

How many, how small, how fast?

Megabyte	million bytes	10 to the 6th power	M
Gigabyte	billion bytes	9th power	G
Terabyte**	million million bytes	12th power	T
Petabyte	a whole bunch	15th power	P

Next?

**Exa-18th, Zetta-21st,
and Yotta - 24th**

human hair =
50 micrometers

** A terabyte of storage is enough to record and store every conversation in your life.
Two terabytes could capture and store 360-degree photos of every minute of your life.

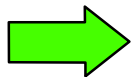
Nanometer	one-billionth of a meter	10 to the minus 9th power
Micrometer*	one-millionth of a meter	minus 6th
Millimeter	one-thousandth of a meter	minus 3rd

* Officially obsolete, the term "micron" is still used by many in I/T industry to describe the chip manufacturing process. ".13 microns" is 130 nanometers and the average size of features on the chip. Smaller sizes (90 & 65 nanometers are next) typically increase performance and reduce energy consumption.

Next? Pico -12, Femto-15, Atto-18

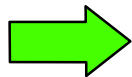
The shortest time interval ever recorded is 100 attoseconds.

memory speeds



Nanosecond	one-billionth of a second	10 to the minus 9th power
Microsecond	one-millionth of a second	minus 6th
Millisecond	one-thousandth of a second	minus 3rd

disk access speeds



Joe Sitter
Sept 2004
nano nano.prz