

## CALENDARIUM SOLARIS

# Solaris Date Notation

*A standardised notation for Calendarium Solaris dates and times*

SDN v1.0 — Companion document to Full Specification v3.08

Trial period commences: Equinox 0°, 2026 (UTC)

Official epoch: Equinox 0°, Year 0, 2028 (UTC)

## 1. Introduction

The Solaris Date Notation (SDN) is a standardised format for representing dates and times in the Calendarium Solaris. It follows the structural logic of ISO 8601, the international standard for date and time representation, while being explicitly distinct from it. The SDN is not a profile of ISO 8601: ISO 8601 is defined exclusively for the Gregorian calendar and explicitly excludes non-Gregorian calendar systems.

The SDN is designed to be:

- Unambiguous: a Solaris date cannot be confused with a Gregorian date.
- Consistent: the same structure applies to all date types.
- Sortable: dates sort chronologically with a standard alphanumeric sort.
- Machine-readable: no words, no language dependency.
- Human-readable: the structure is immediately recognisable to anyone familiar with ISO 8601.

## 2. General Structure

All SDN representations begin with the prefix **CS**, standing for Calendarium Solaris. This prefix makes every SDN date immediately distinguishable from any other date format. Elements are separated by a full stop (period). This distinguishes SDN from ISO 8601, which uses hyphens.

### GENERAL FORMAT

**CS**. [ERA+YEAR]. [MONTH or OUTSIDE DAY CODE]. [DAY]

The era is encoded as a single letter immediately preceding the year:

Era	Letter	Meaning
Post Originem (after Year 0)	P	Years from Year 0 onward
Ante Originem (before Year 0)	A	Years before Year 0

The year is always expressed as five digits, padded with leading zeros where necessary. Year 0 is the official epoch (Equinox 0°, 20 March 2028, UTC). Five digits accommodate the full 16,000-year operational horizon of the calendar.

### 3. Regular Calendar Dates

A regular calendar date consists of a year, a two-digit month number (01–12), and a two-digit day number (01–30).

#### FORMAT

CS . [ ERA ] [ YYYYY ] . [ MM ] . [ DD ]

Date	SDN Notation	Notes
Primisol 1, Year 0	CS . P00000 . 01 . 01	First day of the official epoch
Sextisol 15, Year 2 P.O.	CS . P00002 . 06 . 15	Regular date, Post Originem
Duodecisol 30, Year 2 A.O.	CS . A00002 . 12 . 30	Regular date, Ante Originem
Quartisol 8, Year 100 P.O.	CS . P00100 . 04 . 08	Year with three digits, padded to five

### 4. Outside Days

Outside Days, including the four Anchor Days, Yearday, and the Intercalary Day, carry no month designation and no day number. In SDN they are represented by a three-character code in place of the month and day fields.

#### FORMAT

CS . [ ERA ] [ YYYYY ] . [ CODE ]

Outside Day	SDN Code	Example	Notes
Equinox 0°	EQ0	CS . P00002 . EQ0	Annual epoch, start of year
Solstice 90°	SS1	CS . P00002 . SS1	First solstice of the year
Equinox 180°	EQ2	CS . P00002 . EQ2	Mid-year equinox
Solstice 270°	SS3	CS . P00002 . SS3	Final solstice of the year
Yearday	YRD	CS . P00002 . YRD	Closing day of every standard year
Intercalary Day	ICD	CS . P00004 . ICD	Leap years only, follows Yearday

*Code rationale: EQ derives from Equinox, SS from Solstice. The digit following EQ or SS corresponds to the Sun's ecliptic longitude at that moment: 0°, 90°, 180°, and 270° respectively. YRD and ICD are direct abbreviations of*

their names.

## 5. Optional Weekday Notation

The weekday may be appended as an optional suffix, separated by a single space and prefixed with the letter D. Because every Calendarium Solaris date falls on a permanent and invariant weekday, the weekday can always be derived from the date. The suffix is therefore optional and provided for convenience only.

### FORMAT

CS.[ERA][YYYYY].[MM].[DD] D[N]

Code	Weekday	Meaning
D1	Solcyc <li></li>	Initiation
D2	Luxcyc <li></li>	Growth
D3	Maxcyc <li></li>	Apex
D4	Descyc <li></li>	Descent
D5	Paxcyc <li></li>	Rest

Outside Days carry no weekday designation and therefore never receive a D suffix.

## 6. Timestamps

When a precise moment in time must be recorded alongside a Solaris date, the time component is appended using the letter T as a separator, followed by the time in 24-hour UTC format and the suffix Z to indicate UTC. This convention is adopted from ISO 8601 for compatibility with existing time-handling software.

### FORMAT

CS.[ERA][YYYYY].[CODE or MM.DD]T[HH:MM:SS]Z

Event	SDN Timestamp	Notes
Equinox 0°, Year 0 (official epoch)	CS.P00000.EQ0T02:17:00Z	20 March 2028, 02:17 UTC
Equinox 0°, trial period start	CS.A00002.EQ0T14:46:00Z	20 March 2026, 14:46 UTC
A specific moment on Tertisol 15, Year 3	CS.P00003.03.15T09:30:00Z	Regular date with time

## 7. Chronological Sorting

SDN dates sort chronologically with a standard alphanumeric string sort, with one important property: Ante Originem dates (prefix A) sort before Post Originem dates (prefix P) by alphabetical order. Within each era, dates sort correctly by year, month, and day.

#### EXAMPLE SORT ORDER (ASCENDING)

```
CS.A00002.12.30 ← Ante Originem, year 2
CS.A00001.06.15 ← Ante Originem, year 1
CS.P00000.EQ0 ← Official epoch
CS.P00000.01.01 ← First regular day of Year 0
CS.P00001.03.15 ← Post Originem, year 1
CS.P00002.06.15 ← Post Originem, year 2
```

*Note: Ante Originem years count backward from Year 0, so A0002 precedes A0001 in chronological order but follows it in alphanumeric sort. Where strict chronological sorting of A.O. dates is required, a numeric transformation should be applied: negate the year value before sorting.*

## 8. Summary Reference

Date type	Format	Example
Regular date	CS.[ERA][YYYYY].[MM].[DD]	CS.P00002.06.15
Regular date with weekday	CS.[ERA][YYYYY].[MM].[DD] D[N]	CS.P00002.06.15 D2
Equinox 0° (Anchor Day)	CS.[ERA][YYYYY].EQ0	CS.P00002.EQ0
Solstice 90° (Anchor Day)	CS.[ERA][YYYYY].SS1	CS.P00002.SS1
Equinox 180° (Anchor Day)	CS.[ERA][YYYYY].EQ2	CS.P00002.EQ2
Solstice 270° (Anchor Day)	CS.[ERA][YYYYY].SS3	CS.P00002.SS3
Yearday	CS.[ERA][YYYYY].YRD	CS.P00002.YRD
Intercalary Day	CS.[ERA][YYYYY].ICD	CS.P00004.ICD
Date with timestamp (UTC)	CS.[ERA][YYYYY].[... ]T[HH:MM:SS]Z	CS.P00000.EQ0T02:17:00Z

### Calendarium Solaris

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