

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES POIDS ET MESURES  
Circular T 104 (1996 September 12)

1 - Coordinated Universal Time UTC. Computed values of UTC-UTC(k).

(From 1996 January 1, 0h UTC, TAI-UTC = 30 s)

Date 1996	0h UTC	Jul 30	Aug 4	Aug 9	Aug 14
	MJD	50294	50299	50304	50309
Laboratory k		UTC-UTC(k)	(Unit is one nanosecond)		
AOS	(Borowiec)	316	203	77	-20
APL	(Laurel)	-279	-291	-303	-317
AUS	(Canberra)	39	38	33	31
BEV	(Wien)	2728	-	-	-
BIRM	(Beijing)	-2460	-2523	-2559	-2603
CAO	(Cagliari)	-	-	-	-
CH	(Bern)	171	172	179	166
CNM	(Mexico)	-1817	-1816	-1753	-1773
CRL	(Tokyo)	-98	-89	-84	-87
CSAO	(Lintong)	-17	-44	-34	1
CSIR	(Pretoria)	7083	7014	6977	6943
DLR	(Oberpfaffenhofen)	-2273	-2275	-2277	-2283
DTAG	(Darmstadt)	-421	-441	-447	-449
GUM	(Warszawa)	-239	-233	-232	-233
IEN	(Torino)	381	393	394	395
IFAG	(Wettzell)	-4612	-4611	-4613	-4596
IGMA	(Buenos Aires)	125	103	113	107
INPL	(Jerusalem)	677	711	739	765
IPQ	(Monte de Caparica) (1)	2	84	97	96
JATC	(Lintong)	3274	3250	3272	3315
KRIS	(Taejon)	30	11	8	4
LDS	(Leeds)	120	103	98	106
MSL	(Lower Hutt)	-5072	-5106	-5145	-5159
NAOM	(Mizusawa)	-2836	-2792	-2772	-2771
NAOT	(Tokyo)	-350	-279	-250	-181
NIM	(Beijing)	8611	8635	8590	8620
NIST	(Boulder)	-28	-29	-24	-23
NPL	(Teddington)	-7	-8	-5	-6
NRC	(Ottawa)	-31	-23	-14	-17
NRLM	(Tsukuba)	-2442	-2385	-2311	-2256
OMH	(Budapest)	-	-	-	-
ONBA	(Buenos Aires) (2)	-6453	-7088	-7647	-8239
ONRJ	(Rio de Janeiro)	19983	20478	21016	21397
OP	(Paris)	5	4	4	1
ORB	(Bruxelles)	77	60	71	70
PTB	(Braunschweig)	2007	2006	1998	1990
ROA	(San Fernando)	83	82	81	84
SCL	(Hong Kong)	-326	-473	-425	-465
SO	(Shanghai)	1256	1234	1207	1227
SP	(Boras)	-8205	-8289	-8369	-8455
SU	(Moskva)	-7760	-7773	-7780	-7793
TL	(Chung-Li)	311	236	250	245
TP	(Praha)	-22	-30	-26	-28
TUG	(Graz)	451	472	495	523
UME	(Gebze-Kocaeli)	182	195	216	214
USNO	(Washington DC)(USNO MC)	-18	-18	-15	-15
VSL	(Delft)	-421	-413	-419	-410

## 1 - Coordinated Universal Time UTC. (Cont.)

Date 1996	0h UTC	Aug 19	Aug 24	Aug 29
	MJD	50314	50319	50324
Laboratory k		UTC-UTC(k)	(Unit is one nanosecond)	
AOS	(Borowiec)	-169	-223	-231
APL	(Laurel)	-336	-360	-378
AUS	(Canberra)	(3) 11	64	69
BEV	(Wien)	-	-	-
BIRM	(Beijing)	-2649	-2681	-2725
CAO	(Cagliari)	-	-	-
CH	(Bern)	170	165	154
CNM	(Mexico)	-1772	-1940	-2118
CRL	(Tokyo)	-84	-80	-77
CSAO	(Lintong)	0	-14	-7
CSIR	(Pretoria)	6895	6846	6846
DLR	(Oberpfaffenhofen)	-2286	-2292	-2298
DTAG	(Darmstadt)	-445	-457	-455
GUM	(Warszawa)	-232	-227	-220
IEN	(Torino)	395	390	381
IFAG	(Wettzell)	-4589	-4580	-4571
IGMA	(Buenos Aires)	118	105	117
INPL	(Jerusalem)	792	814	817
IPQ	(Monte de Caparica)	99	107	116
JATC	(Lintong)	3329	3329	3345
KRIS	(Taejon)	8	7	-4
LDS	(Leeds)	118	118	123
MSL	(Lower Hutt)	-5123	-5106	-5094
NAOM	(Mizusawa)	(4) -2741	-2722	-2712
NAOT	(Tokyo)	-121	-68	-9
NIM	(Beijing)	8608	8629	8653
NIST	(Boulder)	-16	-16	-14
NPL	(Teddington)	-7	-3	-3
NRC	(Ottawa)	-7	5	14
NRLM	(Tsukuba)	-2194	-2129	-2074
OMH	(Budapest)	-	-	-
ONBA	(Buenos Aires)	-8718	-8857	-9212
ONRJ	(Rio de Janeiro)	21732	22105	22477
OP	(Paris)	-1	-8	-1
ORB	(Bruxelles)	79	80	64
PTB	(Braunschweig)	1990	1989	1982
ROA	(San Fernando)	87	91	88
SCL	(Hong Kong)	-514	-515	-510
SO	(Shanghai)	1214	1228	1217
SP	(Boras)	-8549	-8637	-8730
SU	(Moskva)	-7805	-7820	-7832
TL	(Chung-Li)	243	243	241
TP	(Praha)	-29	-25	-28
TUG	(Graz)	546	565	578
UME	(Gebze-Kocaeli)	229	233	232
USNO	(Washington DC)(USNO MC)	-13	-13	-10
VSL	(Delft)	-399	-400	-402

## 2 - International Atomic Time TAI and local atomic time scales TA(k).

The following tables give the computed values of TAI-TA(k).

Date 1996 0h UTC MJD Laboratory k	Jul 30 50294 TAI-TA(k) (Unit is one nanosecond)	Aug 4 50299 Aug 9 50304 Aug 14 50309
APL (Laurel)	1184	1172
AUS (Canberra)	-71775	-71829
CH (Bern)	-57539	-57383
CRL (Tokyo)	72520	72732
CSAO (Lintong)	4223	4131
F (Paris)	157832	158014
IEN (Torino)	623	665
INPL (Jerusalem)	-346686	-347340
JATC (Lintong)	13681	13658
KRIS (Taejon)	4170	4205
NIM (Beijing)	-5559	-5525
NISA (Boulder) (5)	-45147907	-45148129
NRC (Ottawa)	26645	26679
PTB (Braunschweig)	-361393	-361394
SO (Shanghai)	-46266	-46288
SU (Moskva) (6)	27242240	27242227
USNO (Washington DC) (7)	-34752764	-34753094

Date 1996 0h UTC MJD Laboratory k	Aug 19 50314 TAI-TA(k) (Unit is one nanosecond)	Aug 24 50319 Aug 29 50324
APL (Laurel)	1127	1103
AUS (Canberra) (3)	-72195	-72277
CH (Bern)	-56908	-56753
CRL (Tokyo)	73362	73566
CSAO (Lintong)	3981	3902
F (Paris)	158541	158720
IEN (Torino)	810	853
INPL (Jerusalem)	-349266	-349897
JATC (Lintong)	13758	13748
KRIS (Taejon)	4357	4416
NIM (Beijing)	-5505	-5460
NISA (Boulder) (5)	-45148784	-45149006
NRC (Ottawa)	26772	26811
PTB (Braunschweig)	-361410	-361411
SO (Shanghai)	-46291	-46273
SU (Moskva) (6)	27242195	27242180
USNO (Washington DC) (7)	-34754079	-34754409

## 3 - Notes on sections 1 and 2.

- (1) IPQ . Apparent time step of UTC-UTC(IPQ) of + 82 ns between MJD = 50294 and MJD = 50299 due to GPS receiver calibration.
- (2) ONBA. Erratum Circular T 103, note (1) :  
time step of UTC(ONBA) of - 12000 ns between MJD = 50274 and MJD = 50279 .
- (3) AUS . Apparent time step of UTC-UTC(AUS) and TAI-TA(AUS) of + 54 ns on MJD = 50315.33 due to change of the value of the cable delay introduced in the GPS receiver.
- (4) NAOM. Change of master clock on MJD = 50321.03
- (5) NIST. TA(NISA) designates the scale AT1 of NIST.
- (6) SU . Listed values are TAI-TA(SU) - 2.80 seconds.
- (7) USNO. TA(USNO) designates the scale A1(MEAN) of USNO.

## 4 - Difference between the normalized frequencies of EAL and TAI.

Interval of validity	$f(EAL)-f(TAI)$	
1996 Jun. 30 - 1996 Aug. 29	50264-50324	$7.310 \times 10^{-13}$

New steering correction foreseen for September-October 1996

1996 Aug. 29 - 1996 Oct. 28	50324-50384	$7.295 \times 10^{-13}$
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5 - [UTC - GPS time] and [TAI - GPS time].

$$[\text{UTC} - \text{GPS time}] = -11 \text{ s} + C_0, [\text{TAI} - \text{GPS time}] = 19 \text{ s} + C_0.$$

Daily values of  $C_0$  are given in the following table. They are obtained as follows: the GPS data taken at the Paris Observatory, for highest elevation, are first corrected for precise satellite ephemerides and for measured ionospheric delays, and then smoothed to obtain daily values of  $[\text{UTC(OP)} - \text{GPS time}]$  at 0h UTC; daily values of  $C_0$  are derived from them using linear interpolation of  $[\text{UTC} - \text{UTC(OP)}]$ .

For a given day, where  $N$  measurements are used for estimation of  $C_0$  :

- the dispersion of individual measurements is characterized by a standard deviation  $\sigma$ ,
- the daily  $C_0$  value is characterized by the standard deviation of the mean  $\sigma/\sqrt{N}$ .

Date 1996 0h UTC	MJD	$C_0$ (ns)	$\sigma$ (ns)	$\sigma/\sqrt{N}$ (ns)
Jul 30	50294	19	38	8
Jul 31	50295	25	42	9
Aug 1	50296	28	49	10
Aug 2	50297	27	33	7
Aug 3	50298	22	40	8
Aug 4	50299	12	42	9
Aug 5	50300	6	38	8
Aug 6	50301	8	37	8
Aug 7	50302	9	41	8
Aug 8	50303	6	34	7
Aug 9	50304	10	38	8
Aug 10	50305	14	40	8
Aug 11	50306	11	50	10
Aug 12	50307	7	42	9
Aug 13	50308	6	56	12
Aug 14	50309	4	36	7
Aug 15	50310	8	38	8
Aug 16	50311	15	57	12
Aug 17	50312	16	41	8
Aug 18	50313	7	71	14
Aug 19	50314	3	64	13
Aug 20	50315	8	46	10
Aug 21	50316	15	40	8
Aug 22	50317	18	48	10
Aug 23	50318	12	54	11
Aug 24	50319	12	46	9
Aug 25	50320	23	43	9
Aug 26	50321	34	41	8
Aug 27	50322	36	53	11
Aug 28	50323	34	46	9
Aug 29	50324	26	43	9

6 - [UTC - GLONASS time].

$$[\text{UTC} - \text{GLONASS time}] = C1 \text{ (modulo 1 s).}$$

From his current observations of both the GPS and GLONASS satellite systems Prof. P. Daly, University of Leeds, establishes and reports [GPS time - GLONASS time] at five-day intervals, together with the standard deviation  $\sigma$  of his daily GLONASS data.  $C1$  is then derived using [UTC - GPS time] of section 5.

Date 1996 0h UTC	MJD	$C1$ (ns)	$\sigma$ (ns)
Jul 30	50294	-30591	38
Aug 4	50299	-30744	50
Aug 9	50304	-30868	44
Aug 14	50309	-31002	48
Aug 19	50314	-31135	40
Aug 24	50319	-31258	49
Aug 29	50324	-31404	42

7 - Duration of the TAI scale interval.

The following table gives the duration  $u_{\text{TAI}}$  of the TAI scale interval expressed as its departure  $d$  from the SI second on the rotating geoid, together with its relative uncertainty  $\sigma$  :  $u_{\text{TAI}} = 1 + d$  in SI second. This is obtained, on the given period of estimation, by comparison of the TAI frequency :

- with the frequency, corrected for the black-body radiation shift, of a given individual primary frequency standard ( $\sigma$  is then the last communicated estimate of the uncertainty of the standard frequency), and

- with a combination computed by the BIPM of all available measurements from PTB CS2, PTB CS3, NIST-7, SU MCsR 102 and LPTF-F01 consistently corrected for the black-body radiation shift ( $\sigma$  is then estimated by the BIPM taking into account the individual uncertainties and parameters characteristic of TAI stability).

Standard	Period of estimation	$d$ ( $10^{-14}$ s)	$\sigma$ ( $10^{-14}$ )
NIST-7	50264-50269	+1.1	1.0
PTB-CS2	50264-50324	+2.9	1.5
BIPM estimate	50264-50324	+2.1	1.0