

NISTIR 8418-05

NIST Time and Frequency Bulletin

Kelsey Rodriguez, Editor

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Physical Measurement Laboratory

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May 2022



U.S. Department of Commerce
Gina M. Raimondo, Secretary

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Laurie E. Locascio, NIST Director and Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology

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NIST IR 8418-05

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NIST Director and Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BULLETIN

ACTS	- Automated Computer Time Service		
BIPM	- Bureau International des Poids et Mesures		
GPS	- Global Positioning System		
IERS	- International Earth Rotation Service		
MC	- Master Clock		
MJD	- Modified Julian Date		
NIST	- National Institute of Standards and Technology	ns	- nanosecond
SI	- International System of Units	μs	- microsecond
TA	- Atomic Time	ms	- millisecond
TAI	- International Atomic Time	s	- second
USNO	- United States Naval Observatory	min	- minute
UT1	- Universal Time (Astronomical)		
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 obtained from the BIPM. UTC - UTC(NIST) data are on page 3.

0000 HOURS COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME			
April 2022	MJD	UT1-UTC(NIST) (±1 ms)	UTC(USNO,MC) - UTC(NIST) (±5 ns)
5	59674	-99.9 ms	-1.1 ns
10	59679	-97.3 ms	-0.3 ns
15	59684	-96.8 ms	0.9 ns
20	59689	-98.8 ms	2.6 ns
25	59694	-97.2 ms	3.0 ns
30	59699	-97.5 ms	2.0 ns

The 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 ±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, 1997, 2012, 2015 and on 31 December 1972-1979, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1995, 1998, 2005, 2008, 2016.

The use of leap seconds ensures that UT1 - UTC will always be held within ±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 the received UTC time signals in order to obtain UT1.

	-0.1 s beginning 0000 UTC 17 July 2021
	-0.2 s beginning 0000 UTC 02 May 2019
	-0.1 s beginning 0000 UTC 17 January 2019
	+0.0 s beginning 0000 UTC 21 September 2018
	+0.1 s beginning 0000 UTC 15 March 2018
	+0.2 s beginning 0000 UTC 30 November 2017
	+0.3 s beginning 0000 UTC 29 June 2017
	+0.4 s beginning 0000 UTC 30 March 2017
	+0.5 s beginning 0000 UTC 26 January 2017
	+0.6 s beginning 0000 UTC 01 January 2017
	-0.4 s beginning 0000 UTC 17 November 2016

$$DUT1 = UT1 - UTC =$$

The difference between UTC(NIST) and UTC has been within ± 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
Apr. 30, 2022	59699	1.4
Apr. 20, 2022	59689	1.5
Apr. 10, 2022	59679	0.1
Mar. 31, 2022	59669	-1.4
Mar. 21, 2022	59659	0.3
Mar. 11, 2022	59649	0.2
Mar. 1, 2022	59639	-0.4
Feb. 19, 2022	59629	-0.9
Feb. 9, 2022	59619	-1.1
Jan. 30, 2022	59609	-0.6
Jan. 20, 2022	59599	0.5
Jan. 10, 2022	59589	1.1
Dec. 31, 2021	59579	0.7
Dec. 21, 2021	59569	0.2
Dec. 11, 2021	59559	0
Dec. 01, 2021	59549	0.6
Nov. 21, 2021	59539	0
Nov. 11, 2021	59529	-0.8
Nov. 01, 2021	59519	-0.4
Oct. 22, 2021	59509	0.5
Oct. 12, 2021	59499	0.6
Oct. 02, 2021	59489	-1.4
Sep. 22, 2021	59479	-2.1
Sep. 12, 2021	59469	-1.2
Sep. 02, 2021	59459	-0.1
Aug. 23, 2021	59449	0.6
Aug. 13, 2021	59439	0.1
Aug. 03, 2021	59429	-0.8
Jul. 24, 2021	59419	-2
Jul. 14, 2021	59409	-1.7
Jul. 4, 2021	59399	-0.6
Jun. 24, 2021	59389	-0.5
Jun. 14, 2021	59379	-0.8
Jun. 4, 2021	59369	-1.5
May 25, 2021	59359	-0.6

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3. BROADCAST OUTAGES OVER FIVE MINUTES AND WWVB PHASE PERTURBATIONS

OUTAGES OF 5 MINUTES OR MORE						PHASE PERTURBATIONS 2 ms			
Station	Apr 2022	MJD	Began UTC	Ended UTC	Freq.	Apr 2022	MJD	Began UTC	End UTC
WWVB	10 23	59679 59692	1833 1801	1902 1810	60 kHz 60 kHz	None			
WWV	None					None			
WWVH	None					None			

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 and to provide the best possible realization of the SI second. NIST-F1 and NIST-F2, cold-atom cesium fountain frequency standards, have served as the U.S. primary standards of time and frequency since 1999. The uncertainty of NIST-F2 is currently about 1 part 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 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.

UTC(NIST) is generated as an offset from our real-time scale AT1. Time steps are never used. Instead, the frequency is steered so that the time output remains close to UTC. This is accomplished by using data published by the BIPM in its *Circular T* and by weekly estimates of UTC, which are published by the BIPM as *rapid UTC* or *UTCr*. Changes in the frequency may be made as often as once per week and are limited to $\pm 2.3 \times 10^{-14}$. The frequency of UTC(NIST) is kept as stable as possible at other times.

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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 Date, 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)
Apr 22	-37	-512081.14	-37.33†	59697	59700
Apr 22	-37	-511818.78	-37.48†	59690	59697
Apr 22	-37	-511065.18	-37.68	59670	59690
Mar 22	-37	-510501.48	-37.58†	59655	59670
Mar 22	-37	-509897	-37.78	59639	59655
Feb 22	-37	-508916.12	-37.63†	59613	59620
Feb 22	-37	-508841	-37.56	59611	59613
Jan 22	-37	-508127.36	-37.56†	59592	59611
Jan 22	-37	-507675.44	-37.66	59580	59592
Dec 21	-37	-506507.98	37.66	59549	59580
Nov 21	-37	-506018.4	-37.66†	59536	59549
Nov 21	-37	-505754.08	-37.76†	59529	59536
Nov 21	-37	-505490.46	-37.66†	59522	59529
Nov 21	-37	-505377.93	-37.51	59519	59522
Oct 21	-37	-504702.75	-37.51†	59501	59519
Oct 21	-37	-504211.12	-37.81	59488	59501
Sep 21	-37	-504173.41	-37.81†	59487	59488
Sep 21	-37	-503910.14	-37.61†	59480	59487
Sep 21	-37	-503647.57	-37.51†	59473	59480
Sep 21	-37	-503385.7	-37.41†	59466	59473
Sep 21	-37	-503087.22	-37.31	58458	59466
Aug 21	-37	-502602.19	-37.31†	59445	59458
Aug 21	-37	-502078.45	-37.41†	59431	59445
Aug 21	-37	-501928.21	-37.56	59427	59431
Jul 21	-37	-501552.61	-37.56†	59417	59427
Jul 21	-37	-500767	-37.41	59396	59417
Jun 21	-37	-499719.48	-37.41†	59368	59396
Jun 21	-37	-499644.96	-37.26	59366	59368
May 21	-37	-499458.66	-37.26†	59361	59366

† Rate change in mid-month

*Provisional value

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