

**NIST TIME AND FREQUENCY BULLETIN**  
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## 1. GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BULLETIN

ACTS	- Automated Computer Time Service		
BIPM	- Bureau International des Poids et Mesures		
CS	- Cesium Standard		
GPS	- Global Positioning System		
IERS	- International Earth Rotation Service		
LORAN	- Long Range Navigation		
MC	- Master Clock		
MJD	- Modified Julian Date		
NIST	- National Institute of Standards and Technology		
NOAA	- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration		
NVLAP	- National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program	ns	- nanosecond
SI	- International System of Units	$\mu$ s	- microsecond
TA	- Atomic Time	ms	- millisecond
TAI	- International Atomic Time	s	- second
USNO	- United States Naval Observatory	min	- minute
UTC	- Coordinated Universal Time		

## 2. TIME SCALE INFORMATION

The values listed below are based on data from the IERS, the USNO, and NIST. The UTC(USNO,MC) - UTC(NIST) values are averaged measurements from all available common-view GPS satellites (see bibliography on page 5). UTC - UTC(NIST) data are on page 3.

0000 HOURS COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME			
NOV 2010	MJD	UT1-UTC(NIST) ( $\pm 5$ ms)	UTC(USNO,MC) - UTC(NIST) ( $\pm 20$ ns)
4	55504	-097 ms	-1 na
11	55511	-103 ms	+1 ns
18	55518	-110 ms	+3 ns
28	55525	-118 ms	+7 ns

The master clock pulses used by the WWV, WWVH, and WWVB time-code transmissions are referenced to the UTC(NIST) time scale. Occasionally, 1 s is added to the UTC time scale. This second is called a leap second. Its purpose is to keep the UTC time scale within  $\pm 0.9$  s of the UT1 astronomical time scale, which changes slightly due to variations in the Earth's period of rotation.

**NOTE:** No leap second was added at the end of June 2010

Positive leap seconds, beginning at 23 h 59 min 60 s UTC and ending at 0 h 0 min 0 s UTC, were inserted in the UTC time scale on 30 June 1972, 1981-1983, 1985, 1992-1994, and 1997, and on 31 December 1972-1979, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1995, 1998, 2005, and 2008.

The use of leap seconds ensures that UT1 - UTC will always be held within  $\pm 0.9$  s. The current value of UT1 - UTC is called the DUT1 correction. DUT1 corrections are broadcast by WWV, WWVH, WWVB, and ACTS and are printed below. These corrections may be added to received UTC time signals in order to obtain UT1.

DUT1 = UT1 - UTC =	- 0.1 s beginning 0000 UTC 03 June 2010
	+0.0 s beginning 0000 UTC 11 March 2010
	+0.1 s beginning 0000 UTC 12 November 2009
	+0.2 s beginning 0000 UTC 11 June 2009
	+0.3 s beginning 0000 UTC 12 March 2009

The difference between UTC(NIST) and UTC has been within  $\pm 100$  ns since July 6, 1994. The table below shows values of UTC - UTC(NIST) as supplied by the BIPM in their *Circular T* publication for the most recent 310-day period in which data are available. Data are given at 10-day intervals. Five-day interval data are available in *Circular T*.

0000 Hours Coordinated Universal Time		
DATE	MJD	UTC-UTC(NIST) ns
Oct. 30, 2010	55499	-1.6
Oct. 20, 2010	55489	-3.7
Oct. 10, 2010	55479	-4.6
Sep. 30, 2010	55469	-3.3
Sep. 20, 2010	55459	-0.5
Sep. 10, 2010	55449	-0.1
Aug. 31, 2010	55439	-2.2
Aug. 21, 2010	55429	-3.6
Aug. 11, 2010	55419	-5.1
Aug. 01, 2010	55409	-7.4
Jul. 22, 2010	55399	-9.4
Jul. 12, 2010	55389	-9.5
Jul. 02, 2010	55379	-10.6
Jun. 22, 2010	55369	-11.8
Jun. 12, 2010	55359	-10.7
Jun. 02, 2010	55349	-9.3
May 23, 2010	55339	-8.1
May 13, 2010	55329	-6.8
May 3, 2010	55319	-5.6
Apr. 23, 2010	55309	-4.6
Apr. 13, 2010	55299	-3.9
Apr. 03, 2010	55289	-4.0
Mar. 24, 2010	55279	-3.4
Mar. 14, 2010	55269	-2.5
Mar. 04, 2010	55259	-3.4
Feb. 22, 2010	55249	-2.2
Feb. 12, 2010	55239	-0.4
Feb. 02, 2010	55229	3.7

### 3. BROADCAST OUTAGES OVER FIVE MINUTES AND WWVB PHASE PERTURBATIONS

OUTAGES OF 5 MINUTES OR MORE						PHASE PERTURBATIONS 2 ms			
Station	Nov 2010	MJD	Began UTC	Ended UTC	Freq.	Nov 2010	MJD	Began UTC	End UTC
WWVB									
WWV									
WWVH									

### 4. NOTES ON NIST TIME SCALES AND PRIMARY STANDARDS

Primary frequency standards developed and operated by NIST are used to provide accuracy (rate) input to the BIPM. NIST-F1, a cold-atom cesium fountain frequency standard, has served as the U.S. primary time and frequency standard since 1999. The uncertainty of NIST-F1 is currently about 3 parts in  $10^{16}$ .

The AT1 scale is run in real-time by use of data from an ensemble of cesium standards and hydrogen masers. It is a free-running scale whose frequency is maintained as nearly constant as possible by choosing the optimum weight for each clock that contributes to the computation.

UTC(NIST) is generated as an offset from our real-time scale AT1. It is steered in frequency towards UTC by use of data published by the BIPM in its *Circular T*. Changes in the steering frequency will be made, if necessary, at 0000 UTC on the first day of the month, and occasionally at mid-month. A change in frequency is limited to no more than  $\pm 2$  ns/day. The frequency of UTC(NIST) is kept as stable as possible at other times.

UTC is generated at the BIPM by use of a post-processed time-scale algorithm and is not available in real-time. The parameters that we use to generate UTC(NIST) in real-time are therefore based on an extrapolation of UTC from the most recent available data.

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## 5. UTC(NIST) – AT1 PARAMETERS

The table below lists parameters that are used to define UTC(NIST) with respect to our real-time scale AT1. To find the value of UTC(NIST) - AT1 at any time T (expressed as a Modified Julian Day, including a fraction if needed), the appropriate equation to use is the one for which the desired T is greater than or equal to the entry in the  $T_0$  column and less than the entry in the last column. The values of  $x_{ls}$ ,  $x$ , and  $y$  for that month are then used in the equation below to find the desired value. The parameters  $x$  and  $y$  represent the offsets in time and frequency, respectively, between UTC(NIST) and AT1; the parameter  $x_{ls}$  is the number of leap seconds applied to both UTC(NIST) and UTC, as specified by the IERS. Leap seconds are not applied to AT1.

UTC(NIST) - AT1 = $x_{ls} + x + y*(T - T_0)$					
Month	$x_{ls}$ (s)	$x$ (ns)	$y$ (ns/d)	$T_0$ (MJD)	Valid until 0000 on: (MJD)
Jan 11	-34	-357508.7	-38.8*	55562	55593
Dec 10	-34	-356305.9	-38.8	55531	55562*
Nov 10	-34	-355141.9	-38.8	55501	55531
Oct 10	-34	-354365.9	-38.8	55481	55401†
Oct 10	-34	-353941.3	-38.6	55470	55481
Sep 10	-34	-353285.1	-38.6	55453	55470
Sep 10	-34	-352780.7	-38.8	55440	55470†
Aug 10	-34	-351577.9	-38.8	55409	55440
Jul 10	-34	-350957.1	-38.8	55393	55409
Jul 10	-34	-350378.1	-38.6	55378	55393†
Jun 10	-34	-349760.5	-38.6	55362	55378
Jun 10	-34	-349222.9	-38.4	55348	55362†
May 10	-34	-348032.5	-38.4	55317	55348
Apr 10	-34	-346880.5	-38.4	55287	55317
Mar 10	-34	-346150.9	-38.4	55268	55287
Mar 10	-34	-345688.3	-38.0	55256	55268†
Feb 10	-34	-344624.3	-38.0	55228	55256
Jan 10	-34	-343446.3	-38.0	55197	55228
Dec. 09	-34	-342952.3	-38.0	55184	55197
Dec. 09	-34	-342261.1	-38.4	55166	55184†
Nov 09	-34	-341838.7	-38.4	55155	55166
Nov 09	-34	-341101.5	-38.8	55136	55155†
Oct 09	-34	-340441.9	-38.8	55119	55136
Oct 09	-34	-339895.9	-39.0	55105	55119†

† Rate change in mid-month

\*Provisional value