### NIST TIME AND FREQUENCY BULLETIN NIST IR 6661-02

# No. 638 February 2011

1.	GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION	2
2.	TIME SCALE INFORMATION	2
	BROADCAST OUTAGES OVER FIVE MINUTES AND WWVB PHASE PERTURBATIONS	4
4.	NOTES ON NIST TIME SCALES AND PRIMARY STANDARDS	4
5.	UTC(NIST) – AT1 PARAMETERS	.5

This bulletin is published monthly. Address correspondence to:

Petrina C. Potts, Editor Time and Frequency Division National Institute of Standards and Technology 325 Broadway Boulder, CO 8O3O5-3328 (3O3) 497-3295 Email: ppotts@boulder.nist.gov



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, GARY LOCKE, Secretary NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY, Patrick D. Gallagher, Director

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BULLETIN

ACTS	<ul> <li>Automated Computer Time Service</li> </ul>		
BIPM	<ul> <li>Bureau International des Poids et Mesures</li> </ul>		
CS	- Cesium Standard		
GPS	<ul> <li>Global Positioning System</li> </ul>		
IERS	<ul> <li>International Earth Rotation Service</li> </ul>		
LORAN	<ul> <li>Long Range Navigation</li> </ul>		
MC	- Master Clock		
MJD	- Modified Julian Date		
NIST	<ul> <li>National Institute of Standards and Technology</li> </ul>		
NOAA	<ul> <li>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</li> </ul>		
NVLAP	<ul> <li>National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program</li> </ul>	ns	<ul> <li>nanosecond</li> </ul>
SI	<ul> <li>International System of Units</li> </ul>	μs	<ul> <li>microsecond</li> </ul>
TA	- Atomic Time	ms	<ul> <li>millisecond</li> </ul>
TAI	- International Atomic Time	S	- second
USNO	<ul> <li>United States Naval Observatory</li> </ul>	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							
JAN 2011	MJD	UT1-UTC(NIST) (±5 ms)	UTC(USNO,MC) - UTC(NIST) (±20 ns)				
6	55567	-123 ms	+ 14 ns				
13	55574	-127 ms	+14ns				
20	55581	-132 ms	+12 ns				
27	55588	-134 ms	+9 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.

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 =	<ul> <li>- 0.2 s beginning 0000 UTC 06 January 2011</li> <li>- 0.1 s beginning 0000 UTC 03 June 2010</li> <li>+0.0 s beginning 0000 UTC 11 March 2010</li> <li>+0.1 s beginning 0000 UTC 12 November 2009</li> <li>+0.2 s beginning 0000 UTC 11 June 2009</li> <li>+0.3 s beginning 0000 UTC 12 March 2009</li> </ul>

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 ten-day intervals. Five-day interval data are available in *Circular T*.

0000 Hours Coordinated Universal Time					
DATE	MJD	UTC-UTC(NIST) ns			
Dec. 29, 2010	55559	6.7			
Dec. 19, 2010	55549	5.5			
Dec. 9, 2010	55539	3.9			
Nov. 29, 2010	55529	0.9			
Nov. 19, 2010	55519	1.1			
Nov. 9, 2010	55509	-0.6			
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			

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

	OUTAGES OF 5 MINUTES OR MORE						PHASE PERTURBATIONS 2 ms			
Station	Jan 2011	MJD	Began UTC	Ended UTC	Freq.	Jan 2011	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 standard of time and frequency since 1999. The uncertainty of NIST-F1 is currently about 3 parts in 10<sup>16</sup>.

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.

#### **References:**

Allan, D.W.; Hellwig, H.; and Glaze, D.J., "An accuracy algorithm for an atomic time scale," Metrologia, Vol.11, No.3, pp. 133-138 (1975).

Allan, D.W.; Davis, D.D.; Weiss, M.A.; Clements, A.; Guinot, B.; Granveaud, M.; Dorenwendt, K.; Fischer, B.; Hetzel, P.; Aoki, S.; Fujimoto, M.; Charron, L.; and Ashby, N., "Accuracy of international time and frequency comparisons via global positioning system satellites in common-view," IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement, Vol. IM-34, pp.118-125 (1985).

Heavner, T.P.; Jefferts, S.R.; Donley; E.A.; Shirley, J.H. and Parker, T.E., "NIST F1; recent improvements and accuracy evaluations," Metrologia, Vol. 42, pp. 411-422 (2005).

Jefferts, S.R.; Shirley, J.; Parker, T.E.; Heavner, T.P.; Meekhof, D.M.; Nelson, C., Levi, F.; Costanza, G.; De Marchi, A.; Drullinger, R.; Hollberg, L.; Lee, W.D.; and Walls, F.L., "Accuracy evaluation of NIST-F1," Metrologia, Vol. 39, pp. 321-336 (2002).

Lewandowski, W. and Thomas, C., "GPS Time transfer," Proceedings of the IEEE, Vol. 79, pp. 991-1000 (1991).

Parker, T.E.; Jefferts, S.R.; Heavner, T.P.; and Donley, E.A., "Operation of the NIST-F1 caesium fountain primary frequency standard with a maser ensemble, including the impact of frequency transfer noise," Metrologia, Vol. 42, pp. 423-430 (2005).

Weiss, M.A.; Allan, D.W., "An NBS Calibration Procedure for Providing Time and Frequency at a Remote Site by Weighting and Smoothing of GPS Common View Data," IEEE Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement, Vol. IM-36, pp. 572-578 (1987).

### 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	xls (s)	x (ns)	y (ns/d)	T0 (MJD)	Valid until 0000 on: (MJD)		
Mar 11	-34	-359788.1	-38.6*	55621	55652		
Feb 11	-34	-358707.3	-38.6	55593	55621*		
Jan 11	-34	-357896.7	-38.6	55572	55593		
Jan 11	-34	-357508.7	-38.8	55562	55572†		
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