORION
Rigel
CETUS
Sirius
MONOCEROS
LEPUS
ERIDANUS
CANIS MINOR
Procyon
CANIS MAJOR
Adhara
PUPPIS
COLUMBA
CAELUM
FORNAX

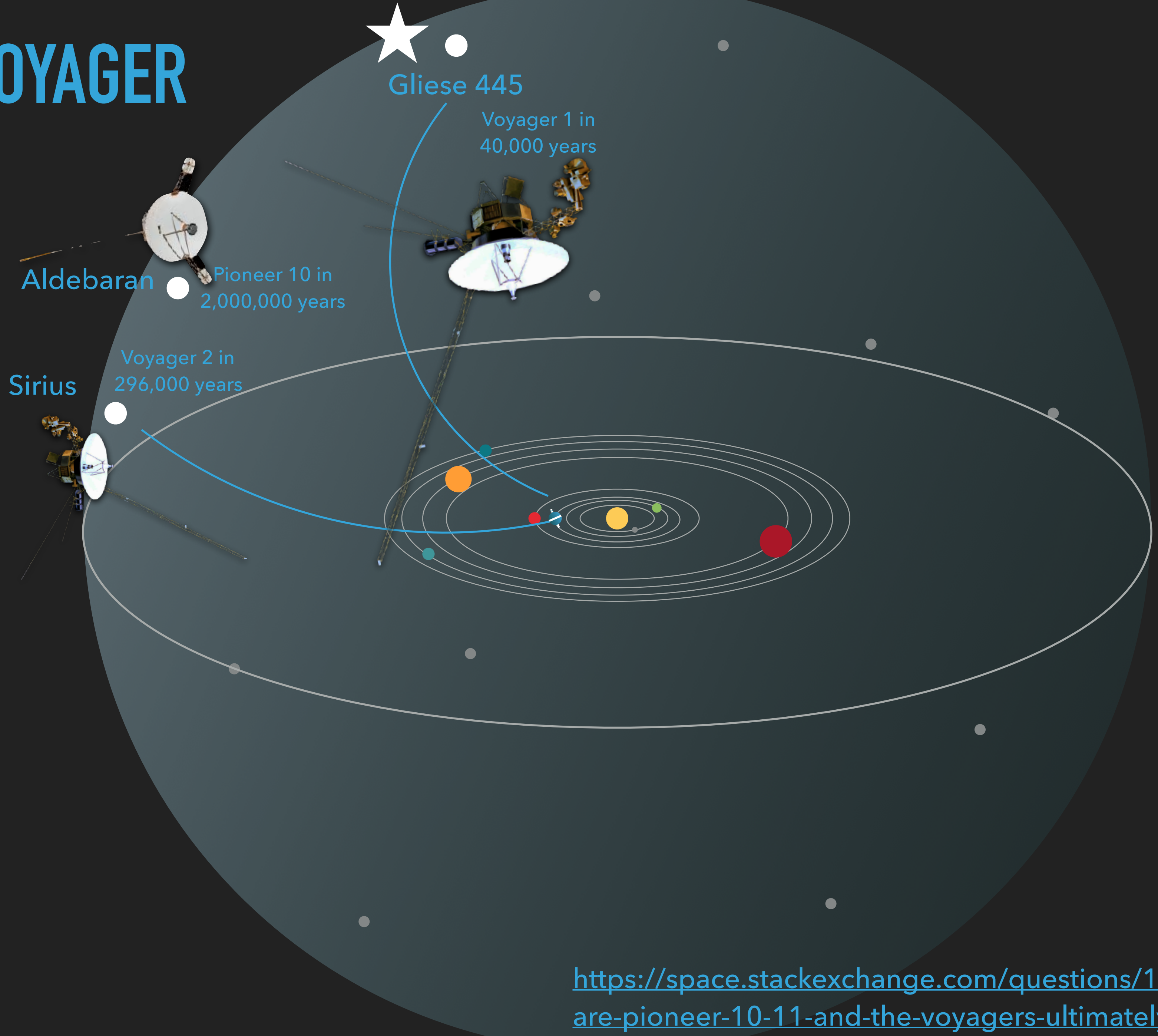
2019 Dec 10 00 : 19 : 42

Montclair, Essex County, USA

Star Atlas © 20... Neave Interactiv...

The image shows a screenshot of the Star Atlas web application. The browser's address bar shows 'staratlas.com'. The main view is a star chart with constellation lines and labels. Three blue arrows point to specific stars: Aldebaran in Taurus, Sirius in Canis Major, and a date/time control at the bottom left. A blue circle highlights the compass icon at the bottom center. The interface includes a top navigation bar with browser tabs, a right-side zoom and help panel, and a bottom control panel with playback and location controls.

VOYAGER



<https://space.stackexchange.com/questions/1621/where-are-pioneer-10-11-and-the-voyagers-ultimately-headed>

EXISTING IN TIME







dedicated to
Keith Cary and Robert Roux

Music with Timing Devices*

for any number of players**

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

(quasi-Modal) *breath timing devices* *poco* *gradual dynamic changes. Utilize indicated spectrum* *sub. f* *Tempo changes at arrows - Tempo constant within arrows* *abrupt dynamic changes. Utilize indicated spectrum* *dim. with last grains of sand* *abrupt stop with sand* *Go out with a abrupt stop*

*Timing devices = 3 min. hourglass-type egg timers (out of 14 timing devices tested, 200 percent were inaccurate. Considered desirable.)
observed.

Reed Maxson

Davis
April
1974

** If more than one player participates, each player may play a different line, or some combination of this arrangement may be realized. With over five players, some or all lines will be necessarily doubled, tripled, etc. Any number of timing devices, up to not more than one device per player, may be used together or in series at any five to twenty-five second intervals. Upon reaching the second inversion point, players may jump to corresponding point in another line. Read left to right.

Krzysztof Penderecki: *Threnody for the Victims of Hiroshima* (1960)

16

12Vn 1-12

12Vn 13-24

10VI 1-10

10Vc 1-10

8Cb 1-4

18'' 20''

*) flageolet tones



Flute
3
4

4 cor. Pav au l'air

Violin I (V I)
Violin II (V II)
Viola (Vc)
Cello (Cb)

etc

etc

Violin I (V I)
Violin II (V II)
Viola (Vc)
Cello (Cb)

defile de sur. sur.
Ниссанте Ниссанте

etc

etc

etc

Rite of Spring Score, Igor Stravinsky

Ice Spirits

4/8

35 C

Sop
Sop
Sop
Sop

ice conversations
ice conversations (2nd x)
ice conversations

2nd time
2nd ending

Kb

45

Sop
Sop
Sop
Sop

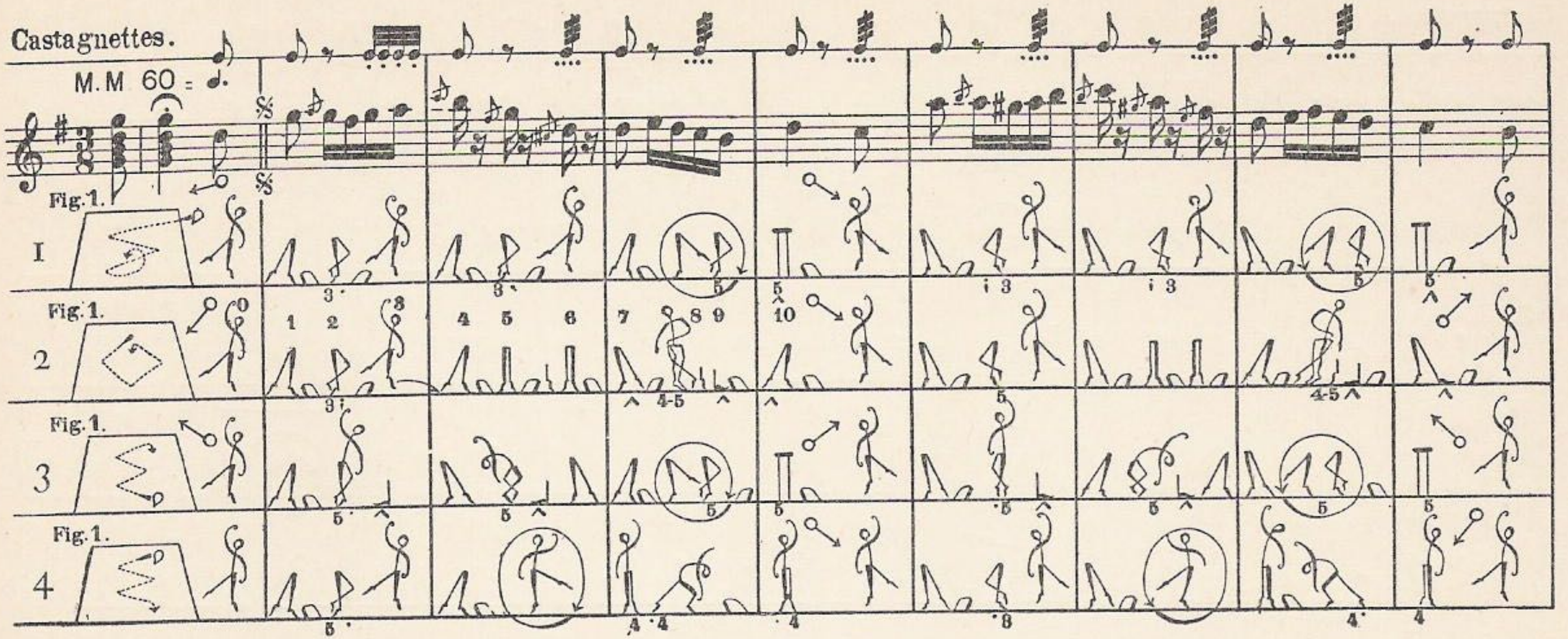
Kb

2nd ending
2nd time

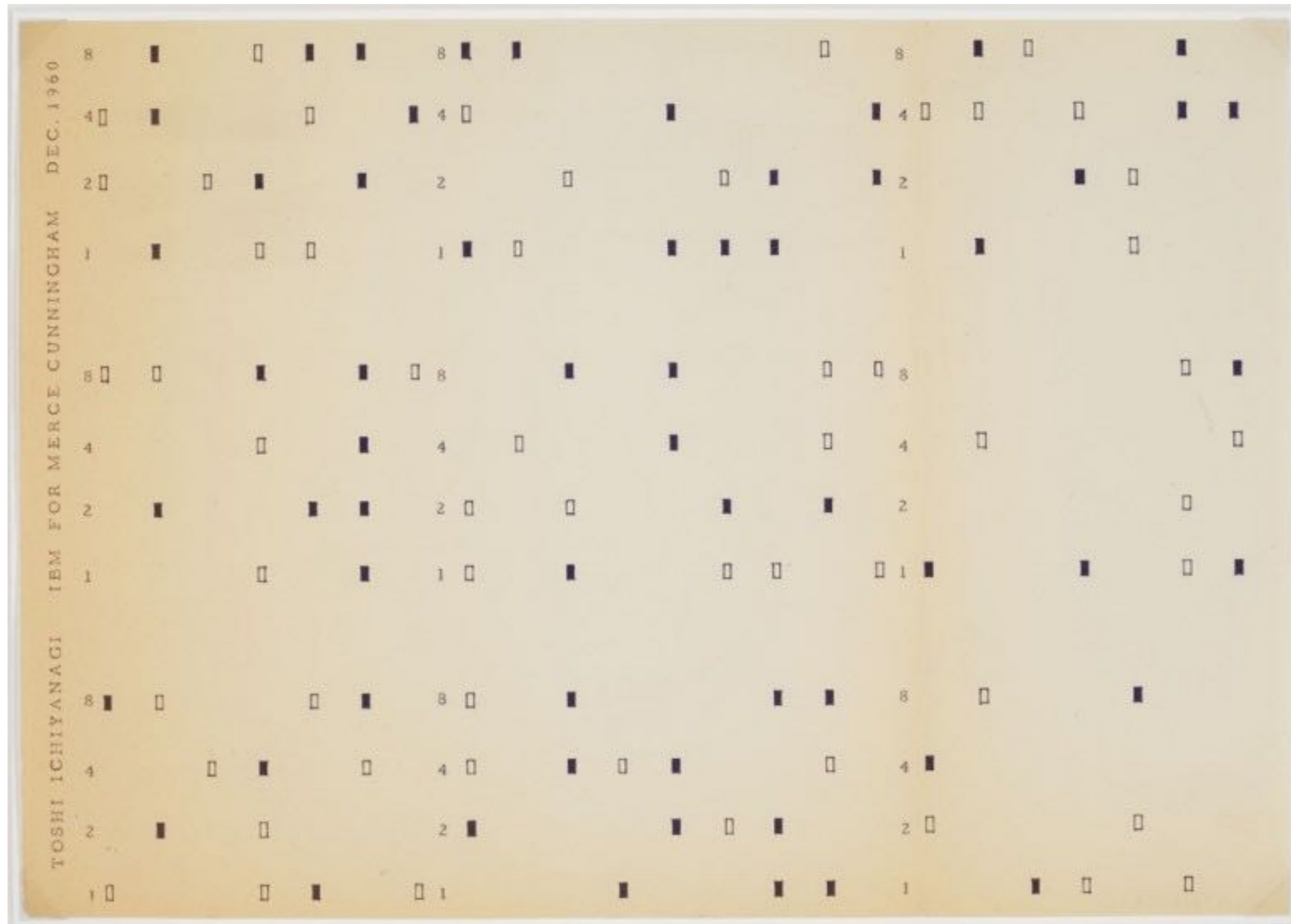
growl

Castagnettes.

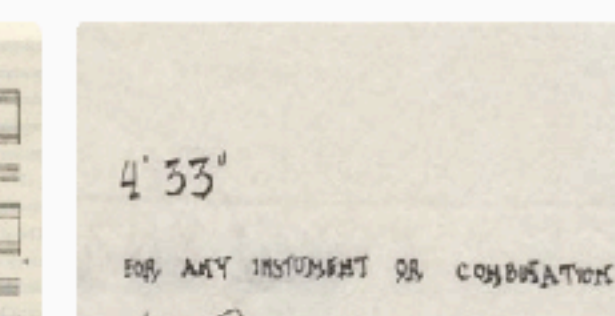
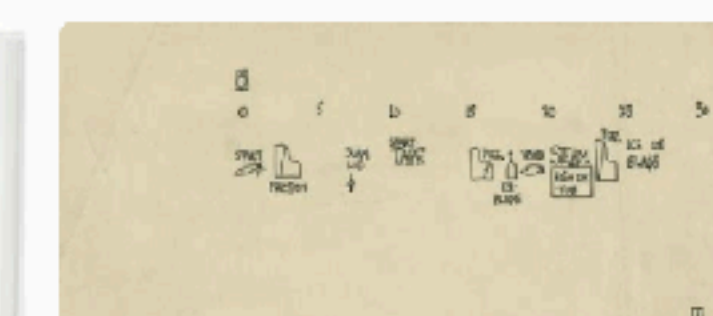
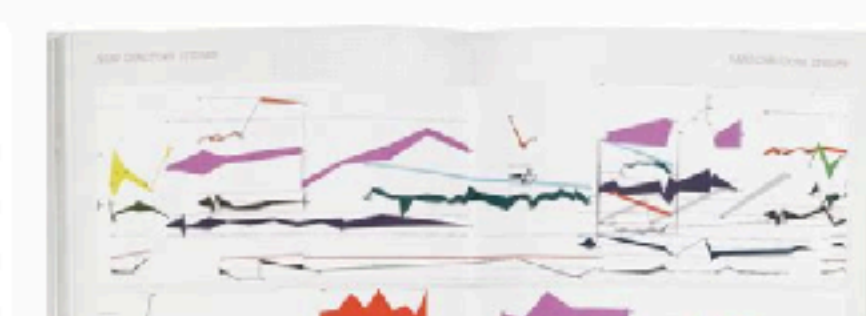
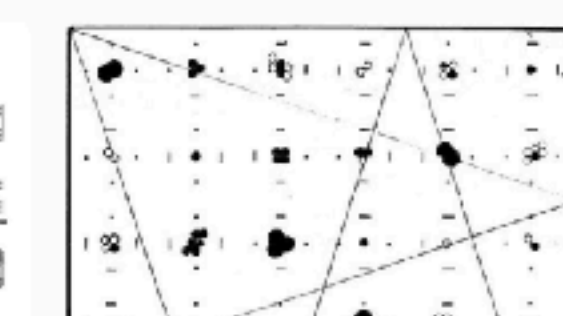
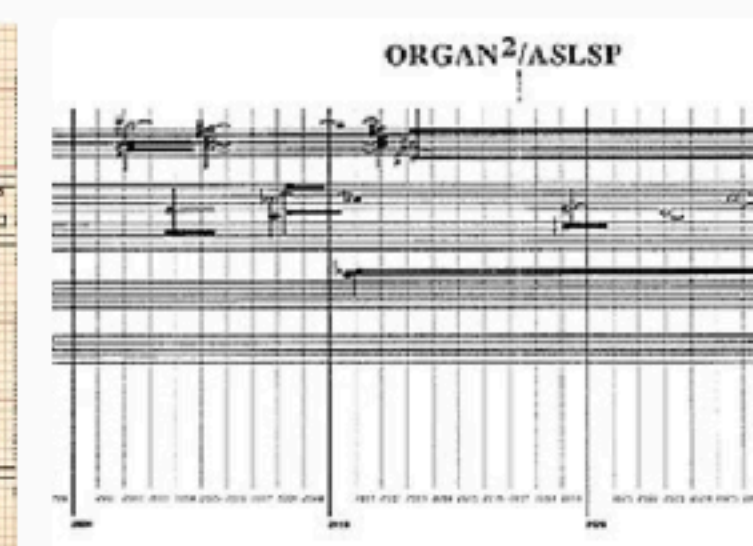
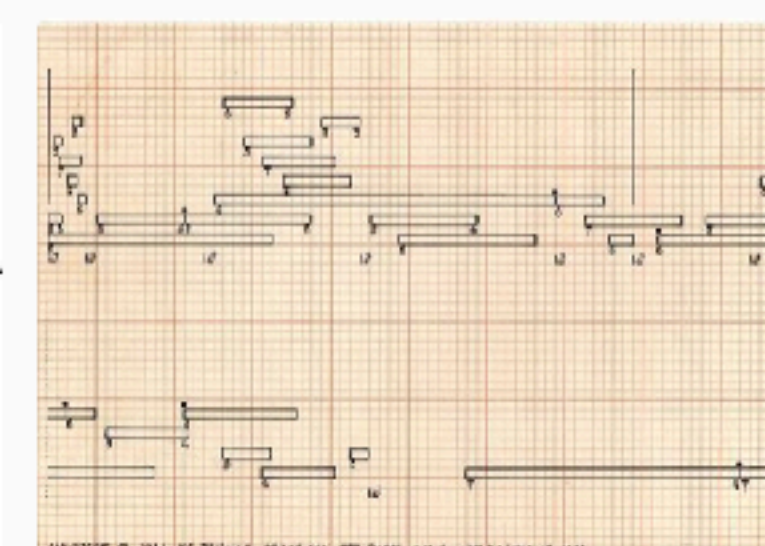
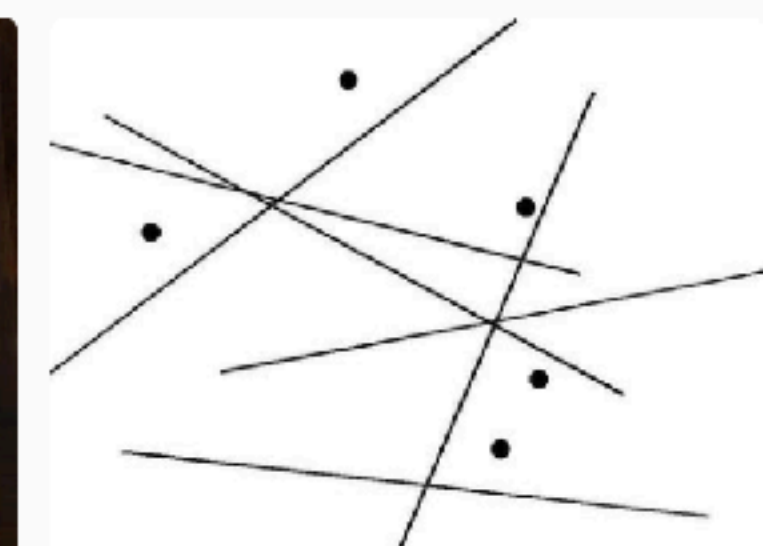
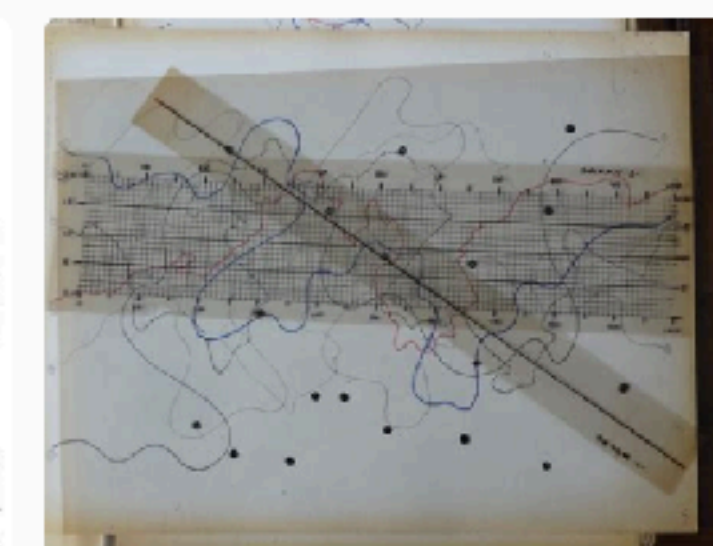
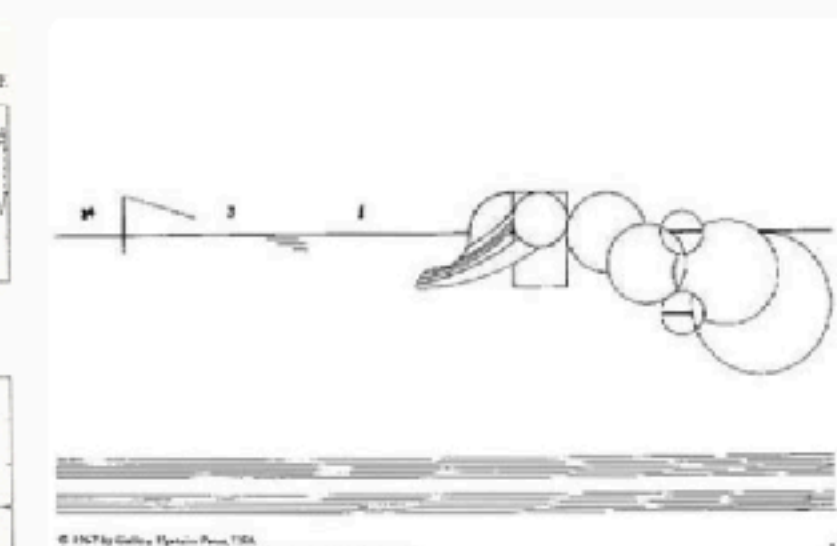
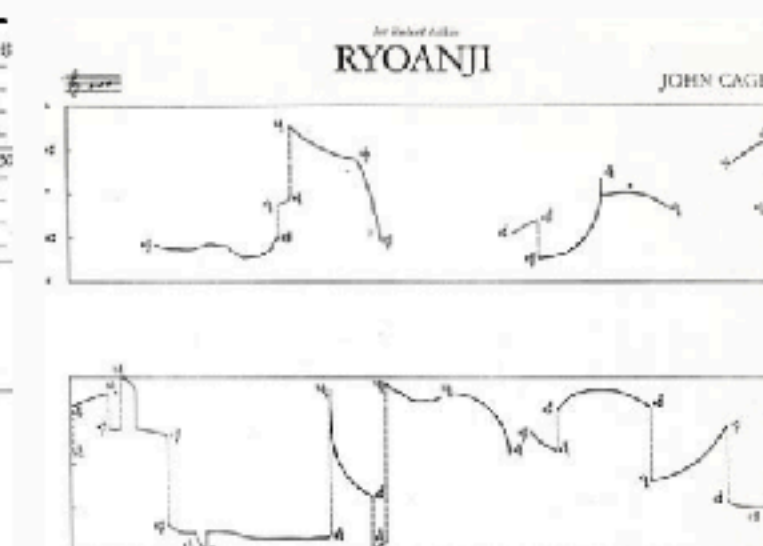
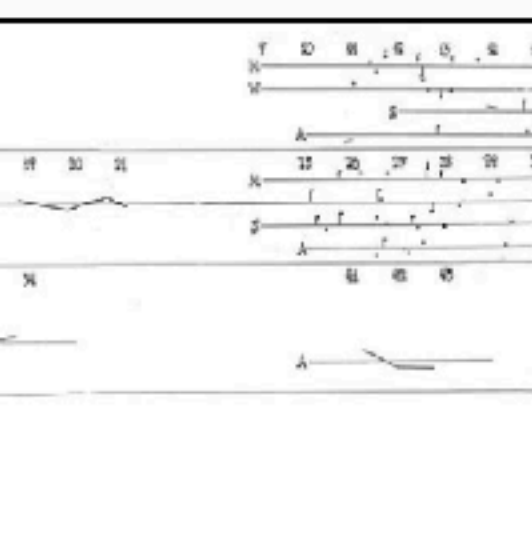
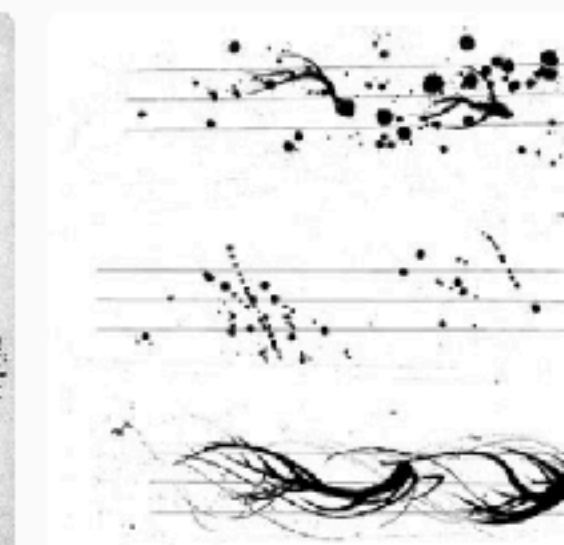
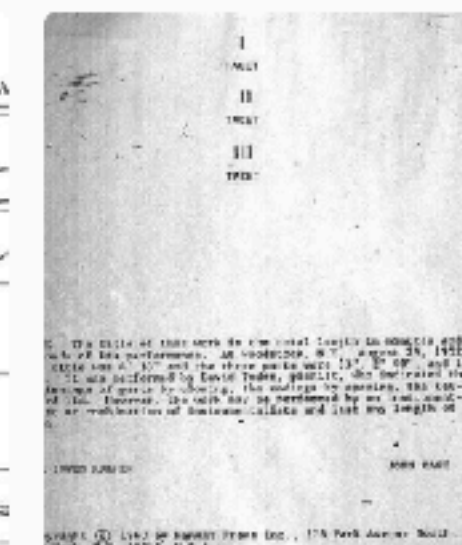
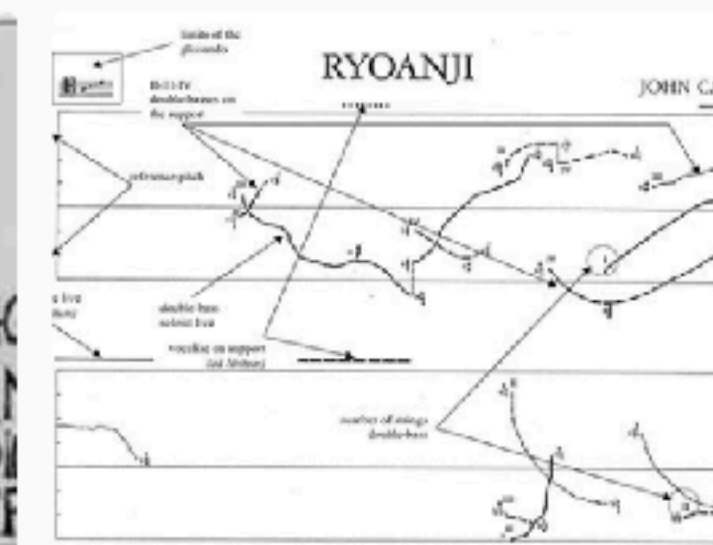
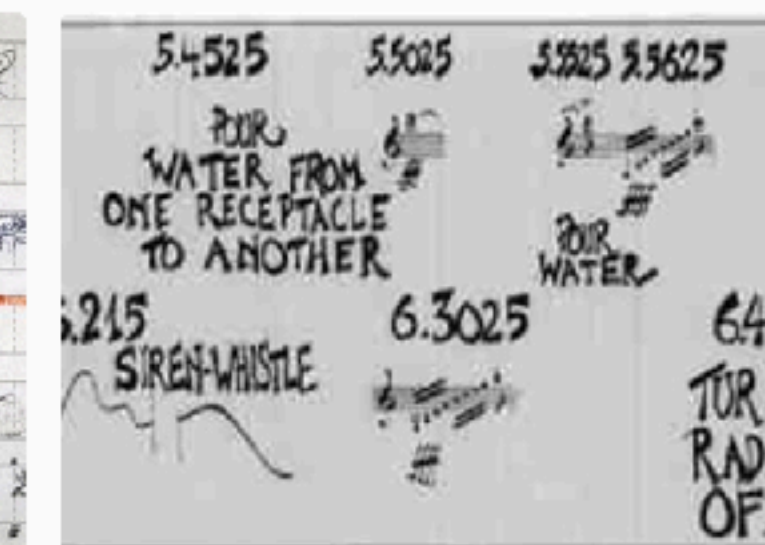
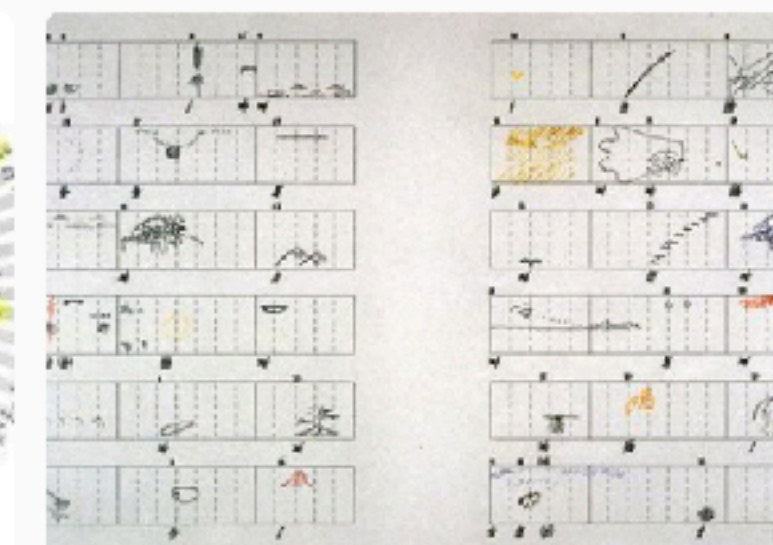
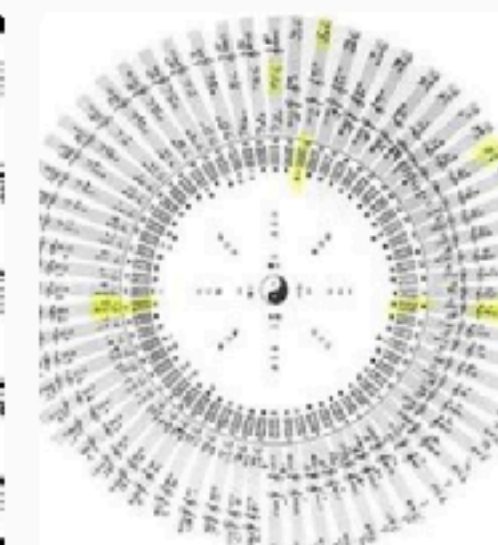
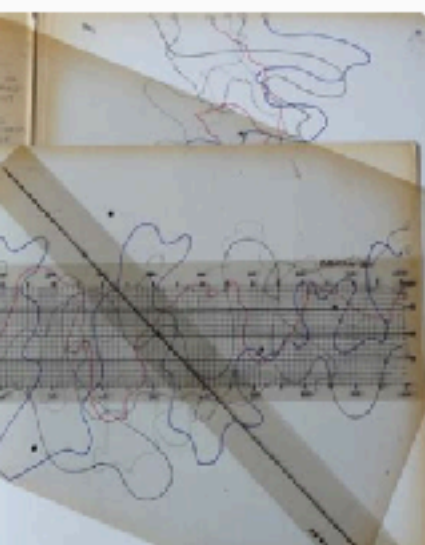
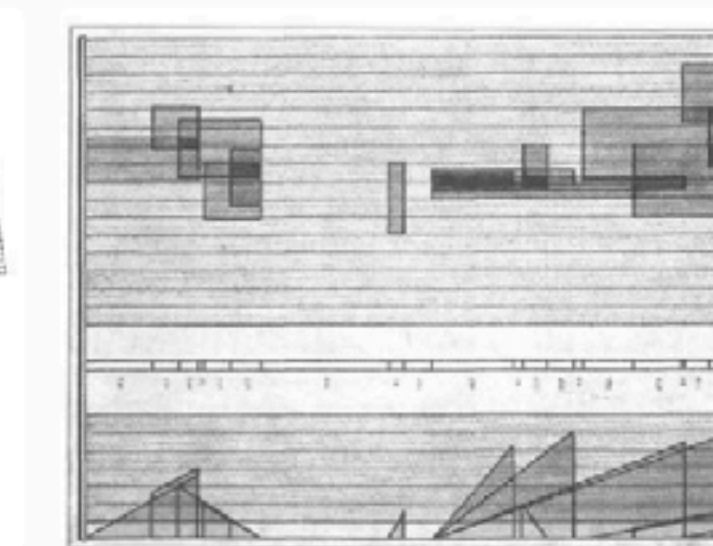
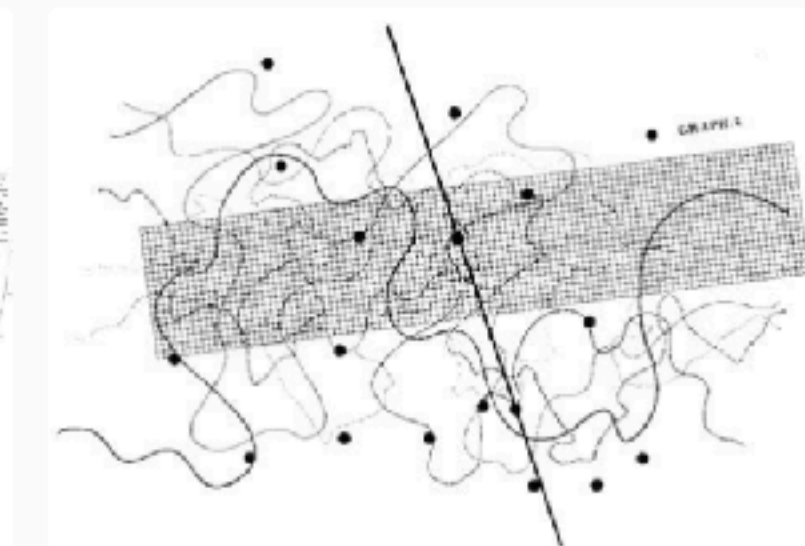
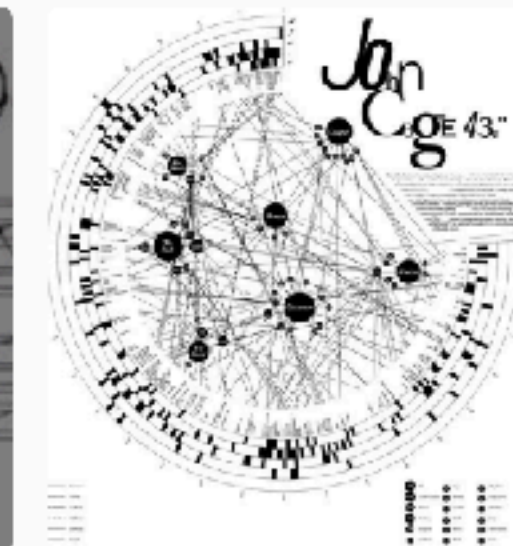
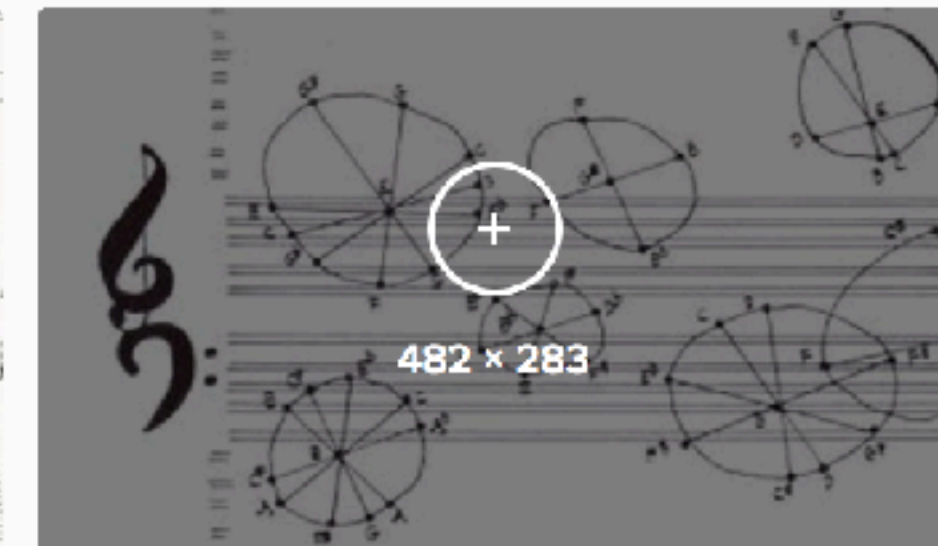
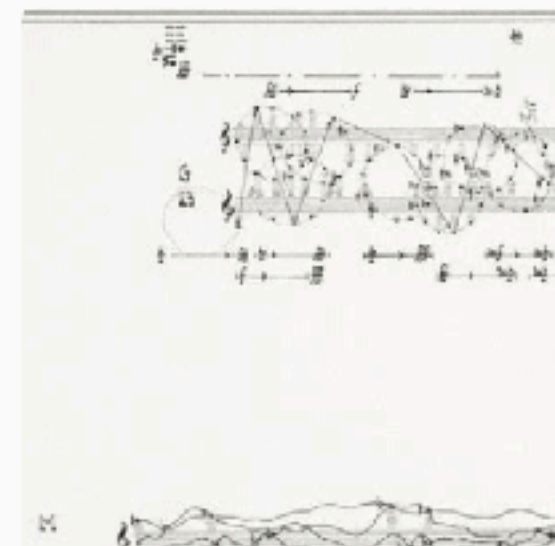
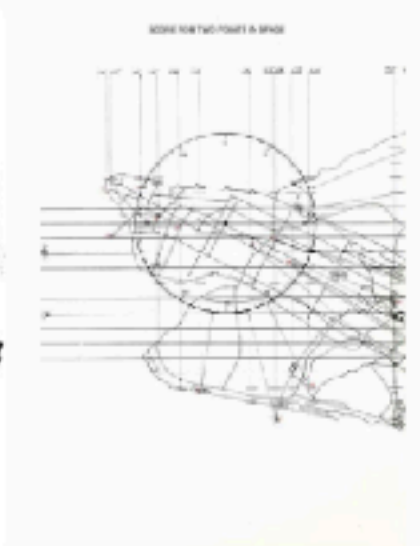
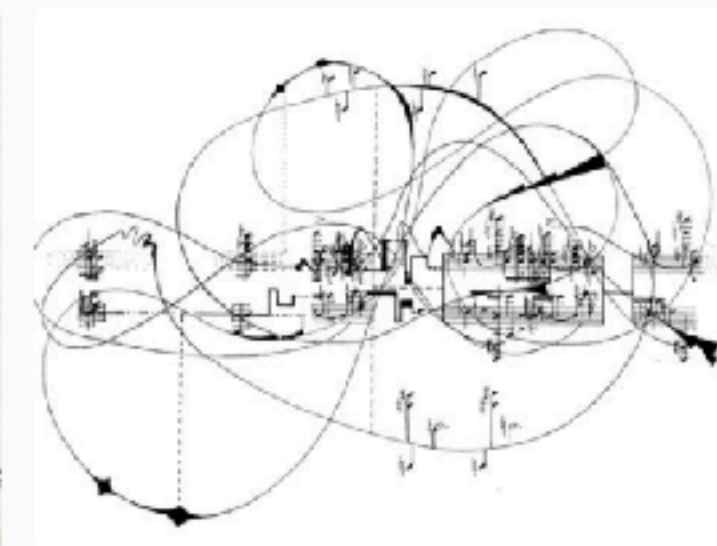
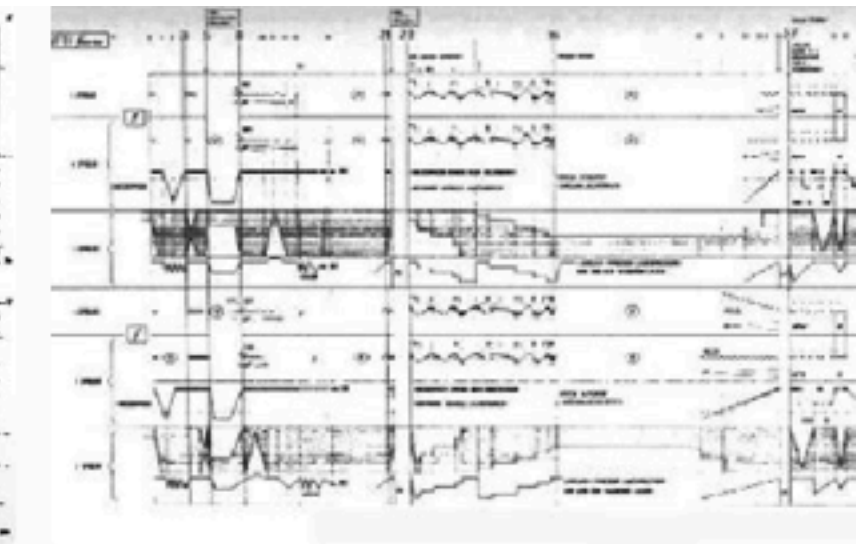
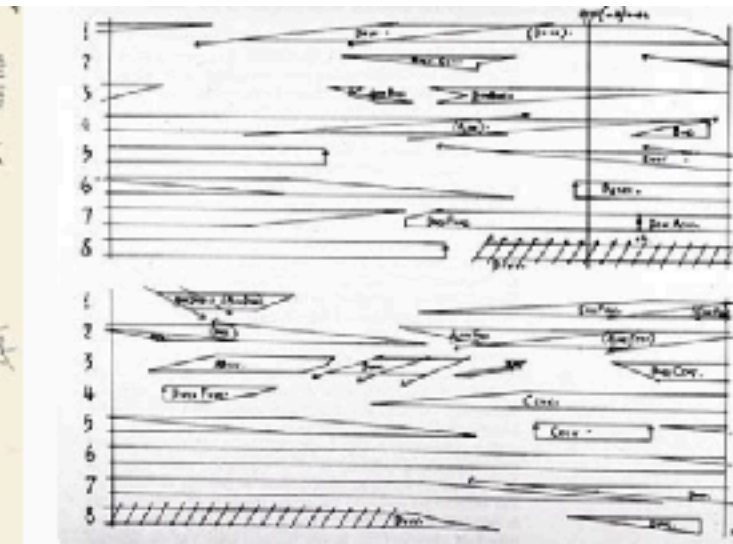
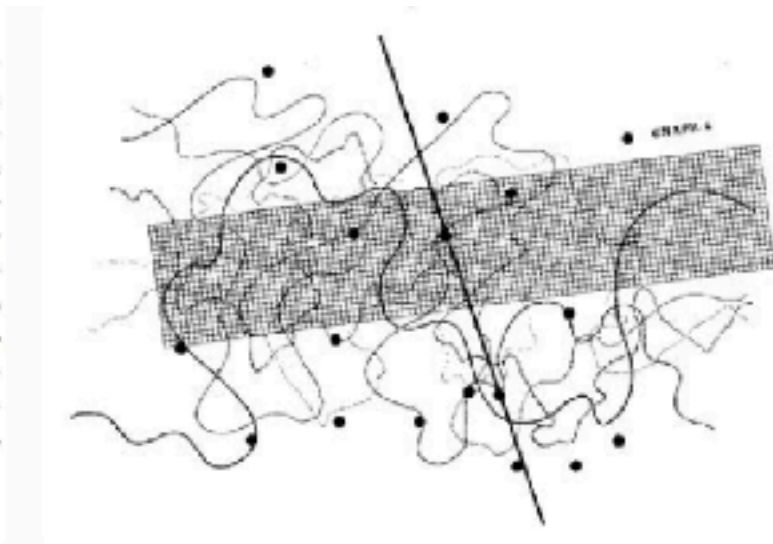
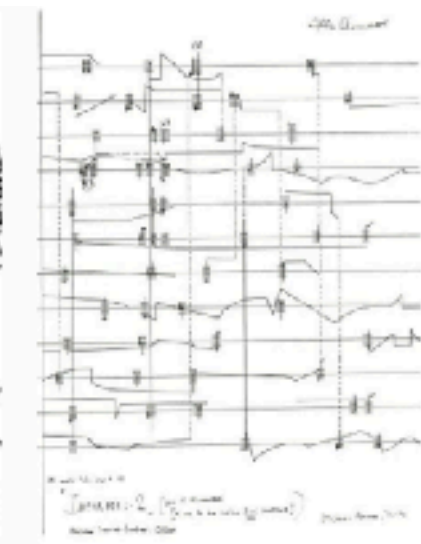
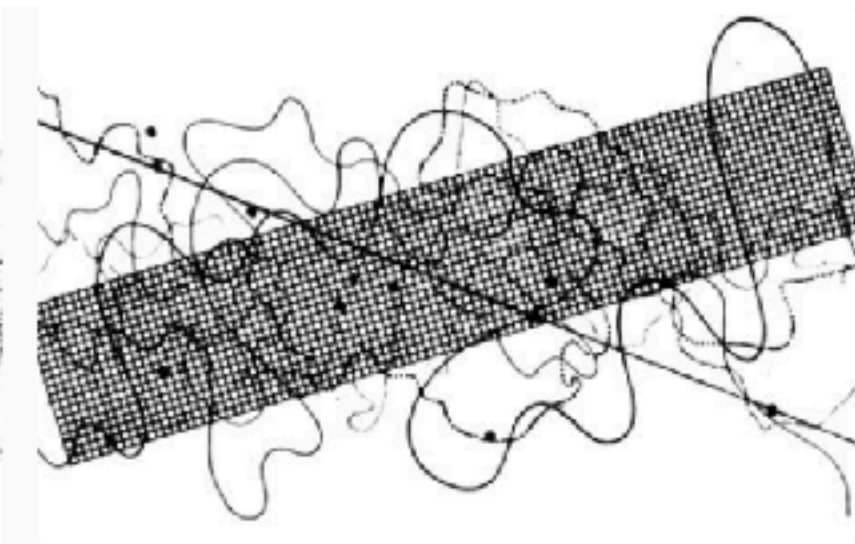
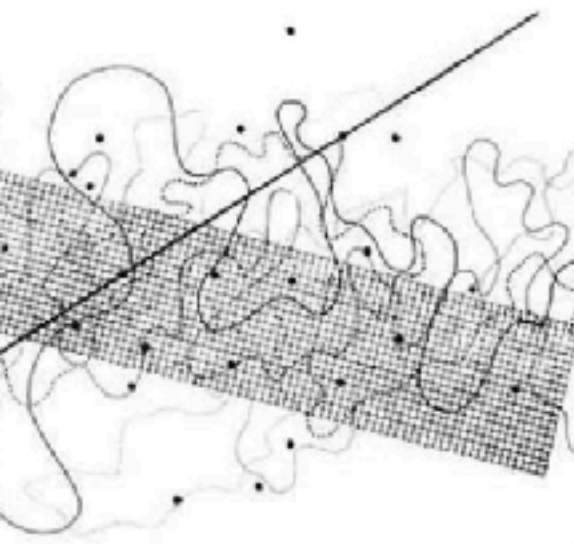
M.M. 60 = 

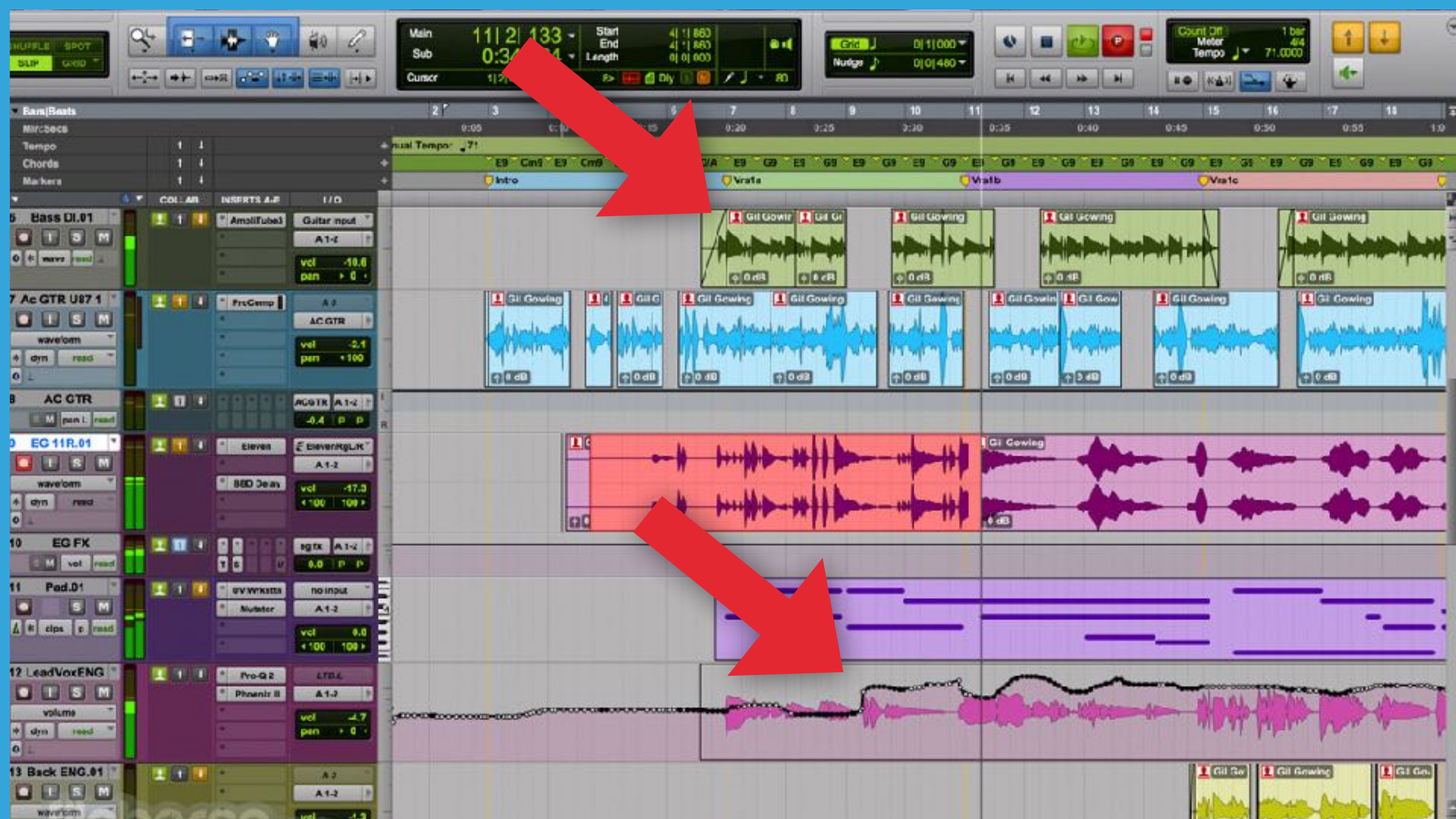
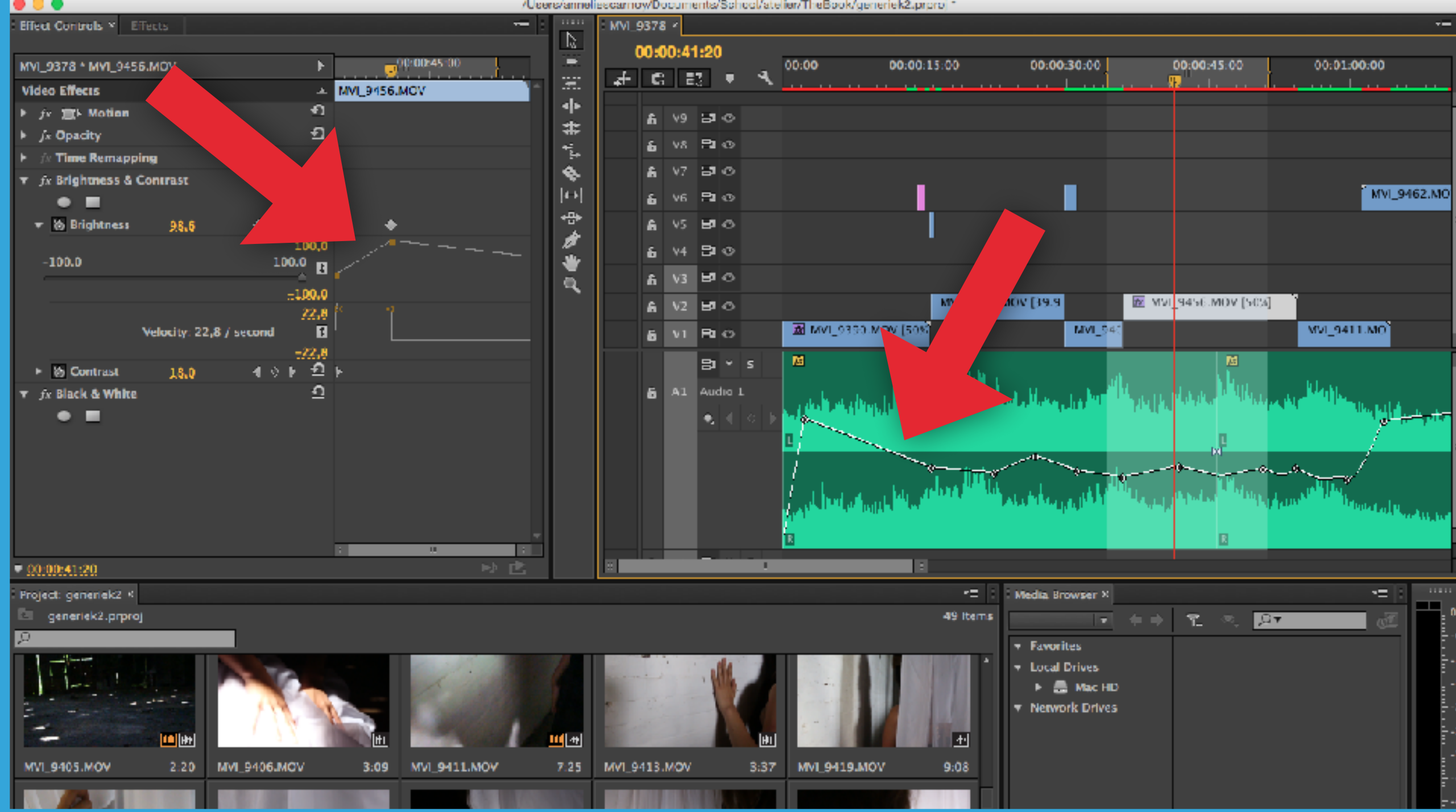
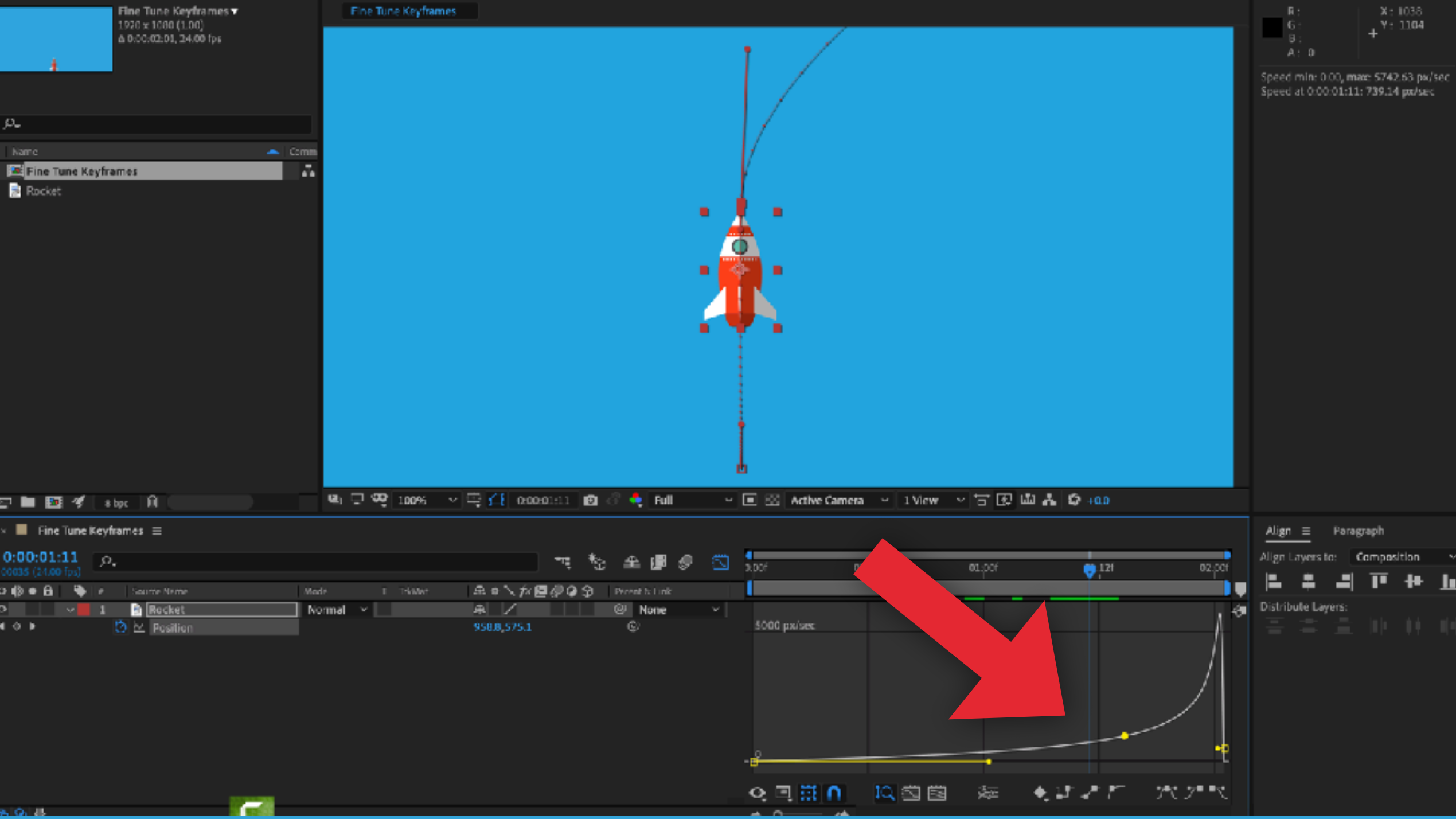


The image displays a musical score for 'Castagnettes' in 3/4 time, marked 'M.M. 60'. The score is organized into four horizontal rows, each labeled 'Fig. 1.' and numbered 1 through 4. The top row contains the musical notation, including a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. Below the musical notation are four rows of rhythmic notation, each corresponding to a figure. Each row of rhythmic notation includes a diagram of a castagnette (a trapezoidal shape) with arrows indicating the direction of movement, and a series of rhythmic symbols (vertical lines and curves) representing the sound of the castagnettes. The rhythmic notation is further annotated with numbers (1-10) and symbols (circles, triangles, arrows) to indicate specific techniques or accents. The first row of rhythmic notation is labeled 'I' and the second row is labeled '2'. The third and fourth rows are labeled '3' and '4' respectively. The rhythmic notation is organized into measures, with some measures containing circled symbols or other markings.



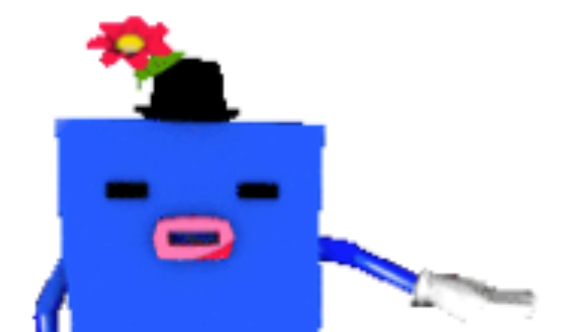
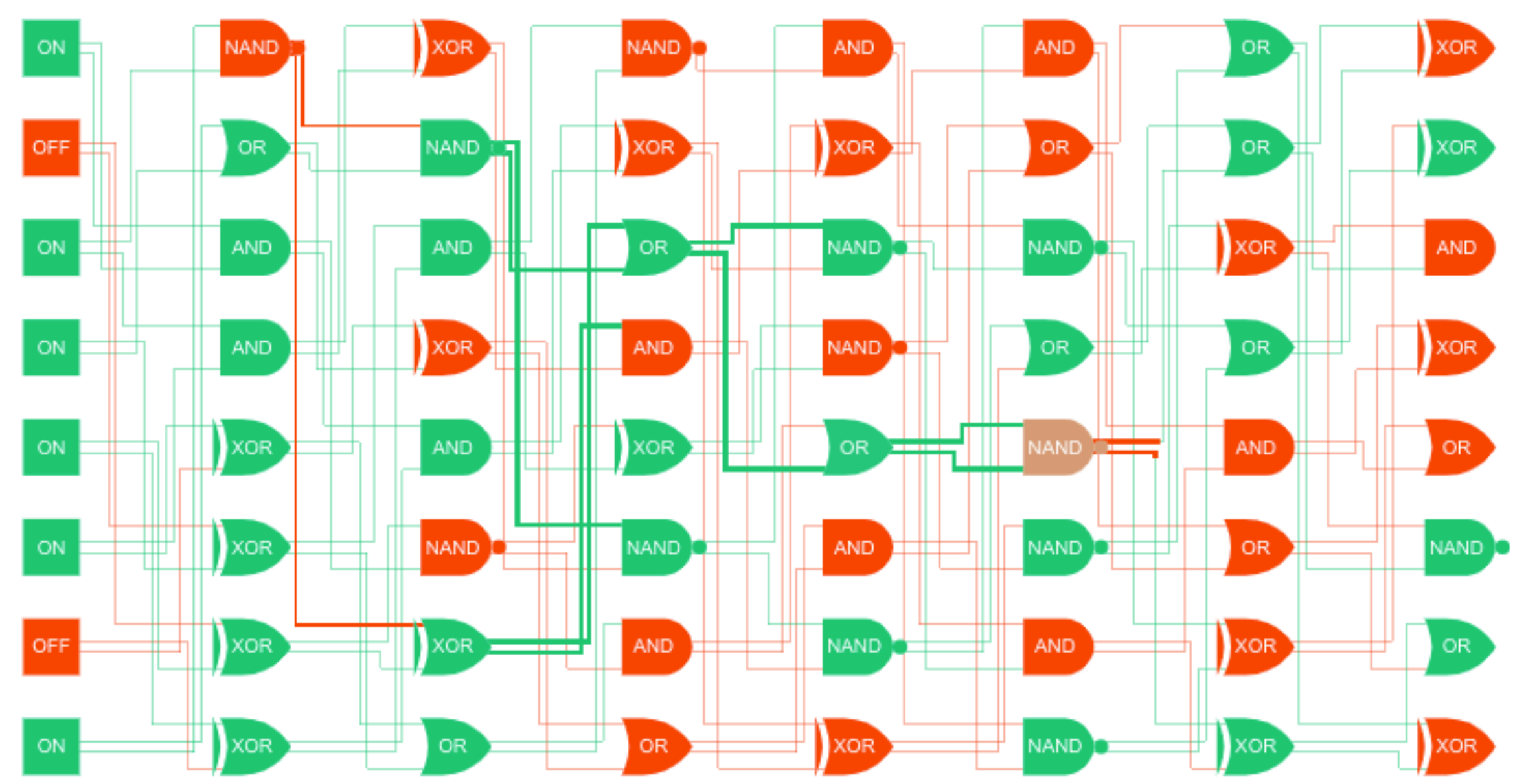
https://www.moma.org/explore/inside_out/2012/12/21/exhibiting-fluxus-keeping-score-in-tokyo-1955-1970-a-new-avant-garde/



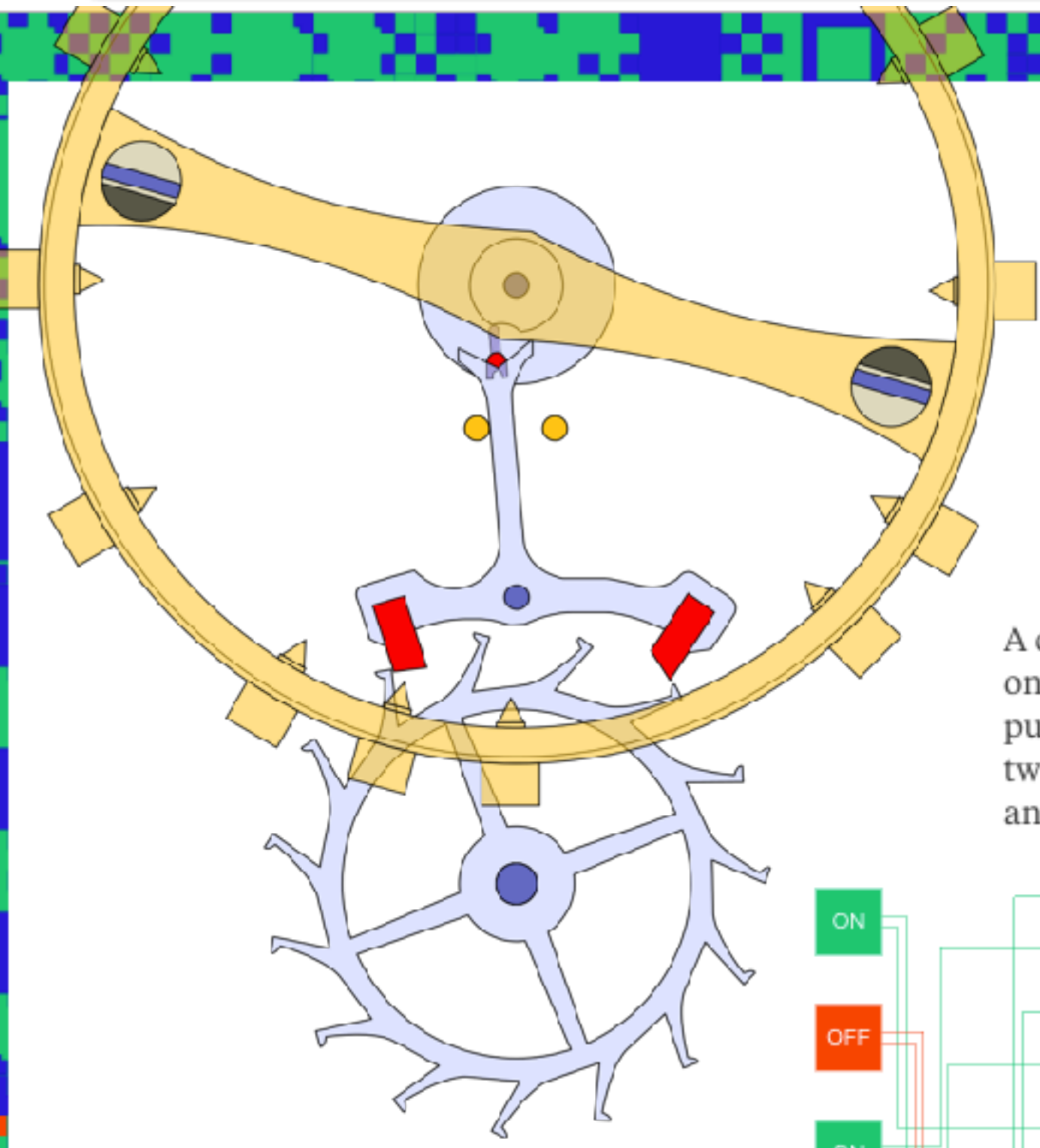


Let's Begin

A computer is a clock with benefits. They all work the same, doing second-grade math, one step at a time: Tick, take a number and put it in box one. Tick, take another number, put it in box two. Tick, *operate* (an operation might be addition or subtraction) on those two numbers and put the resulting number in box one. Tick, check if the result is zero, and if it is, go to some other box and follow a new set of instructions.



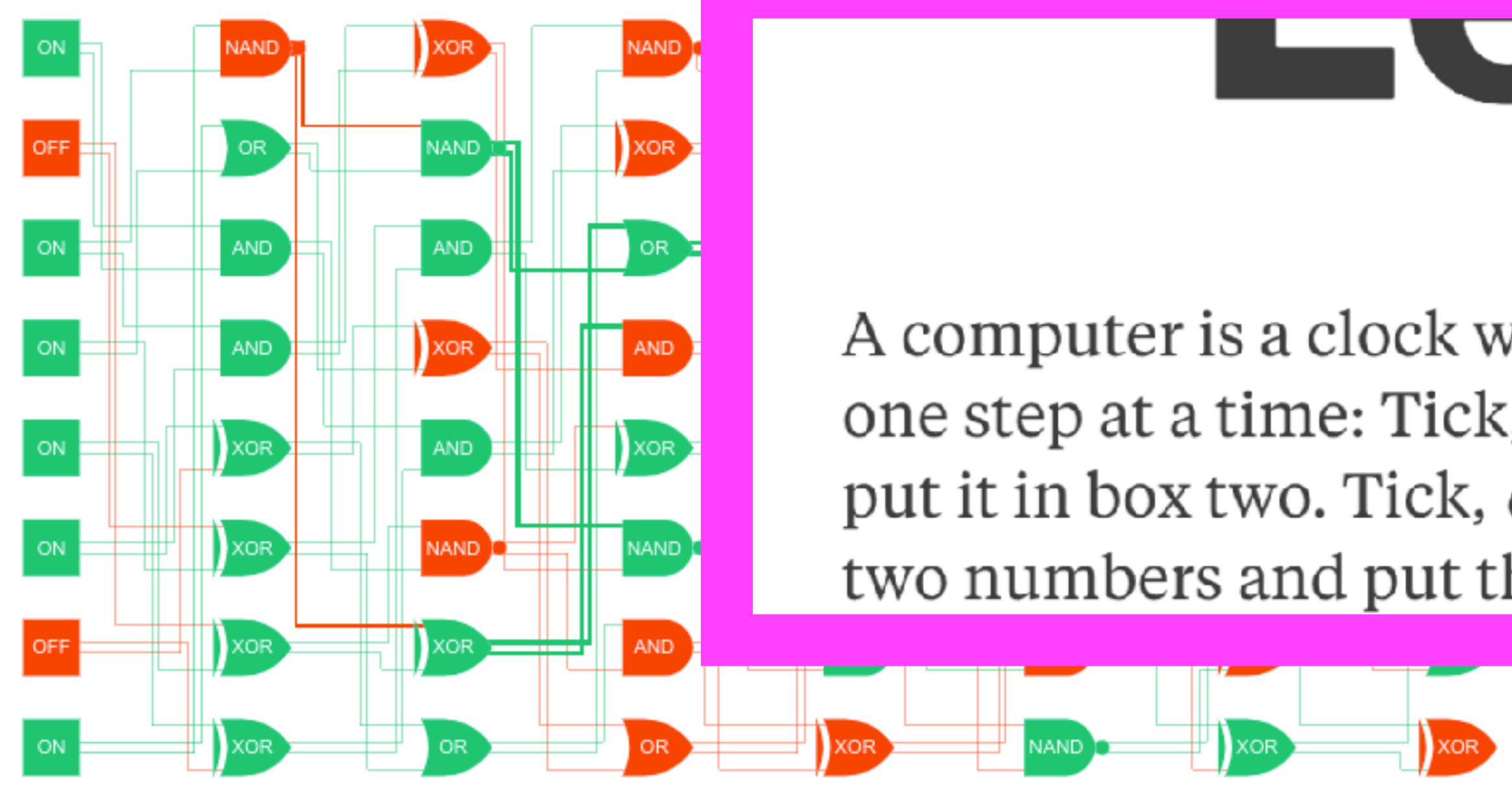
This is simulated circuitry that's computing as you watch. The switches on the left turn the current on and off at random, and the logic gates direct the flow of the current. Click the boxes to change the circuits. Enough of these can compute anything computable.



2

Let's Begin

A computer is a clock with benefits. They all work the same, doing second-grade math, one step at a time: Tick, take a number and put it in box one. Tick, take another number, put it in box two. Tick, *operate* (an operation might be addition or subtraction) on those two numbers and put the resulting number in box one. Tick, check if the result is zero, and if it is, go to some other box and follow a new set of instructions.



A computer is a clock with benefits. They all work the same, doing second-grade math, one step at a time: Tick, take a number and put it in box one. Tick, take another number, put it in box two. Tick, *operate* (an operation might be addition or subtraction) on those two numbers and put the resulting number in box one. Tick, check if the result is zero, and if it is, go to some other box and follow a new set of instructions.



This is simulated circuitry that's computing as you watch. The switches on the left turn the current on and off at random, and the logic gates direct the flow of the current. Click the boxes to change the circuits. Enough of these can compute anything computable.


```
sketch_sep29a | Arduino 1.8.13
sketch_sep29a
1 void setup() {
2   // put your setup code here, to run once:
3
4 }
5
6 void loop() {
7   // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
8
9 }
```

ARDUINO

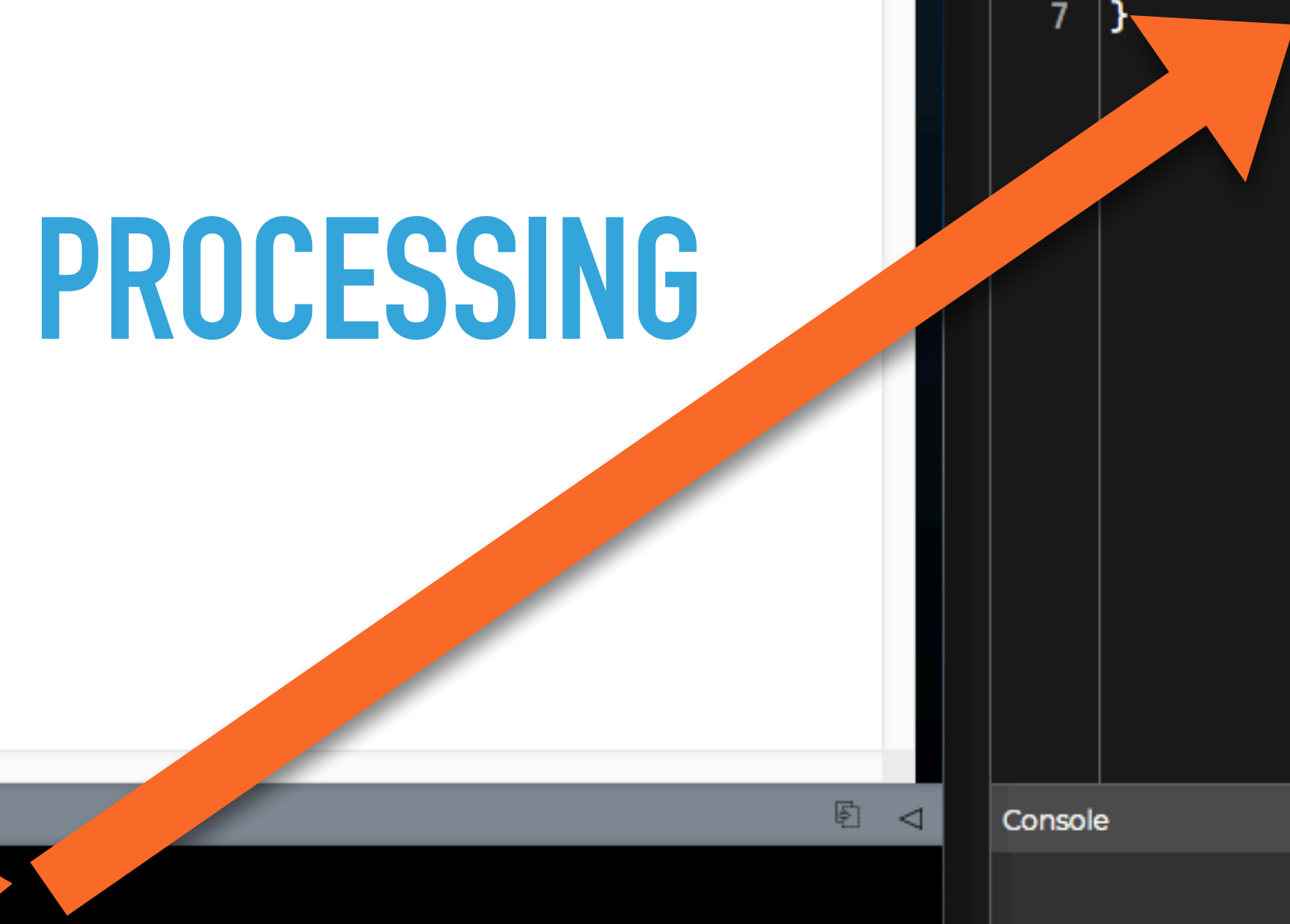
```
sketch_200929a | Processing 3.5.3
sketch_200929a
1 void setup() {
2
3 }
4
5 void draw() {
6
7 }
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
```

PROCESSING

```
p5.js Web Editor
editor.p5js.org
File Edit Sketch Help English Hello, jfeddersen!
p5* Auto-refresh Nettle cardboard
sketch.js Preview
1 function setup() {
2   createCanvas(400, 400);
3 }
4
5 function draw() {
6   background(220);
7 }
```

P5JS

TICK



EASING

Smoothly transition a variable from one value to another in a set time

SIMULATION

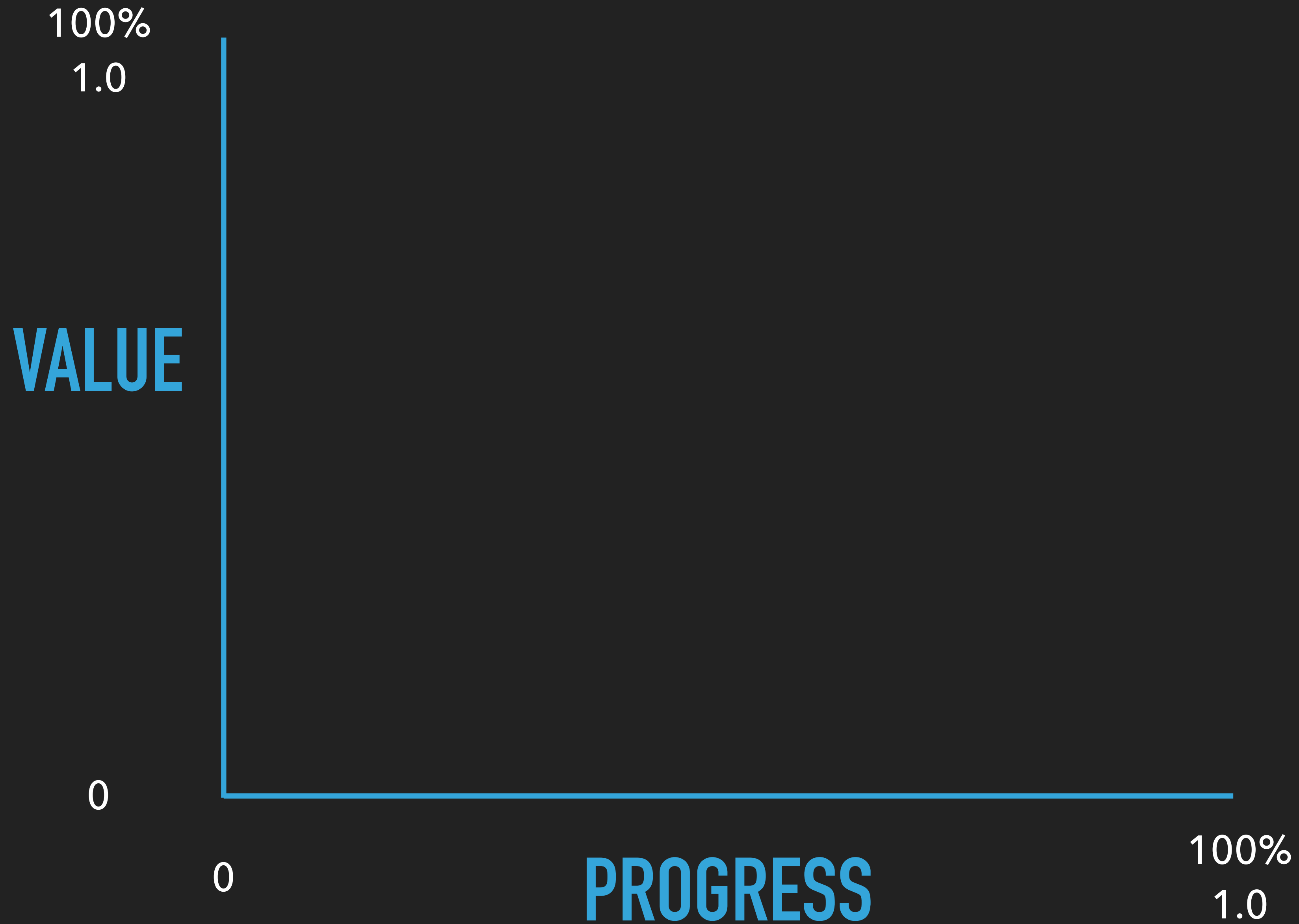
Use physics or other rules to determine next frame for one or more objects.

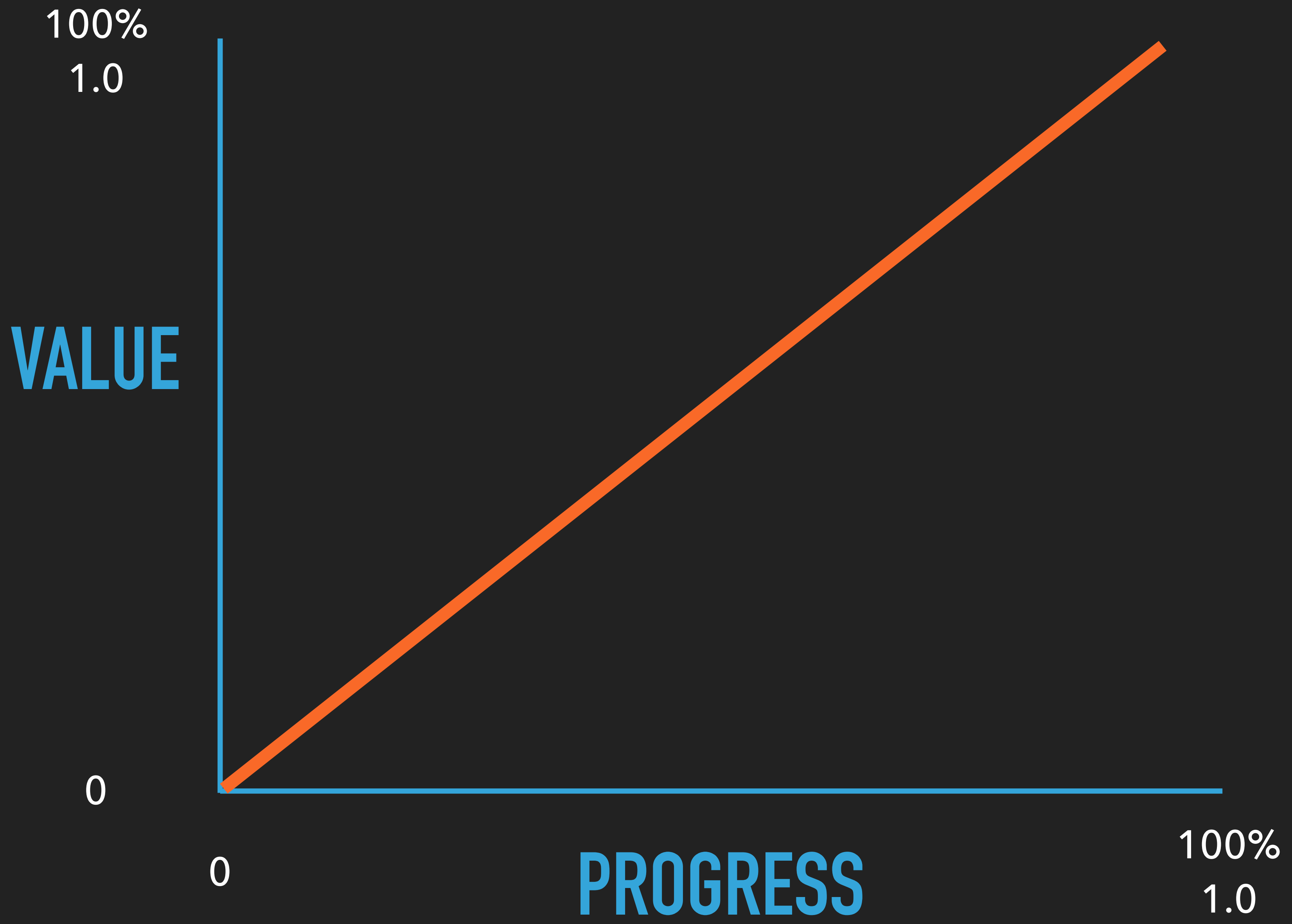
TIMELINES

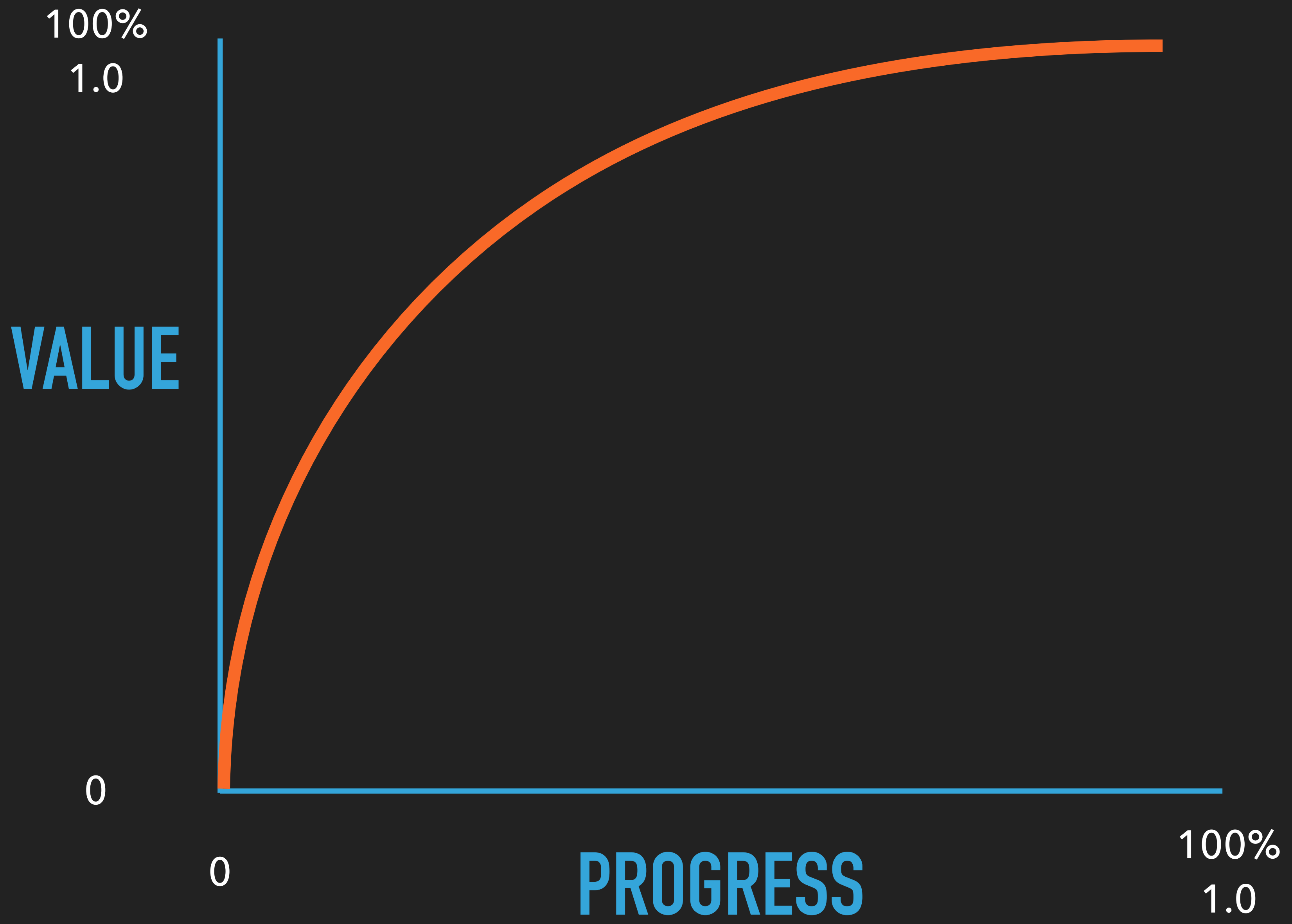
Schedule code for execution in the future

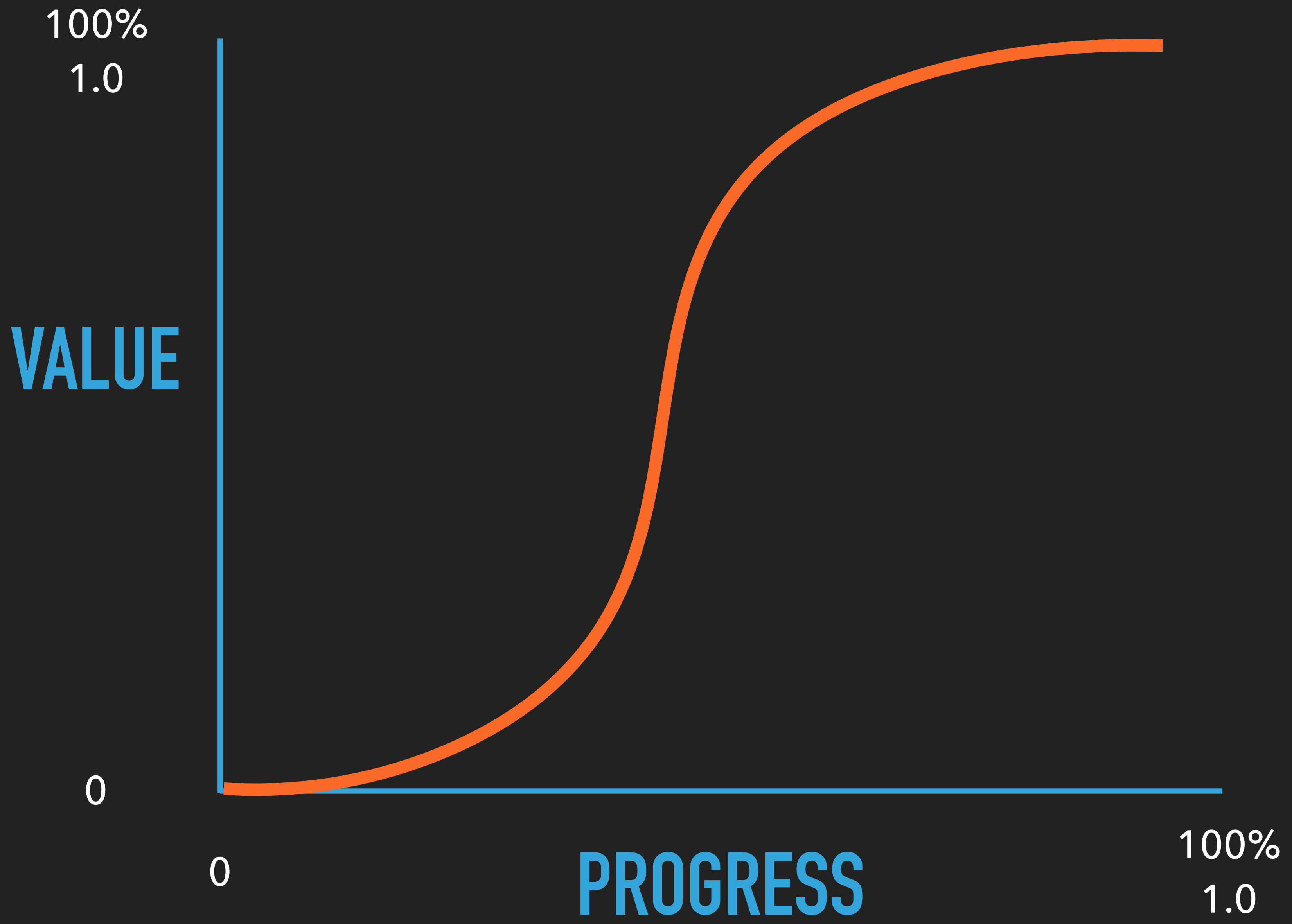
EASING

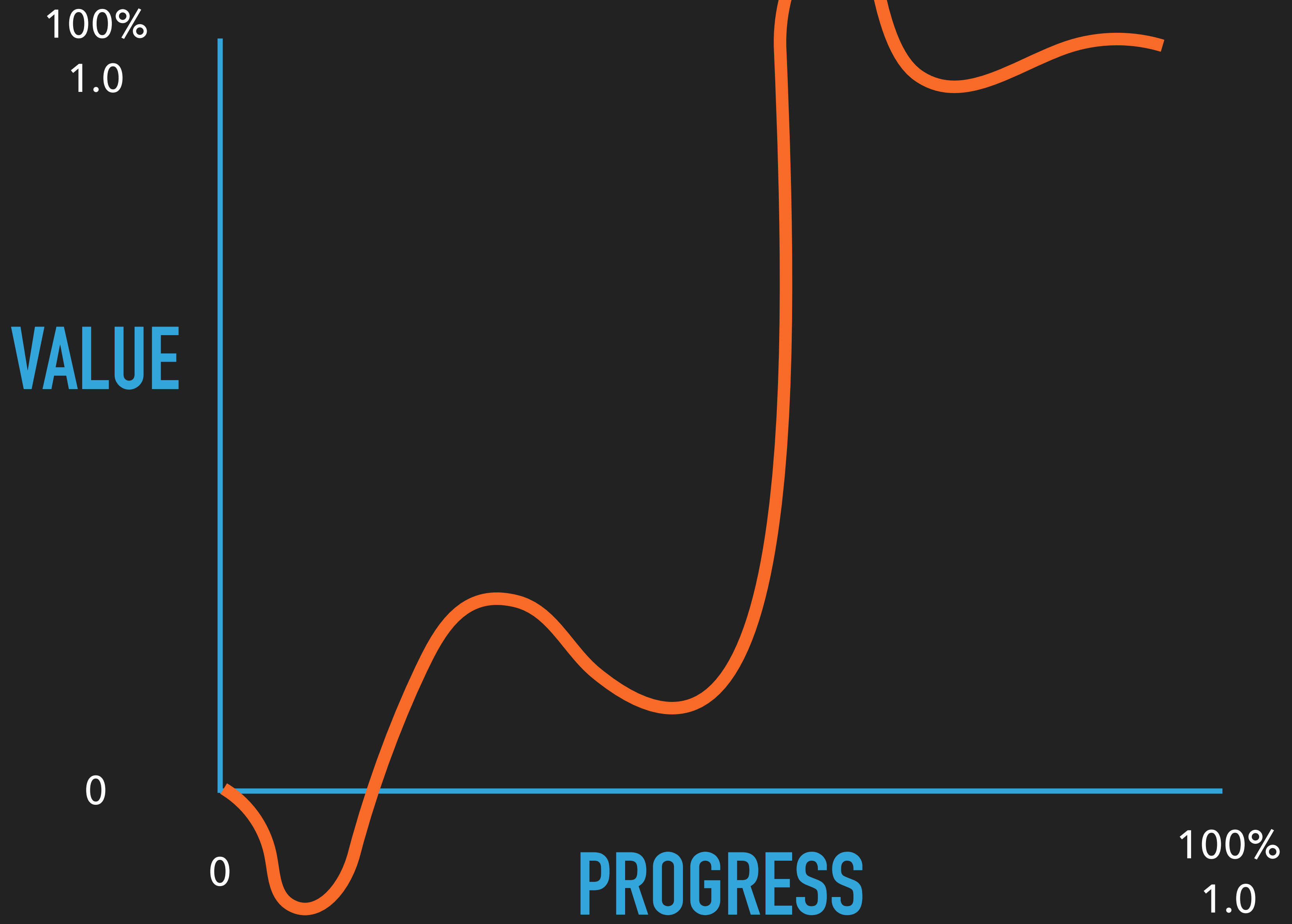
Smoothly transition a variable from one value to another in a set time











ROBERT PENNER


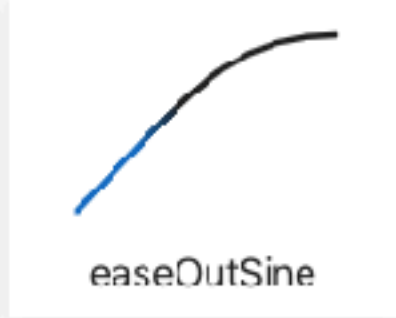

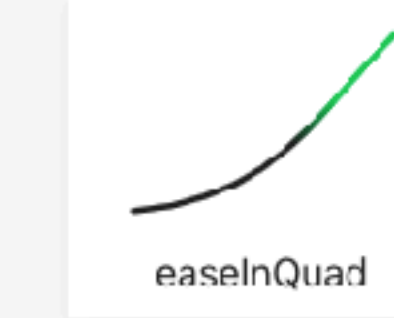
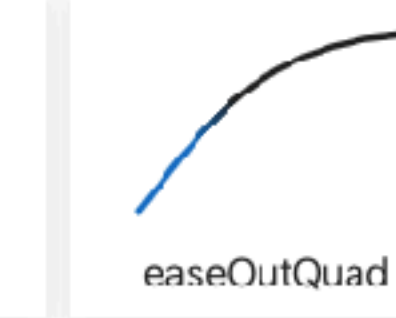
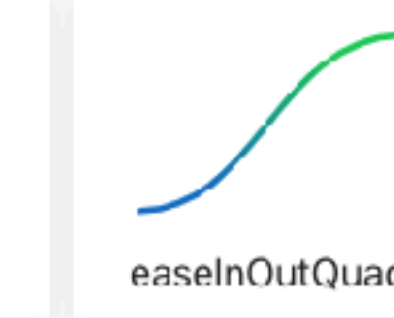
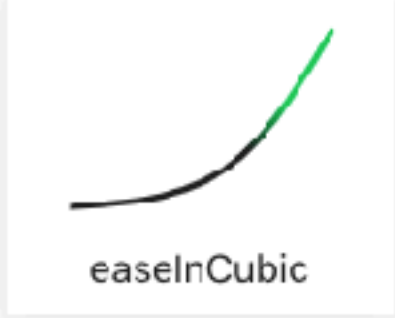


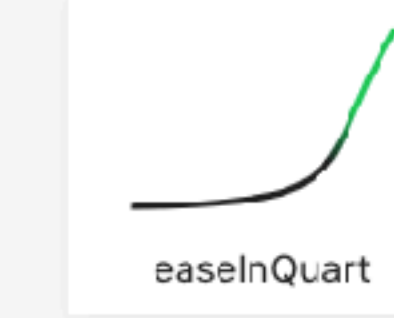
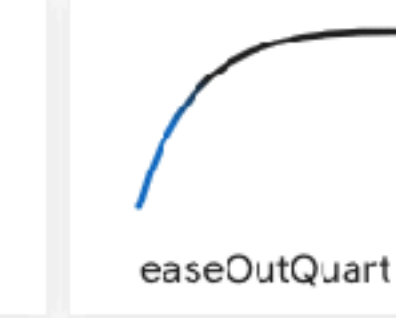
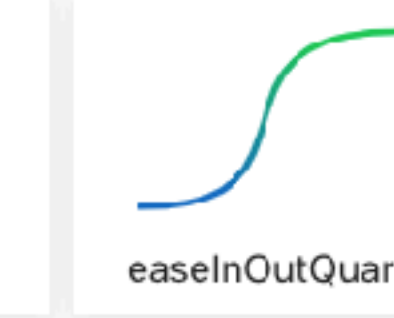



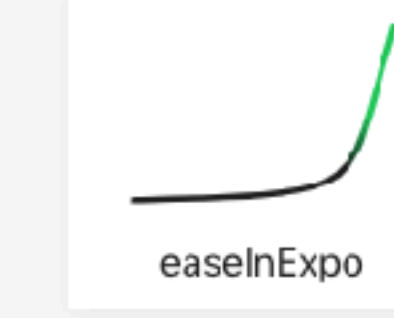
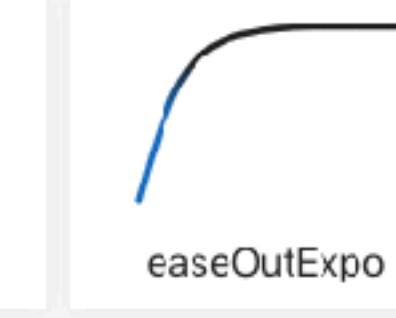
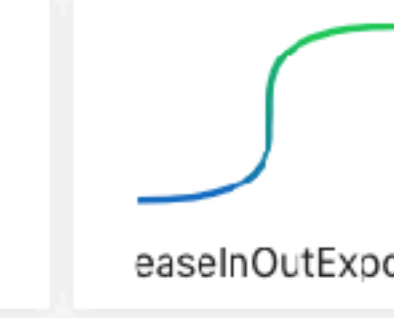








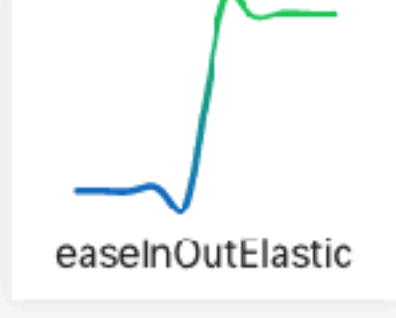


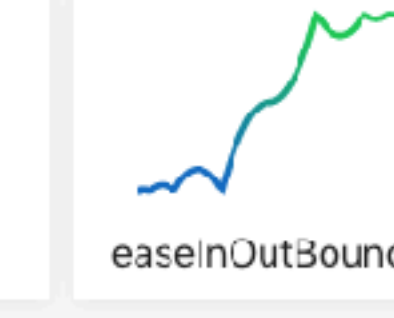
← → ↻ <https://easings.net/en> ★ ABP ...

Easing functions specify the rate of change of a parameter over time.

Objects in real life don't just start and stop instantly, and almost never move at a constant speed. When we open a drawer, we first move it quickly, and slow it down as it comes out. Drop something on the floor, and it will first accelerate downwards, and then bounce back up after hitting the floor.

This page helps you choose the right easing function.

[Open Source](#)
Help translate site to your language

 easeInSine	 easeOutSine	 easeInOutSine	 easeInQuad	 easeOutQuad	 easeInOutQuad
 easeInCubic	 easeOutCubic	 easeInOutCubic	 easeInQuart	 easeOutQuart	 easeInOutQuart
 easeInQuint	 easeOutQuint	 easeInOutQuint	 easeInExpo	 easeOutExpo	 easeInOutExpo
 easeInCirc	 easeOutCirc	 easeInOutCirc	 easeInBack	 easeOutBack	 easeInOutBack
 easeInElastic	 easeOutElastic	 easeInOutElastic	 easeInBounce	 easeOutBounce	 easeInOutBounce

Quadratic Easing

Flash's Timeline tweens use something called *quadratic easing*—which could actually be termed “normal” easing. The word *quadratic* refers to the fact that the equation for this motion is based on a squared variable, in this case, t^2 :

$$p(t) = t^2$$



NOTE: I always wondered why the term *quad-ratic* (the prefix means “four”) is used to describe equations with a degree of two (x^2). While writing this chapter, I finally looked it up in the dictionary (RTFD, you might say). I discovered that *quad* originally referred to the four sides of a square. Thus, a squared variable is *quadratic*.

I used the quadratic easing curve earlier in Figure 7-4. It's actually half a parabola. Here it is again, for reference purposes, in Figure 7-7.

Here's the quadratic ease-in ActionScript function:

```
Math.easeInQuad = function (t, b, c, d) {
    return c*(t/=d)*t + b;
};
```

Recall that t is time, b is beginning position, c is the total change in position, and d is the duration of the tween.

This equation is more complex than the linear tween, but it's the simplest of the equations that implement easing. Basically, I normalize t by dividing it by d . This forces t to fall between 0 and 1. I multiply t by itself to produce quadratic curvature in the values. Then I scale the value from a

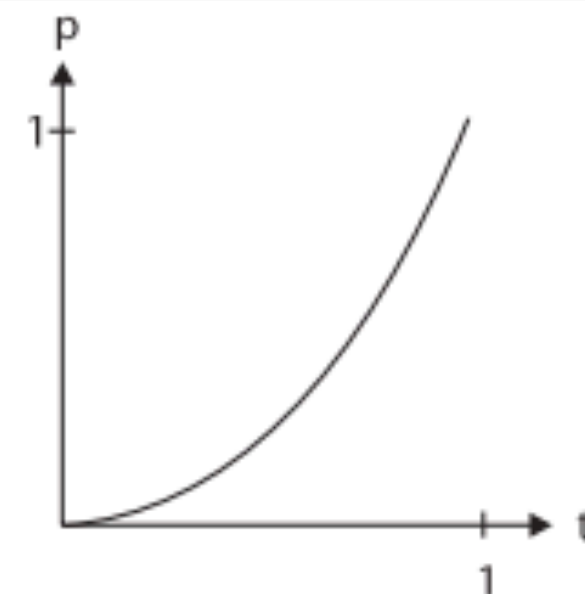
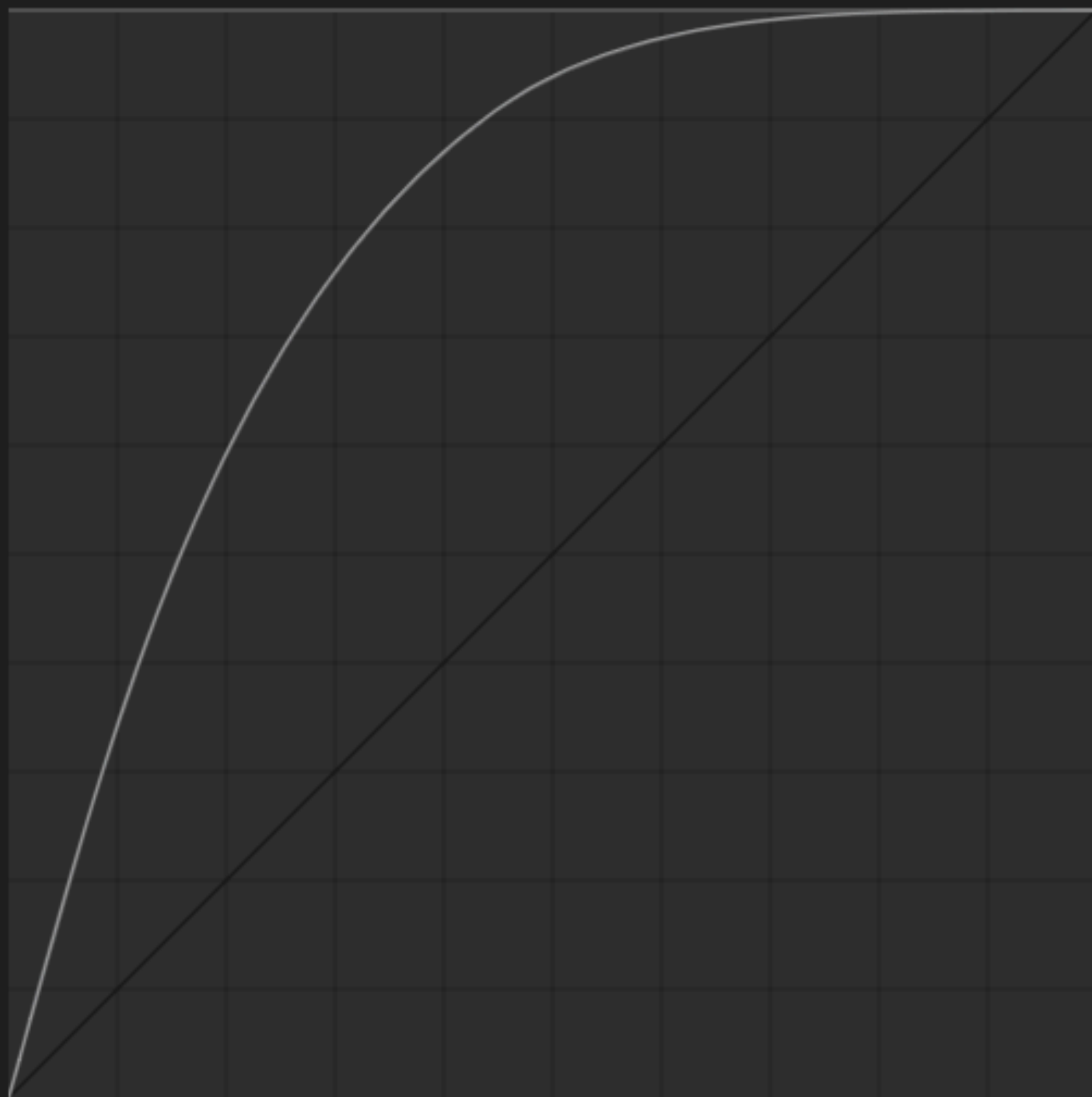


FIGURE 7-7

Graph of quadratic easing

GreenSock Ease Visualizer



progress

1.00

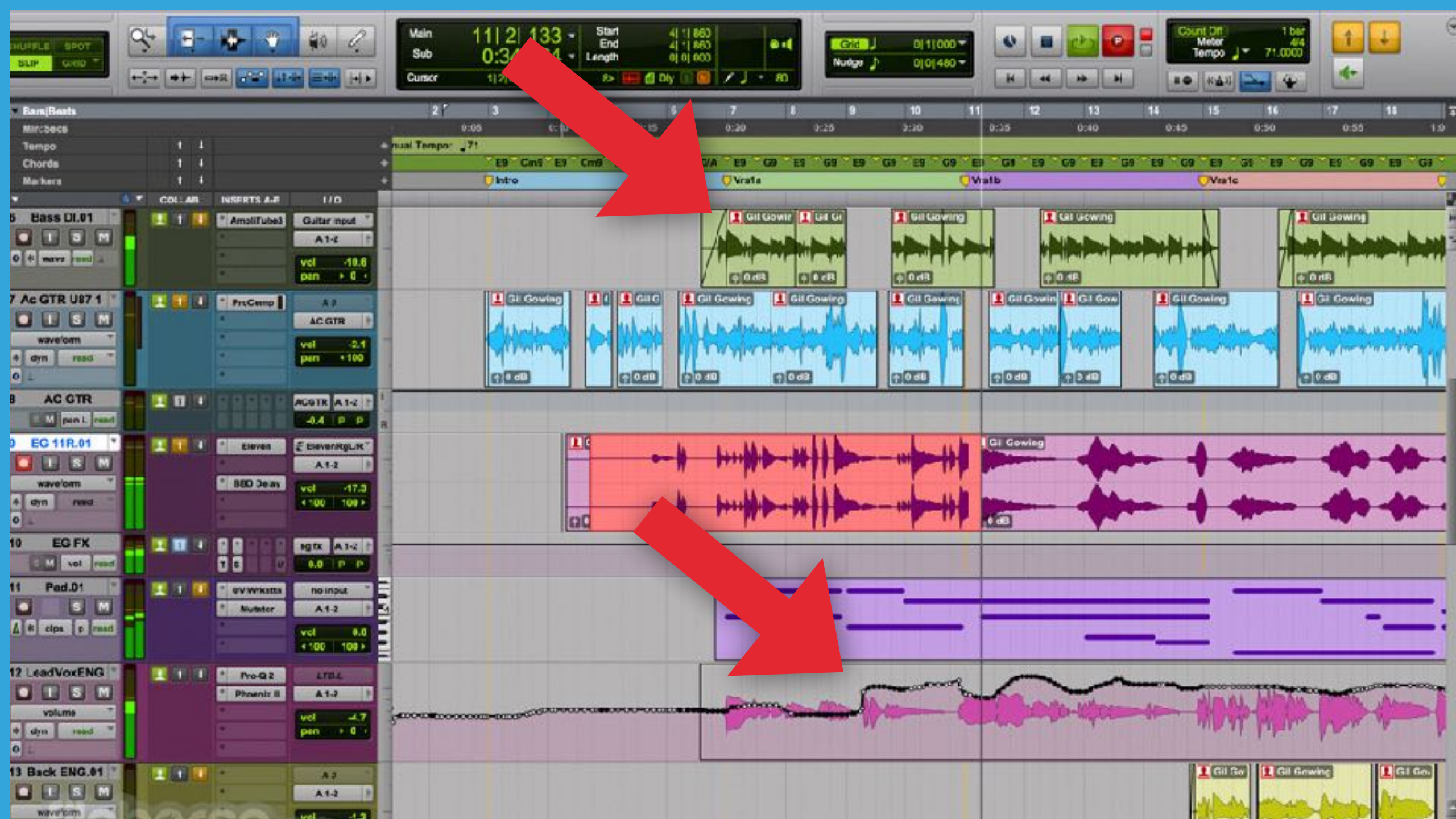
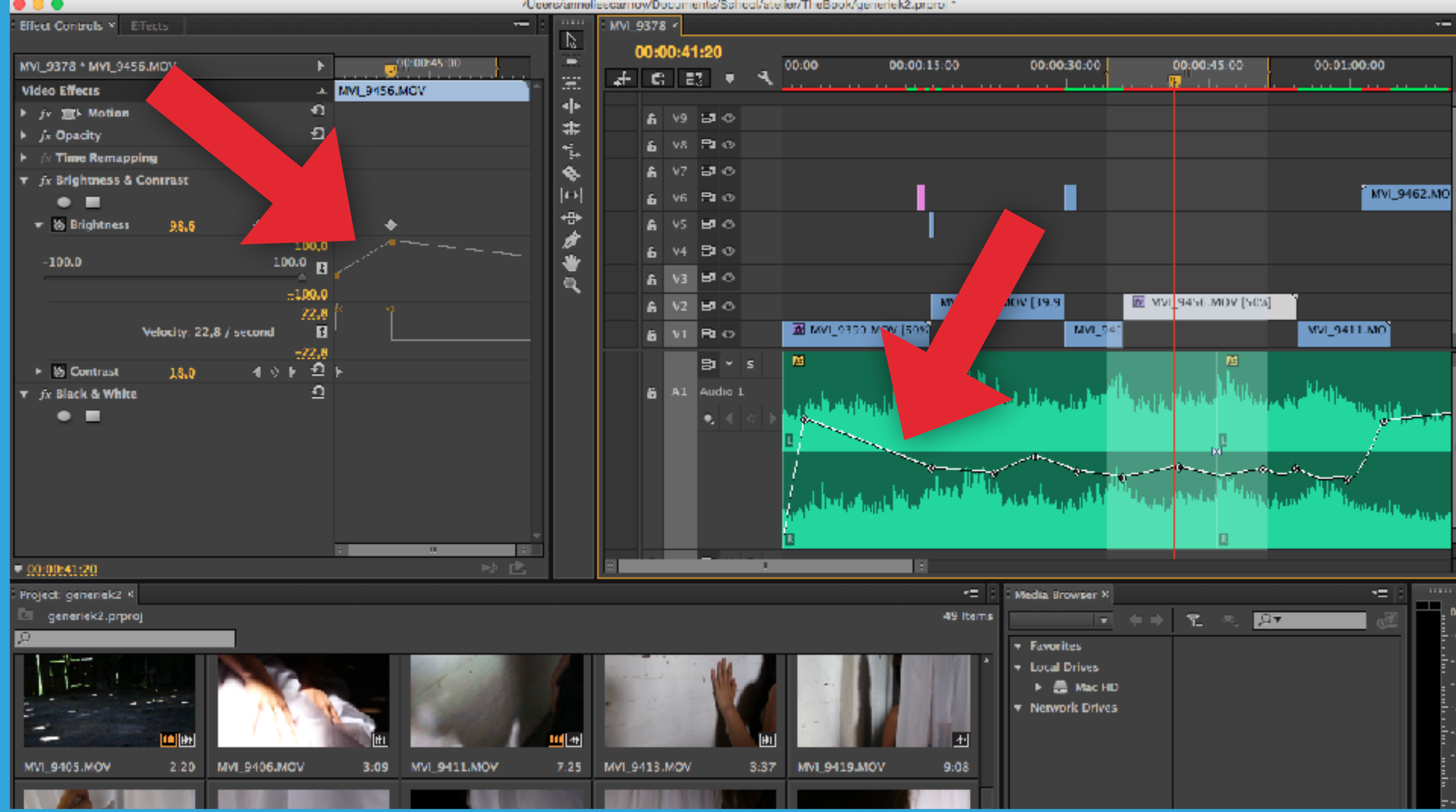
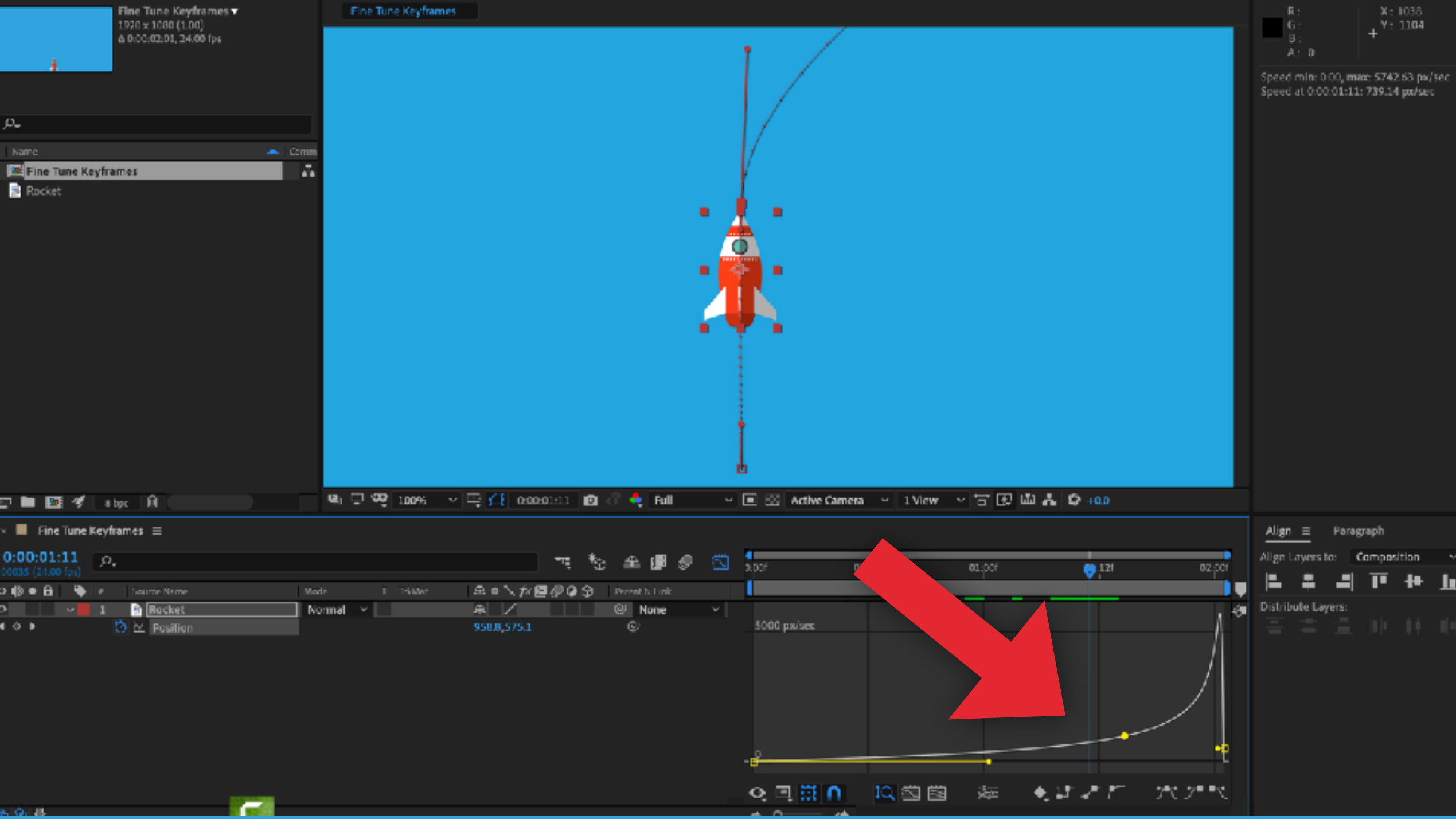
value

none
power1
power2
power3
power4
back
elastic
bounce
rough
slow
steps
circ
expo
sine
Custom

Type: out

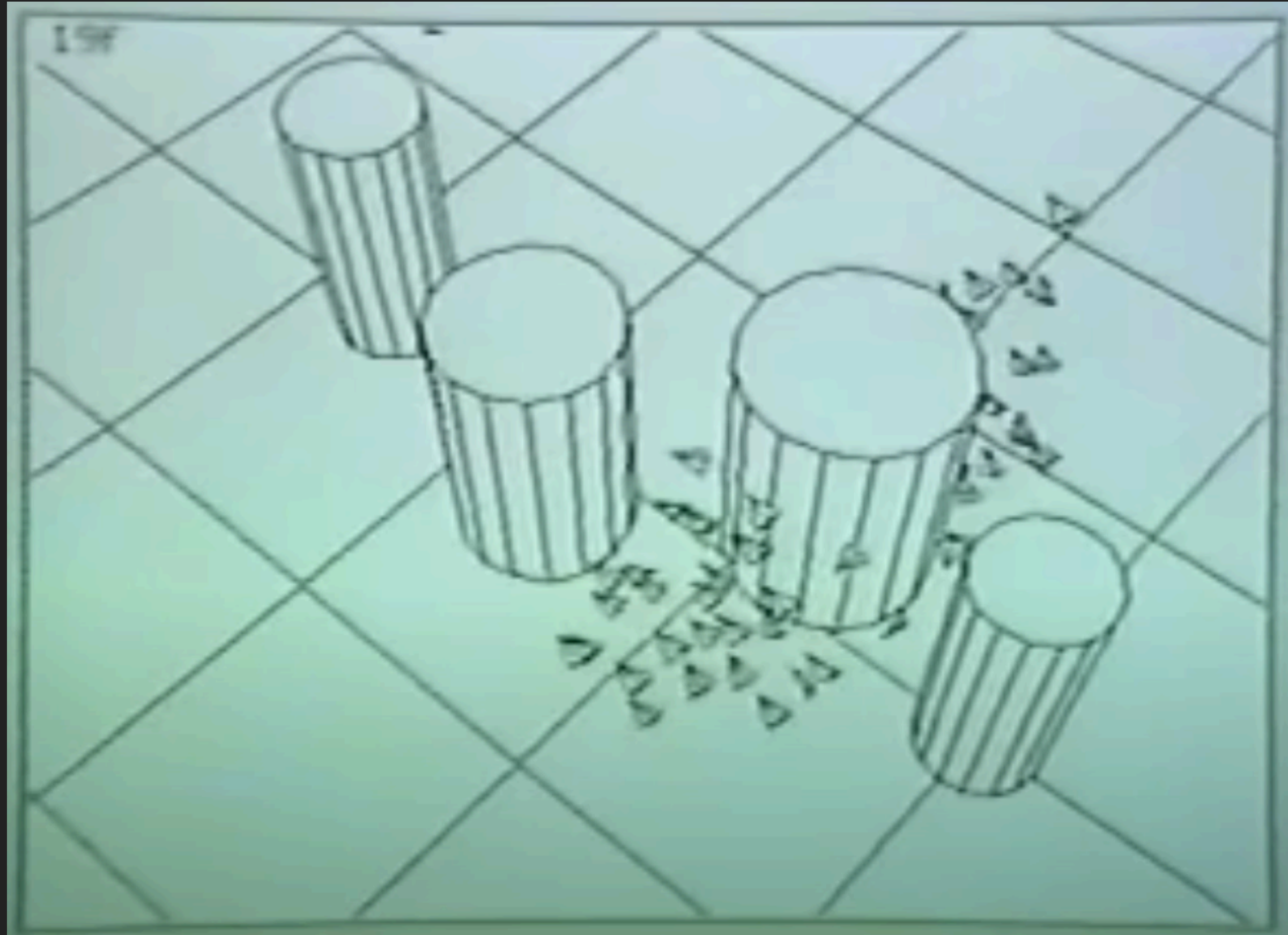
RUN

```
// click and modify the underlined values  
gsap.to(graph, { duration: 2.5, ease: "power3.out", y: -500 });
```

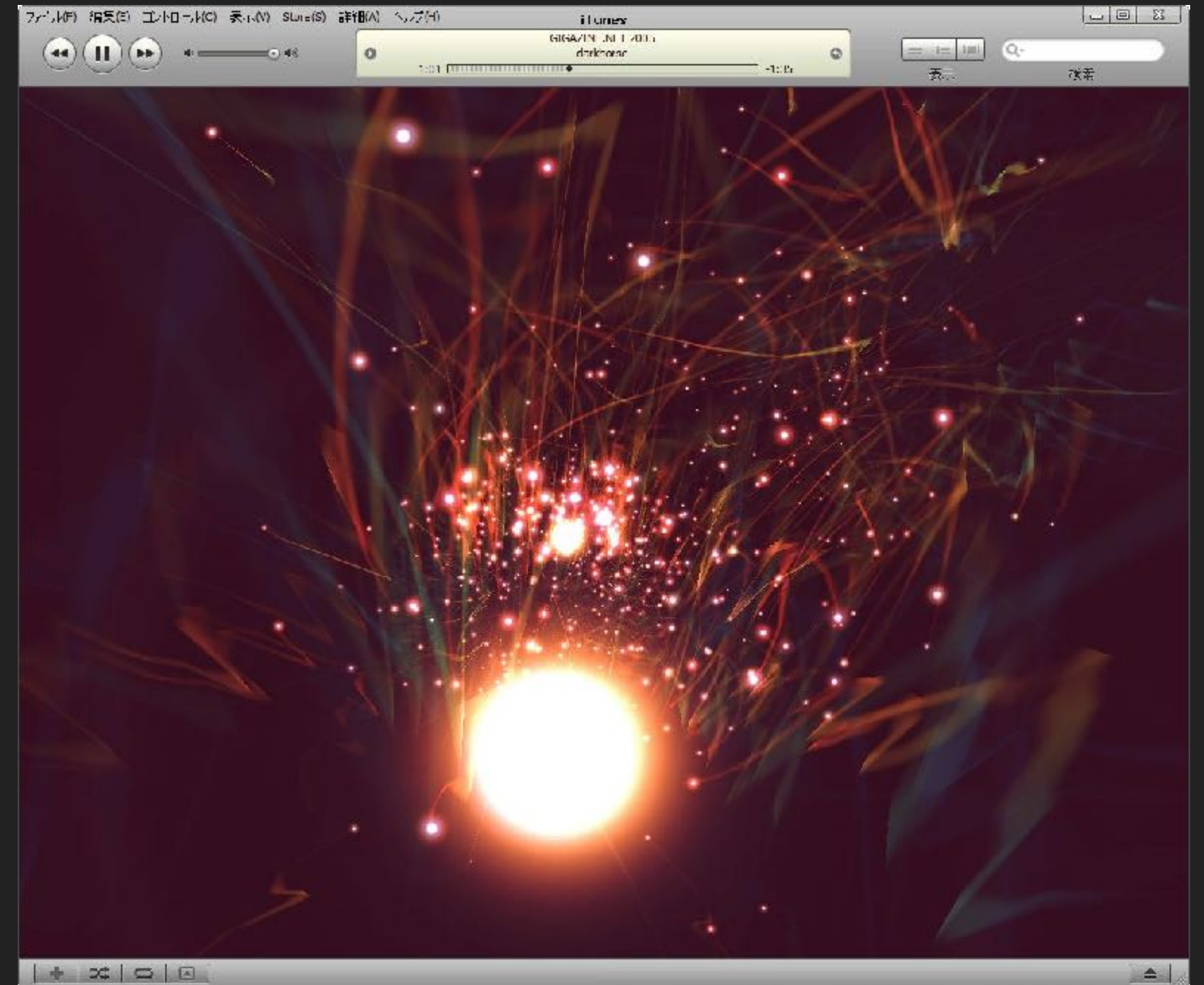


SIMULATION

Use physics or other rules to determine next frame for one or more objects.

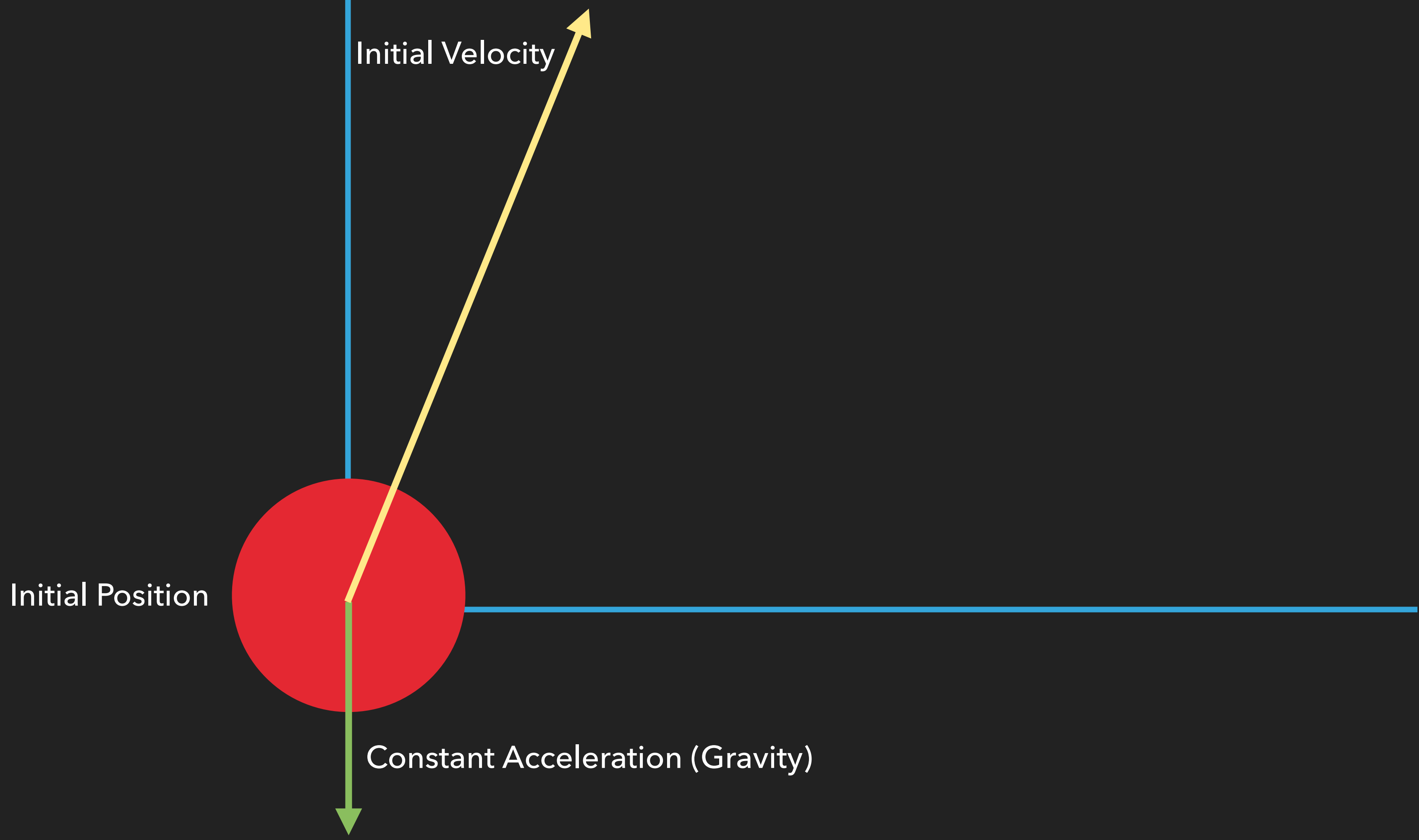


Craig Reynolds' Boids (1986)



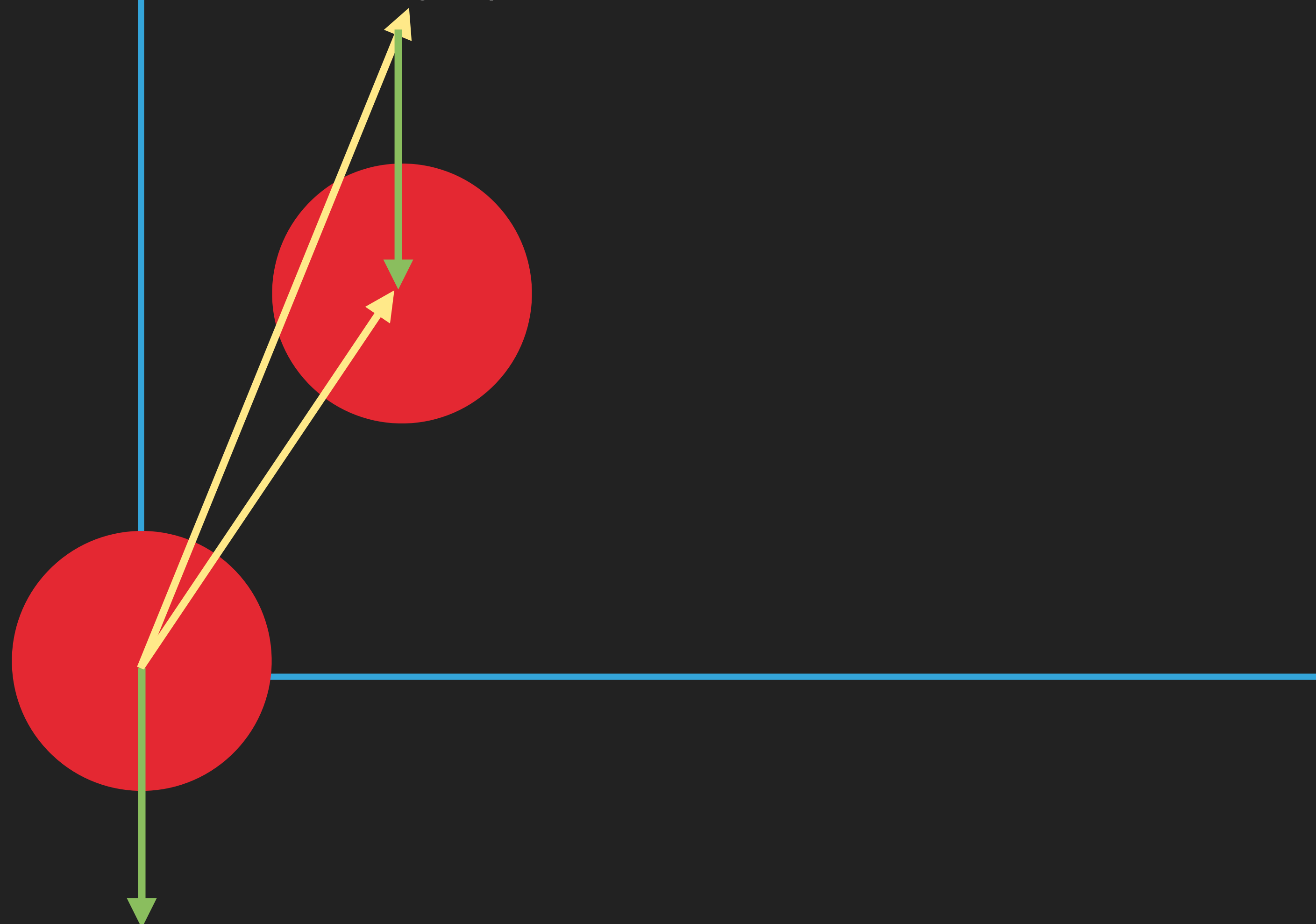
Robert Hodgin's (Flight 404)
Magnetosphere, 2007

$T = 0$

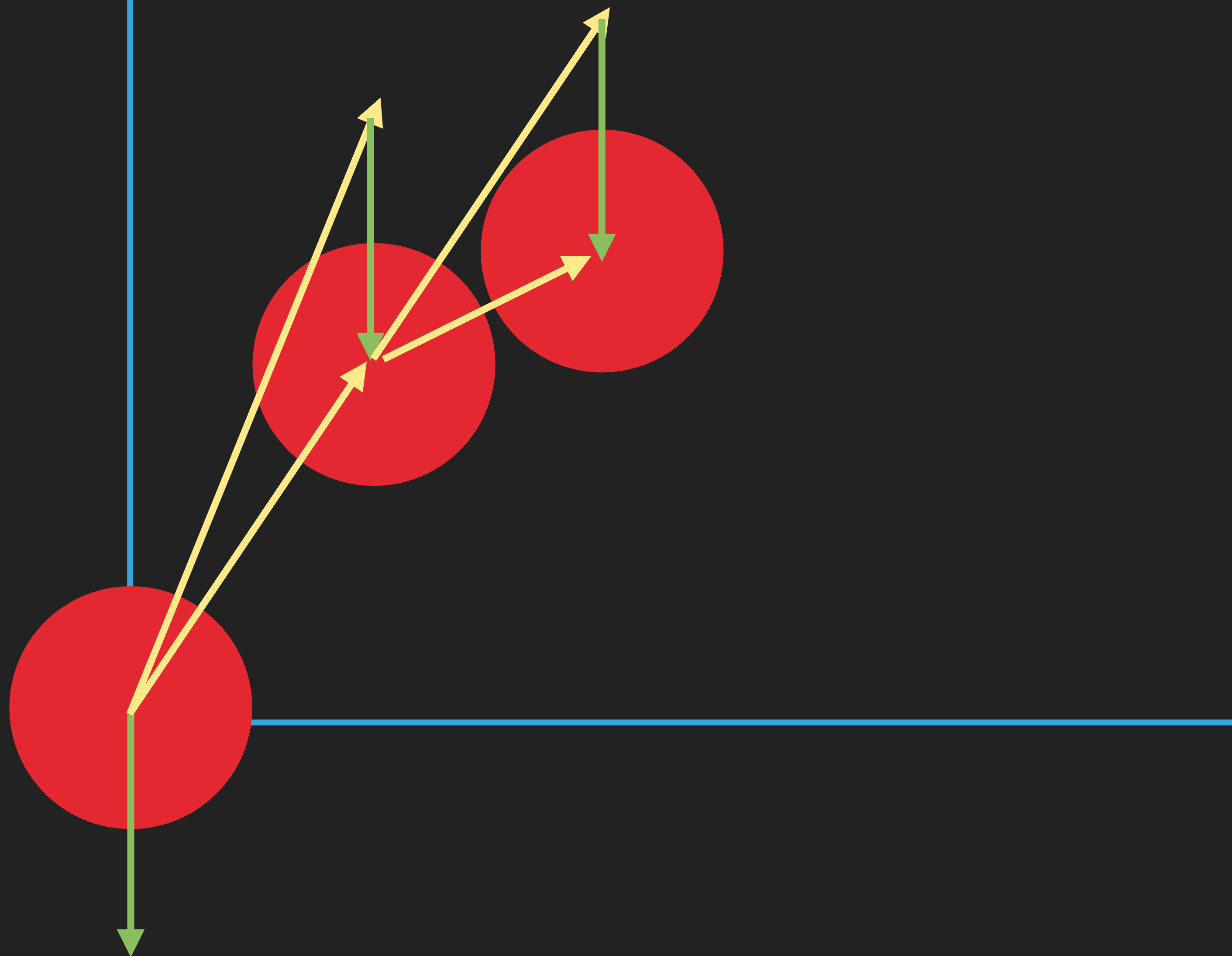


T = 1

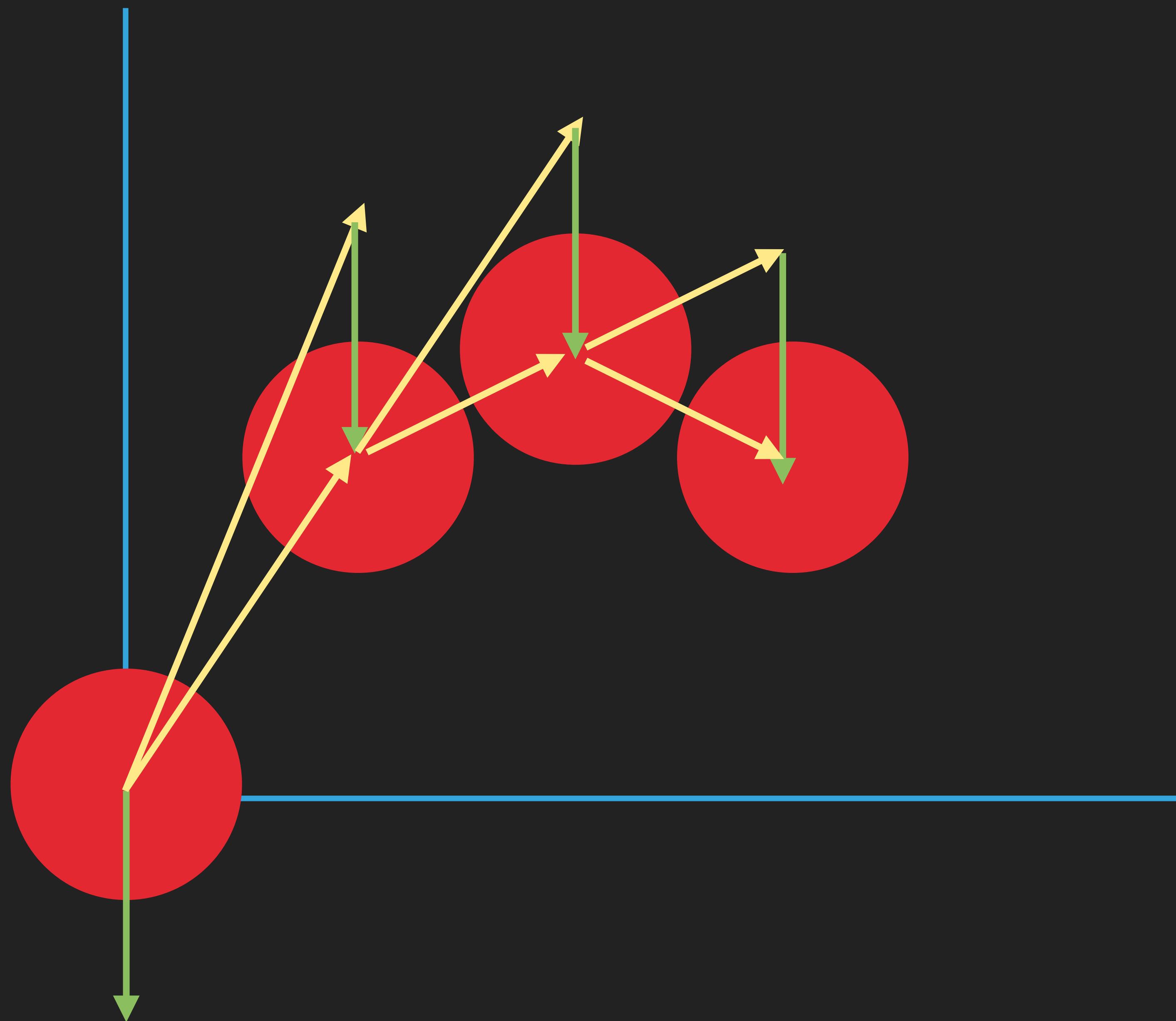
Acceleration is sum of forces acting on particle
Add acceleration to velocity
Add velocity to position



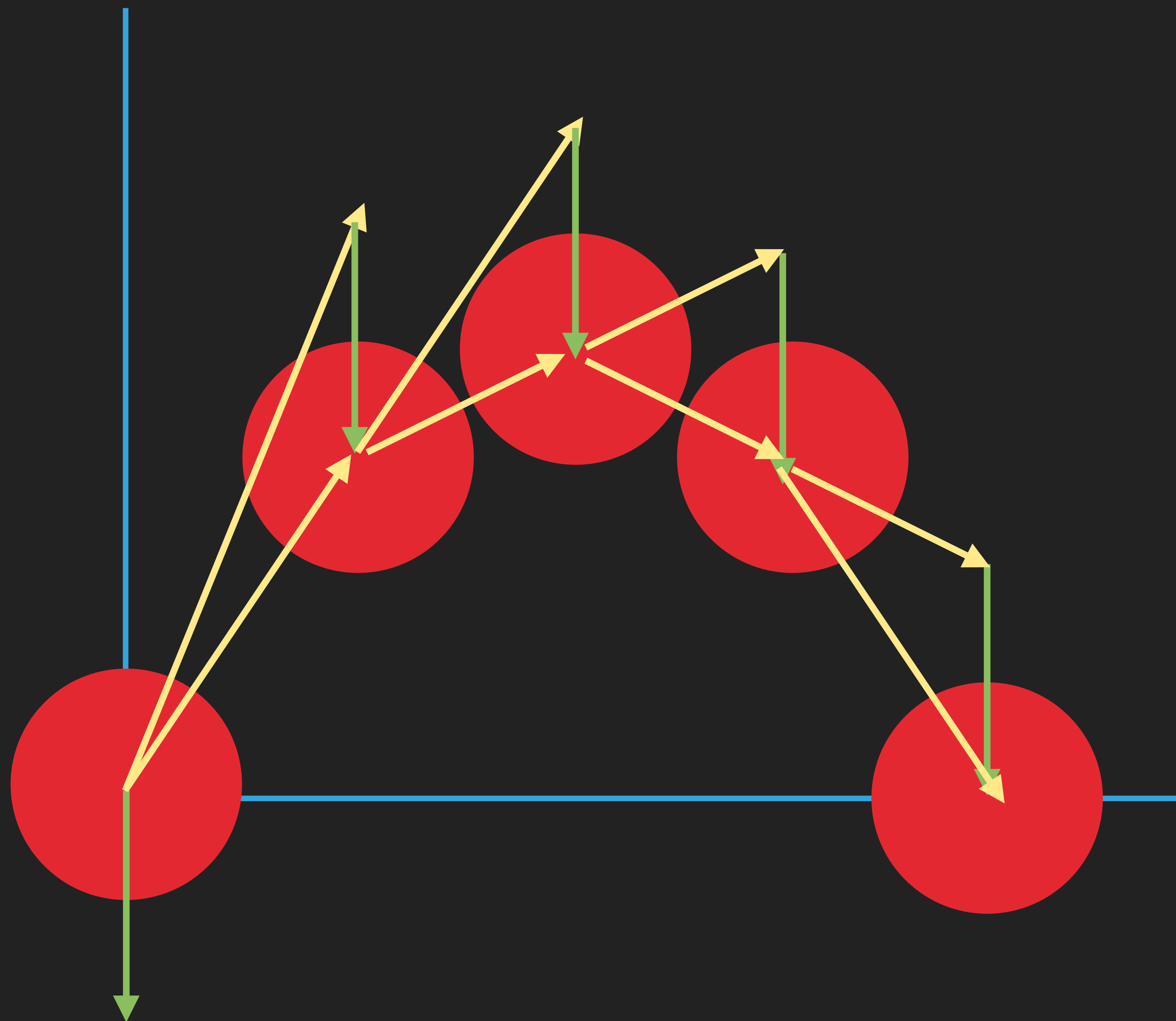
$T = 2$



$T = 3$



$T = 4 \dots$



Can be expanded to three dimensions, multiple particles, and attractive and repulsive forces. But the steps between frames will remain basic vector addition.



<http://roberthodgin.com/project/magnetosphere>

```

5 // Created by Robert Hodgins on 5/14/12.
6 // Copyright (c) 2012 __MyCompanyName__. All rights reserved.
7 //
8
9 #include "cinder/app/AppBasic.h"
10 #include "cinder/Rand.h"
11 #include "cinder/Sphere.h"
12 #include "Particle.h"
13
14 using namespace ci;
15
16 Particle::Particle(){}
17
18 Particle::Particle( const Vec3f &pos, float charge )
19     : mPos( pos ), mCharge( charge )
20 {
21     mVel          = Vec3f::zero();
22     mAcc          = Vec3f::zero();
23     mForce        = 0.0f;
24
25     mRadius       = 1.0f;
26     mShellRadius  = 12.0f;
27 }
28
29 void Particle::update( const Camera &cam, float dt )
30 {
31     Sphere s          = Sphere( mPos, mRadius * 10.0f );
32     mScreenPos        = cam.worldToScreen( mPos, app::getWindowWidth(), app::getWindowHeight() );
33     mScreenRadius     = cam.getScreenRadius( s, app::getWindowWidth(), app::getWindowHeight() );
34
35     mColor            = mCharge * 0.5f + 0.5f;
36
37     mVel += mAcc * dt;
38     mPos += mVel * dt;
39     mAcc = Vec3f::zero();
40
41     mShellRadius = mRadius + fabs( mForce ) * 5000.0f;
42
43     mMatrix.setToIdentity();
44     mMatrix.translate( mPos );
45 }
46
47 void Particle::draw()
48 {
49     gl::color( Color( mColor, mColor, mColor ) );
50     gl::drawSphere( mPos, mRadius );

```

Acceleration is sum of forces acting on particle
 Add acceleration to velocity
 Add velocity to position

```

37     mVel += mAcc * dt;
38     mPos += mVel * dt;
39     mAcc = Vec3f::zero();

```

```

35     mColor            = mCharge * 0.5f + 0.5f;
36
37     mVel += mAcc * dt;
38     mPos += mVel * dt;
39     mAcc = Vec3f::zero();
40
41     mShellRadius = mRadius + fabs( mForce ) * 5000.0f;

```

“The physics of the simple vehicle model is based on forward Euler integration. At each simulation step, behaviorally determined steering forces (as limited by *max_force*) are applied to the vehicle’s point mass. This produces an acceleration equal to the steering force divided by the vehicle’s mass. That acceleration is added to the old velocity to produce a new velocity, which is then truncated by *max_speed*. Finally, the velocity is added to the old position:

```
    steering_force = truncate (steering_direction,  
max_force)  
    acceleration = steering_force / mass  
    velocity = truncate (velocity + acceleration,  
max_speed)  
    position = position + velocity
```

Acceleration is sum of forces acting on particle
Add acceleration to velocity
Add velocity to position

The simple vehicle model maintains its velocity-aligned local space by *incremental adjustment* from the previous time step.”

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Pretty good source in-house