### NIST TIME AND FREQUENCY BULLETIN NIST IR 6639-07

## NO. 583 JULY 2006

1.	GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION	2
2.	TIME SCALE INFORMATION	2
3.	PHASE DEVIATIONS FOR WWVB AND LORAN-C	.4
4.	BROADCAST OUTAGES OVER FIVE MINUTES AND WWVB PHASE PERTURBATIONS	5
5.	NOTES ON NIST TIME SCALES AND PRIMARY STANDARDS	5
6.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	.5

This bulletin is published monthly. Address correspondence to:

Eyvon M. Petty, Editor Time and Frequency Division National Institute of Standards and Technology 325 Broadway Boulder, CO 8O3O5-3328 (3O3) 497-3295 Email: <u>pettye@boulder.nist.gov</u>



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CARLOS GUTIERREZ, Secretary TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION, Robert Cresanti, Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY, William A. Jeffrey, 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	- International Earth Rotation Service		
LORAN	<ul> <li>Long Range Navigation</li> </ul>		
MC	- Master Clock		
MJD	- Modified Julian Date		
NVLAP	<ul> <li>National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program</li> </ul>		
NIST	<ul> <li>National Institute of Standards and Technology</li> </ul>		
NOAA	<ul> <li>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</li> </ul>	ns	- nanosecond
SI	- International System of Units	μs	- microsecond
TA	- Atomic Time	ms	- millisecond
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								
JUN 2006	MJD	JD UT1-UTC(NIST) UTC(USNO,MC) - UTC(N (±5 ms) (±20 ns)						
1	53887	205 ms	17 ns					
8	53894	200 ms	16 ns					
15	53901	201 ms	15 ns					
22	53908	197 ms	14 ns					
29	53915	197 ms	11 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 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 timescale on 30 June 1972, 1981-1983, 1985, 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1997, and on 31 December 1972-1979, 1987, 1989, 1990,1995, 1998 and 2005.

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.

	-0.3 s beginning 0000 UTC 24 October 2002	
	-0.4 s beginning 0000 UTC 03 April 2003	
	-0.5 s beginning 0000 UTC 29 April 2004	
DUT1 = UT1 - UTC =	-0.6 s beginning 0000 UTC 17 March 2005	
	+0.3 s beginning 0000 UTC 01 January 2006	
	+0.2 s beginning 0000 UTC 27 April 2006	

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**

г

DATE	MJD	UTC-UTC(NIST) ns
May 24, 2006	53879	6.6
May 14, 2005	53869	6.2
May 04, 2006	53859	7.0
Apr. 24, 2006	53849	6.2
Apr. 14, 2006	53839	6.0
Apr. 04, 2006	53829	6.2
Mar. 25, 2006	53819	5.7
Mar. 15, 2006	53809	3.8
Mar. 05, 2006	53799	3.2
Feb. 23, 2006	53789	2.5
Feb. 13, 2006	53779	1.3
Feb. 03, 2006	53769	2.0
Jan. 24, 2006	53759	2.0
Jan. 14, 2006	53749	4.1
Jan. 04, 2006	53739	4.1
Dec. 25, 2005	53729	3.7
Dec. 15, 2005	53719	2.6
Dec. 05, 2005	53709	3.4
Nov. 25, 2005	53699	0.1
Nov. 15, 2005	53689	-4.3
Nov. 05, 2005	53679	-7.2
Oct. 26, 2005	53669	-9.7
Oct. 16, 2005	53659	-11.5
Oct. 06, 2005	53649	-12.2
Sep. 26, 2005	53639	-12.7
Sep. 16, 2005	53629	-12.6
Sep. 06, 2005	53619	-11.8
Aug. 27, 2005	53609	-11.6
Aug. 17, 205	53599	-10.3
Aug. 07, 2005	53589	-6.1

## 3. PHASE DEVIATIONS FOR WWVB AND LORAN-C

- WWVB The values shown for WWVB are the time differences between the time markers of the UTC(NIST) time scale and the first positive-going zero voltage crossover measured at the transmitting antenna. The uncertainty of the individual measurements is  $\pm 0.5 \ \mu$ s. The values listed are for 1300 UTC.
- LORAN-C The values shown for Loran-C represent the daily accumulated phase shift. The phase shift is measured by comparing the output of a Loran receiver to the UTC(NIST) time scale for a period of 24 h. If data were not recorded on a particular day, the symbol (-) is printed. The stations monitored are Baudette, Minnesota (8970) and Boise City, Oklahoma (9610). The monitoring is done from the NIST laboratories in Boulder, Colorado.

		UTC(NIST)-WWVB (60 kHz)	UTC(NIST) - LORAN PHASE (ns)	
		ANTENNA PHASE	ANTENNA PHASE LORAN-C (BAUDETTE)	
DATE	MJD	(µs)	(8970)	(9610)
06/01/06	53887	5.65	+27	+56
06/02/06	53888	5.65	+2	-10
06/03/06	53889	5.65	-14	+27
06/04/06	53890	5.65	+28	-14
06/05/06	53891	5.65	+60	+46
06/06/06	53892	5.65	-66	-54
06/07/06	53893	5.65	-21	+34
06/08/06	53894	5.65	-38	-15
06/09/06	53895	5.65	+15	-24
06/10/06	53896	5.65	-85	+31
06/11/06	53897	5.65	-123	-23
06/12/06	53898	5.65	+108	+20
06/13/06	53899	5.65	-47	+2
06/14/06	53900	5.65	-8	+7
06/15/06	53901	5.65	-48	-7
06/16/06	53902	5.65	-4	-26
06/17/06	53903	5.65	-0	+26
06/18/06	53904	5.65	+20	+5
06/19/06	53905	5.65	+18	-10
06/20/06	53906	5.65	-64	-26
06/21/06	53907	5.65	-13	-34
06/22/06	53908	5.65	+33	+5
06/23/06	53909	5.65	+39	+39
06/24/06	53910	5.65	-1	-35
06/25/06	53911	5.65	-32	-6
06/26/06	53912	5.65	+20	+17
06/27/06	53913	5.65	+18	+16
06/28/06	53914	5.65	-49	-18
06/29/06	53915	5.65	+35	+36
06/30/06	53916	5.65	-36	-27

#### Note: The values shown for Loran-C are in nanoseconds.

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

OUTAGES OF 5 MINUTES OR MORE							РНА	SE PERTU 2 m		IS
Station	JUN 2006	MJD	Began UTC	Ended UTC	Freq.		JUN 2006	MJD	Began UTC	End UTC
WWVB	06/25/06	53911	0343	0448	60 kHz					
WWVB	06/24/06	53910	2252	0002	60 kHz					
WWVB	06/17/06	53903	2207	2321	60 kHz					
WWVB	06/16/06	53902	0828	0922	60 kHz					
WWVB	06/16/06	53902	0432	0524	60 kHz					
WWVB	06/01/06	53887	0714	0810	60 kHz					
WWV										
WWVH										

## 5. 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 5 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 using 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.

## 6. **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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.

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.

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).

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.

Table 7.1 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  $x_{is}$ , 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 offset in time and in frequency, respectively, between UTC(NIST) and AT1; the parameter  $x_{is}$  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.

	Table 7.1 UTC(NIST) - AT1 = $x_{is} + x + y^{*}(T - T_{0})$									
Month	X <sub>is</sub> (S)	x (ns)	y (ns/d)	T <sub>o</sub> (MJD)	Valid until 0000 on: (MJD)					
Jul 06	-33	-294368.80	-38.75*	53917	53948					
Jun 06	-33	-293206.30	-38.75	53887	53917					
May 06	-33	-292702.55	-38.75	53874	53887					
May 06	-33	-292004.15	-38.8	53856	53874†					
Apr 06	-33	-291422.15	-38.8	53841	53856					
Apr 06	-33	-290837.9	-38.95	53826	53841†					
Mar 06	-33	-289630.45	-38.95	53795	53826					
Feb 06	-33	-288539.85	-38.95	53767	53795					
Jan 06	-33	-287838.75	-38.95	53749	53767					
Jan 06	-33	-287330.45	-38.95	53736	53749					
Dec 05	-32	-286118.35	-39.1	53705	53736					
Nov 05	-32	-284937.85	-39.35	53675	53705					
Oct 05	-32	-284308.25	-39.35	53659	53675					
Oct 05	-32	-283721.75	-39.1	53644	53659†					
Sep 05	-32	-283017.95	-39.1	53626	53644					
Sep 05	-32	-282549.95	-39	53614	53626†					
Aug 05	-32	-282081.95	-39	53602	53614					
Aug 05	-32	-281350.45	-38.5	53583	53602†					
Jul 05	-32	-280156.95	-38.5	53552	53583					
Jun 05	-32	-279617.95	-38.5	53538	53552					
Jun 05	-32	-278993.95	-39.0	53522	53538†					

† Rate change in mid-month

†† Rate change one day early

\*Provisional value