Computers Go To War

Brian L. Stuart

March 31, 2012

Computing Systems in WWII

- Tabulating Machinery
- Harvard Mark I
- Differential Analyzers
- Konrad Zuse's Machines
- Bombe and Colossus
- ENIAC

- Herman Hollerith—put punched cards into common use
- Early card counters and sorters: 1900 census
- Adders/Difference Engine: 1932
- IBM 601 Relay Multiplying Punch: 1935
 - Used heavily on the Manhattan Project
- IBM 604 Tube Multiplying Punch: 1948

Early Hollerith System



IBM Multiplying Punch



- Howard Alken with IBM: 1939–1944
- Grace Murray Hopper, assistant to Aiken
- Somewhat inspired by Babbage
- 51' long, 8' high, 500 miles of wire
- Toothed wheels
- Controlled by paper tape
- Used by the Navy for artillery calculations

Harvard Mark I



Differential Analyzers

- Mechanical Analog Computer
- Vannevar Bush at MIT
- Solves differential equations
- Used for ballistic tables
- Special set of tables for V2

Vannevar Bush and Differential Analyzer



- 2 Output table
- for interconnection
- Integrator disk 5

Wheel and Disk Integrator



Meccano Differential Analyzer



- Konrad Zuse
- Mechanical
- Binary
- Floating point
- Controlled by "paper tape" (35mm movie film)
- Built in his parents' living room
- Completed in 1938



Rebuilt Z1



Z2 operational 1939

- Same mechanical memory as Z1
- Relay logic
- Z3 operational 1941
 - Relay logic
 - Relay memory
- Z4 not completed during the war
 - Back to mechanical memory
 - Relay logic



- Massively parallel
- Brute force Enigma simulation
- Automatically checked for non-solutions

Enigma



Bombe



- Used to break Lorenz cipher
- Big Boolean algebra engine
- Message on paper tape loop
- Tape processed at 5000 character per second
- Used vacuum tubes

Lorenz Cipher Machine



Colossus



- Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer
- J Presper Eckert and John Mauchly
- 18,000 vacuum tubes
- Not binary—decade counters
- Completed 1946



