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12. the term duration refers to

For other purposes, see Time Units (Ambiguous). A day is the period during which the Earth completes a rotation centered on an axis. [1] The sun's day is the length of time it reaches the highest point in the sun's subsodm, reaching the highest point in the sky twice in a row. [2] Different planetary days are similarly defined and have different rotational periods, so the days of Mars are slightly longer and are sometimes called soles. The unit of measurement work is defined as 86,400 SI seconds and symbolizes d. The second is designated as the SI base unit of time. It was previously defined in 1900 in terms of earth's orbital movement, but the second time since 1967 and its day is defined by atomic electron transfer. [3] A citizen's day is usually 24 hours, utc adds or subtracts leap seconds, and adds or subtracts an hour from that location, which sometimes changes to daylight saving time. A day can be defined as each period of 24 hours, from midnight to midnight the next, the week, month, or year is divided, corresponding to the rotation of the earth on its axis. [4] However, its use depends on its context; For example, when people say 'day and night', 'day' will have a different meaning: the interval of light between two consecutive nights, the time between sunrise and sunset; [5] Time of light between one night and the next night. [6] For clarity when it comes to 'day' in that sense,[7][8] context and idiom often make meaning clear, but the word [7][8] can be used instead. You can also refer to a full-day or calendar date, such as an answer to a question called one day. The life patterns (circadian rhythms) of humans and many other species are associated with earth's sun days and day-night cycles. A weekly image of the Bay of Naples, Italy introduces Dagr, today's Nordic god, riding his horse in this 19th century painting by Peter Nikolai Arvo. This universal human concept is used according

to the obvious and meaningful sun context, needs and convenience. In addition to the 24-hour (86,400-second) day, the word day is used for several hours, depending on the earth's rotation around the axis. What matters is the day of the sun, defined as the time it takes for the sun to return to its peak point (the highest point in the sky). Because the celestial orbit is not perfectly circular, the sun's day is not the same length throughout the orbital year because the object moves at different speeds from various locations in the orbit. This period can be up to 7.9 seconds higher than in 24 hours, as the Earth moves along an eccentric orbit around the sun while it rotates on its inclined axis. In recent decades, the average length of solar days on Earth Second[9] (24,000 000 6 hours) currently has an average solar day of approximately 365.242199 in one tropical year. Ancient customs start a new day in either the rise or setting of the sun on the local horizon (for example, 24 hours at sunset, in an old style). [10] The exact moment, the distance between two sunrises or sunsets, depends on geographic location (longitude as well as latitude) and the time of year (shown by ancient hemissal sundometers). A more constant day can be defined by the sun passing through the local meso-line, which occurs at local noon (upper peak) or midnight (low peak). The exact moment depends on the geographical hardness, and it doesn't depend much during the year. The length of such a day is almost constant (24 hours ± 30 seconds). This is the time indicated by the modern sundometer. Another improvement defines a hypothetical average sun that moves at a constant speed along the equator of the sun. The speed is the same as the average speed of the actual sun, but removes changes over the course of a year as the Earth moves along its orbit around the sun (both speed and axis inclination). Star's Day Main Article: Earth's Rotation § Stellar Day, it is understood as the range of time it takes to make a single full rotation against an astronomical background or a distant star [11] against a celestial background or a distant star (assumed to be fixed), is called a stellar day. The rotation period is less than about 4 minutes than 24 hours (23 hours 56 minutes 4.09 seconds), the average number of tropical days per day is 366.2422 days (more than one day than the number of days of sun). Different planets and moons have stars of different lengths and sun days with Earth. In addition to Stellar Day on Earth, it is also associated with bodies in the solar system outside of Earth. [12] Ceres: 9 hours, Jupiter: 9 hours 56 minutes Saturn: 10 hours 33 minutes Neptune: 16 hours, 6 minutes Uranus: 17 hours, 14 minutes Earth: 23 hours, 56 minutes Mars: 1 day, 37 minutes Pluto: 6 days, 9 hours Earth's moon: 27 days, 7 hours, 12 minutes: 57 days, 7 hours, 12 minutes Water: 58 days, 153 minutes, 153 minutes Water: 58 days, 7 hours, 12 minutes Of water: 58 days, 153 minutes, 153 minutes In the daytime sense that distinguishes it from night, it is generally defined as the period when sunlight directly reaches the ground, and there are no local obstacles. The length of the daytime average is more than half the length of a 24-hour day. The two effects create an average lower than night. The sun is not a point, but it has an apparent magnitude of about 32 minutes of arc. In addition, the atmosphere refracts sunlight in such a way that some of it reaches the ground, even when the sun is below the horizon by an arc of about 34 minutes. So the center of the sun still reaches the ground for about 50 minutes below the horizon. Therefore, the day time averages more than 7 minutes and 12 hours. [14] The language term comes from the Old English dæg, which has cognac such as Icelandic dagur, German tags, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish and Dutch daggers. All of them from the Dow with Inde-European roots describing similarities to Latin die, although the word is known to come from germanic branches. As of October 17, 2015,[update] is the 205th most common word in U.S. English. [15] and the 210th most common word in British English. [15] International Unit System (SI) is defined as day, symbol d, 86,400 seconds, but not SI units, but can be used with SI. [16] The second is the basic unit of time for si units. In 1967-68, the International Bureau of Weighing (BIPM) redefined it for the second time in the 13th CGPM (Resolution 1). The period of 9 192 631 770 is the period of radiation corresponding to the symbol between the two ultra-small levels of the ground state of caesium 133 atoms. [18] This si-based day lasts exactly 794, 243, 384, 928, 000. Leap seconds additional information: Mainly due to the tidal effect, the leap second and tidal acceleration, and the earth's rotation period is not constant, resulting in minor changes to both the sun's day and the star. Earth Day has increased in length over time due to the tides raised by the moon, which slows the earth's rotation. Because of the way the second is defined, the average length per day is now about 86 seconds, 400.002 seconds, and is increasing by approximately 1.7 milliseconds per century (the last two, 700-year average). It is estimated that the length of a day 620 million years ago is about 21.9 hours in rhythm (alternating layers of sandstone). To match Citizen's Day to the sun's apparent movements, it may contain negative or positive leap seconds per day, depending on the adjusted Universal Time (UTC). Therefore, although there is typically a duration of 86,400 SI, the citizen's day can be 86,401 or 86,399 SI seconds per day. Leap seconds are announced in advance by the International Earth Rotation and Reference System Service (IERS), which measures the earth's rotation and determines whether leap seconds are needed. For Civic Day civic purposes, typical clock times are generally defined for the entire region based on the local average solar time on the central meso ray. These time zones began to be adopted in the mid-19th century with the use of regular railways, and most major countries adopted them until 1929. As of 2015, 40 zones are in use worldwide: the central zone where all other zones are defined as offsets is known as UTC±00, which uses coordinated universal time (UTC). The most common contests will start civic work at midnight: this is The peak of the sun on the central meso-line of the time zone. These days may be referred to as a certain date. A day is typically divided into 60 minutes and 24 hours, and every minute consists of 60 seconds. Decimal and metric time main article: In the 19th century, ideas were published to make metric time, fractions of an astronomical day (1↔ 10, 000, or 1↔ 100, 000) the basic unit of time. This was the aftermath of a short-term exercise on time retention and a handful of calendars that had already been abandoned due to the difficulty of switching from traditional, more familiar units. The most successful alternative is centimeters of 14.4 minutes (864 seconds), close to SI multiple kilochos (1,000 seconds) as well as a short multiple of an hour (0.24 vs. 2.4) and the same as ke, a traditional Chinese unit. The ingly word says various similarly defined ideas such as: 24 hours a day (exactly) (nycthemeron) for example calculates approximations per day, for example see you on day 3. Or the next day from the beginning of the dark period or in the middle of the dark period to cover both dark light periods all day , sometimes referred to as nikthemeron from Greek to English at night. [19] Or 24 hours in a 24-hour term. In other languages, 24 hours is also frequently used. Other languages have separate words throughout the day. Part of the date: The day of the year (doy) is the day of the year (dom) of the calendar date or the day of the week (Dow) in the week. Time is regularly spent on paid work on a single working day, cf. During the day, when the sun is above the local horizon (i.e. the period from sunrise to sunset), the period between 06:00 and 18:00 (6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.) or 21:00 (9:00 p.m.) or other fixed clock periods overlap or offset other time zones, such as morning and evening. The period from the first light dawn to the last light dusk. Other specific periods that may vary depending on circumstances, such as school days or working days. Bounded by the sun and moon, Hartmann Shedel's Nuremberg Chronicles, 1493 for most housewife animals, the day naturally begins at dawn and ends at sunset. Humans have cultural norms and scientific knowledge, and they used a number of concepts about the boundaries of the day. In the Hebrew Bible, Genesis 1:5 defines the day in terms of evening and morning before talking about the creation of the sun as it shines: a darkness called the Day of Light, and the night. And it was the first day of the evening and morning. A common practice among the ancient Romans[20] is that in ancient Chinese[21] and modern times, Civic Day begins at midnight, or 00:00, and lasts at 24 in total. Until 24:00 (i.e. 00:00 the next day). In ancient Egypt, one day was counted from sunrise to sunrise. Jewish Day begins at sunset or at night (if three second-magnitude stars appear). Medieval Europe also followed this tradition, known as Florentine calculations: in this system, the same reference means 2 hours after sunset and therefore the time during the evening should be this East Sea modern calculations. [Citation required] Days such as Christmas Eve, Halloween, and St. Agnes Eve are remnants of previous patterns at the start of the holiday the previous evening. Prior to 1926, Turkey (calculated from sunset) and French (counting hours from midnight) had two system systems. The validity of tickets, passes, etc. may end at midnight or at closing times for a day or several days, if any occurs earlier. However, if the service (e.g. public transport) operates from 6:00 to 1:00 the following day (which may be marked as 25:00), the last hour may be considered part of the previous day. Depending on the day, there is a risk of ambiguity in the case of services (closed on Sundays, not running on Fridays, etc.). For example, daily tickets for Netherland Spurwegen (Dutch Railways) are valid for 28 hours from 0:00 to 28:00 (i.e. 4:00 the next day). The validity of the Transport for London (TfL) service will run until the end of the transfer day – that is, until 4.30am the day after the expiry date is stamped on the pass. Midnight Sun In places experiencing midnight sun (polar day), it can exceed a low 24-hour period and even extend to a few months. You can also refer to the 24-hour clock daylight days length variation to determine the weekly time zone of the weekly holiday ISO 8601 season, various latitude sinodic days sideriel time world weather days Zmanim reference days in the discussion of daylight and darkness: Bystein, Eric W. (2007). Day. 2011-05-31. ^ Bystein, Eric W. (2007). Sun Day. 2011-05-31. ^ BIPM (2014) [2006]. Time unit (second). SI brochure (8th). ^ Me - Definition of a Day in English by Oxford Dictionary. Oxford Dictionary – English. ^ Me - via free dictionary. ^ Definition of Day. www.merriam-webster.com. ^ Online dictionary definition of the day. [1] [2] [3] [3] [4] ^ Online Dictionary Definition Weekly [5] [6] [7] [8] [8] ^ The average over the past 50 years is approximately 86,400.002. The annual average for this period was between approximately 86,400 and 86,400.003, and the length of individual days varies between approximately 86,399.999 and 86,400.004 seconds. See this graph: (Data from earth orientation parameters. International Earth Rotation and Reference System Services. archived from the source on April 26, 2015). ^ L. Holford Stevens, History of Time (Oxford 2005) 6 ^ Some authors are careful not to identify the day by rotation period. Courtney Seligman, for example. Rotation period and day length. 2011-06-03. Note: Since earth's rotation period is about the same as the length of the day, we sometimes make a slight mistake in discussing the rotation of the sky, and say that stars rotate around us once daily. In a similar way, it is not uncommon for careless people to mix the earth's rotational period with the length of that era, and vice versa. ^ Griggs, Mary Beth (January 18, 2019). The wobbly rings help scientists measure Saturn's time - a fast planet. Verge. It was found on January 18, 2019. ^ 32'2 + 34' = 50' ^ 50°/60 ÷ 360° × 2 (Sunrise and Set) × 24 hours ≈ 7 minutes ^ b English words. Oxford Dictionaries Online (ODO). Oxford University Press. It was retrieved on 10/17/2015. ^ BIPM (2014) [2006]. Non-SI units that can be used with SI, units based on basic constants. SI brochure (8th). ^ SI unit of time (second). Resolution 1 (1967/68) of the 13th CGPM. Bureau International de Fouad in Mesres (BIPM). Archived from the original on 11/10/2011. It was retrieved on 10/17/2015. ^ Unit of time (second). SI Brochure: International Unit System (SI) (8 ed.). Bureau International de Fouad in Mesres (BIPM). 2014 [2006]. It was retrieved on 10/17/2015. ^ Definition of Nychthemeron. www.merriam-webster.com. 2017-02-01. ^ Plutac, Kwastettiones Romana, 84. ^ s:zh:史稿/卷48: 晝夜. External link media related to Wikimedia Commons Day definition of the day from Wikitionary quotes related to Day in wiki citations retrieved from wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Day&oldid=1001798615

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