$\qquad$

## Time Zones

## 24 hours $=360$ degrees

1 hour = $\qquad$ degrees

1 degree = $\qquad$ minutes

1 TIME ZONE = $\qquad$ DEGREES OF LONGITUDE

Starting at the Prime Meridian list the longitudes of the centers of western time zones:

| Name | Center Longitude |
| :---: | :---: |
| W. European | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| W. Aftrican |  |
| Azores |  |
| Brazilian |  |
| Atlantic |  |
| Eastern |  |


| Name | Center Longitude |
| :---: | :---: |
| Central |  |
| Mountain |  |
| Pacific |  |
| Yukon | $135^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| Alaska-Hawaiian |  |
| Nome | $165^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |

The times of astronomical events is often given in COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME (UT OR UTC) ${ }^{1}$, which is the time on the prime meridian (Greenwhich, or Western European Time). The official time-keeper of the United States is the US Naval servatory at http://www.usno.navy.mil/. Go to this site and click on
$\Rightarrow$ What Time Is It? (http://tycho.usno.navy.mil/what.html)
$\Rightarrow$ Convert from Universal Time (http://tycho.usno.navy.mil/zones.html) to find the EST or EDT of the following events in the fall of 2007: (note that some of the dates may change if an event occurs between midnight UT and Eastern time)

| EvENT | UT |  | LOCAL TIME (EDT OR EST) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Date | Time (24 hr) | Date | Time (h:m AM/PM) |
| Autumnal Equinox | September 23 | $09: 54$ |  |  |
| Hunter's Moon | October 26 | $04: 52$ |  |  |
| Winter Solstice | December 22 | $06: 10$ |  |  |
| Full Moon | December 24 | $01: 15$ |  |  |

[^0]
## Clock and Solar Noon

The clock time is the local clock time. Due to the finite width of the time zones, it does not always fit the solar meaning of time.

## SOLAR NOON = SUN ON OBSERVER'S MERIDIAN (TRANSIT)

On the time zone center longitude, clock noon corresponds (roughly) to solar noon. For each degree of longitude of difference between your location and the center meridian, there will be four minutes of difference between your solar noon and civil noon.

EAST OF TZ CENTER: sun crosses meridian before civil noon. WEST OF TZ CENTER: sun crosses meridian after civil noon.


Thus solar noon occurs early in the eastern part of the time zone and late in the western part of the time zone. Complete the following table by calculating the difference between the city's longitude and that of the time zone center and using 1 hour $=15^{\circ}$ and $1 \mathrm{~min}=15^{\prime}$.

| City | Longitude |  |  |  | Clock Time of Solar Noon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | City | Time Zone Center | Differe degrees \& minutes | E or W |  |
| Canton, NY | $75^{\circ} 10^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |
| Portland, ME | $70^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |
| Thunder Bay, Ontario | 89¹ ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ | $75^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |
| Lhasa, Tibet (CCT: UTC + 8) | $91^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ | $120^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ |  |  |  |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Replaced Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) as the World standard for time in 1986. Also known as "Zulu Time," it is based on atomic measurements rather than the Earth's rotation. Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is still the standard time zone for the Prime Meridian (Zero Longitude). From http://time.greenwich2000.com

