

# *What a difference a second makes?*

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## *2017: Calendar Year*

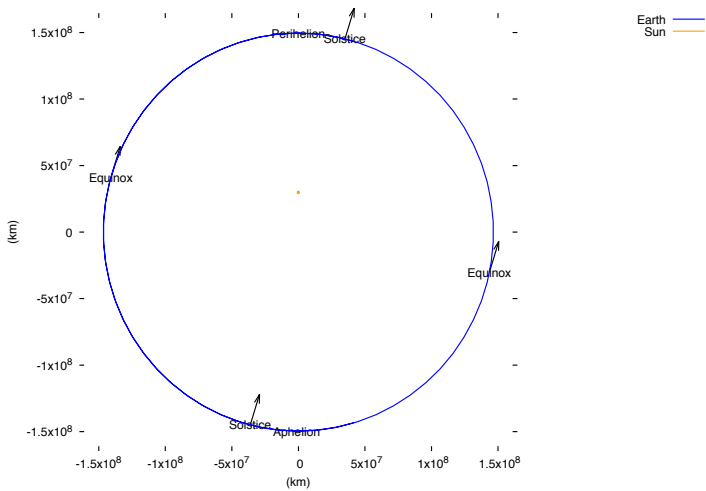
Seasons: Weather cycles, days lengthen and shorten.

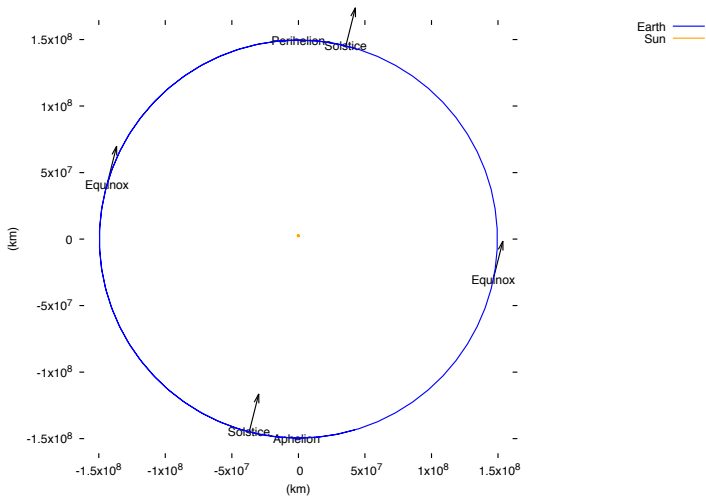
Aim of our calendar: Keep Equinoxes and Solstices at the right time of year, especially the vernal equinox.

Tricky: year isn't whole number of days (365.24219).

*The time of year:* angle between earth's axis and the line from the earth to the sun.

NB: seasons nothing to do with distance to sun. Earth is at its closest (Perihelion) about 4<sup>th</sup> January 2017.





## *Calendar Months*

Need bigger division of years than just days.

Moon's phases is next most obvious thing in the sky.

Months roughly to be in sync with the moon (29.5305889 days)?

Other calendars are better in this respect.

We've ended up with funny months.

Story says Romulus gave 10 months, a successor, Numa, added 2 more.

## Julian Reform

Ianuarius	29	31	Quinctilis	31	31
Februarius	28	28/9	Sextis	29	31
Martius	31	31	September	29	30
Aprilis	29	30	October	31	31
Maius	31	31	November	29	30
Iunius	29	30	December	29	31

Old leap: Cut Feb at 23/24, *intercalarius* of 27 days, irregular.

New leap: Once in 4, double Feb 24.

Took 445 day year (46BC), and fumbling to get there (8AD).

(Astronomical events a useful retrospective!)

Aiming for 365.24219 day year.

When	Calendar	Length
????	Old Roman	$355 \pm \text{£££}$
45BC	Julian	365.25
1582AD	Gregorian	365.2425

Papal Bull of 24 Feb 1582: 4 Oct followed by 15 Oct.  
Equinox back at 21 Mar.

Took a while to catch on: 1752 for us.

# *Days*

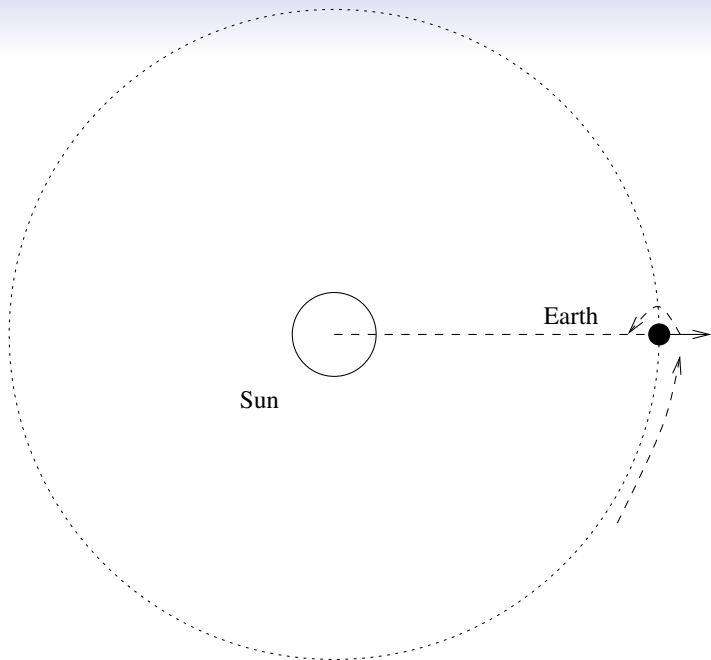
Obviously, it gets dark and bright once per day!

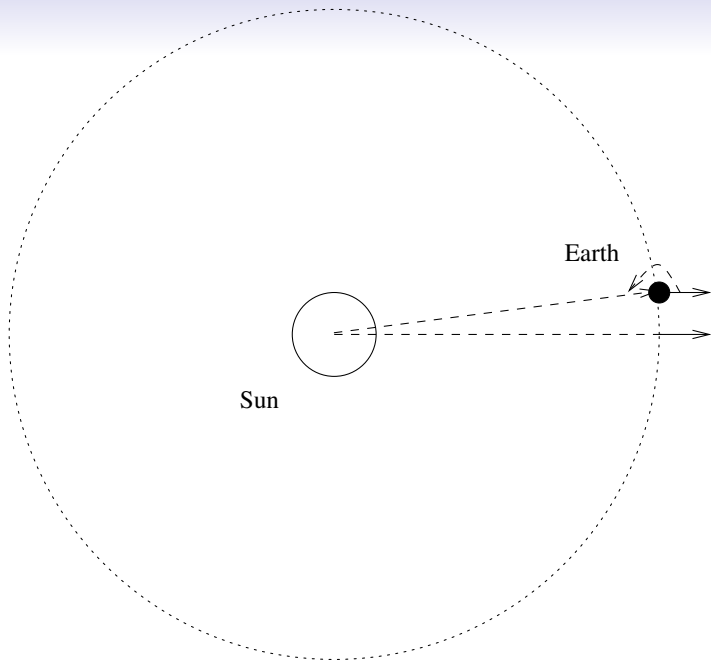
Different cultures start days at: sunset, sunrise, midnight, midday,  
...

Must be something to do with Earth going around.

Solar vs. sidereal days.







## *Irish Legal time*

Problem with midnight — it depends where you live.

In 1858, case law chooses local time.

In 1880, legislation fixes GMT in England, DMT in Ireland.

## *Irish Legal Time Since*

1916	Summer Time Bill & Uniform Time Bill
1923	Western-European Time
1941–5	No double Summer Time
1947	No double Summer Time
1968	Standard Summer Time (GMT+1)
1971	Changed mind.
1986	Order giving effect to EEC directive
2001	2000/84/EU directive currently in force (from 2002 last Sun in March/October)

*In this Act the expression 'West-European time' means Greenwich mean time.*

## Atomic Seconds

*International Atomic Time* has been available since 1955 (officially since 1972). Uses SI second.

*second:* In the International System of Units (SI), the time interval equal to 9,192,631,770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the cesium-133 atom.

How did they pick 9,192,631,770?

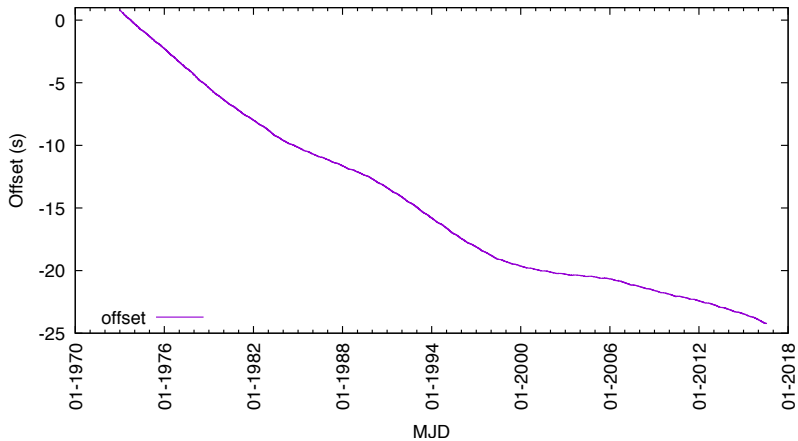
Used ET, based on Newcomb's measurements from 1750–1892.

Tidal forces ( $1.7\text{ms/d/c}$ ) mean UT and SI seconds are different (day by  $2.5\text{ms}$ ).

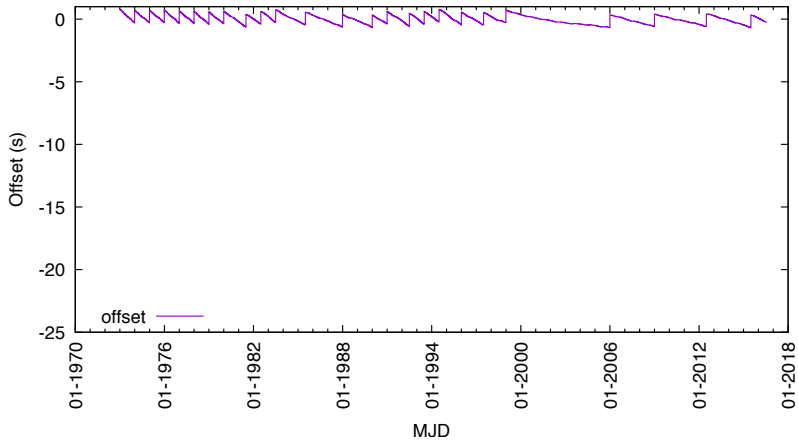
*Coordinated Universal Time* is a compromise. It ticks once per SI second, in sync with TAI.

If UTC is more than one second from UT1 then UTC is adjusted.

TAI UT1 offset, Feb 73 to Oct 16



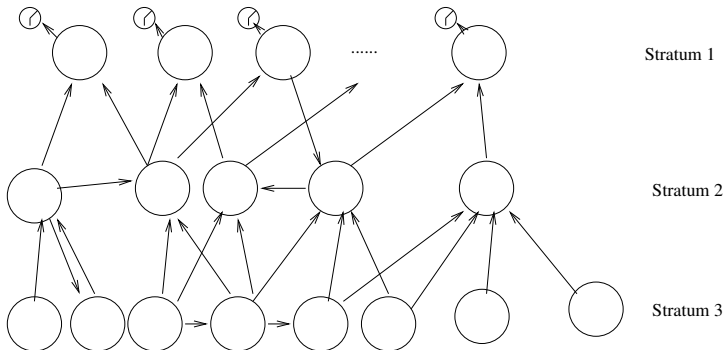
UTC UT1 offset, Feb 73 to Oct 16





# NTP

A clock synchronisation protocol for the Internet.



Synchronises clocks to UTC. Uses refclocks.

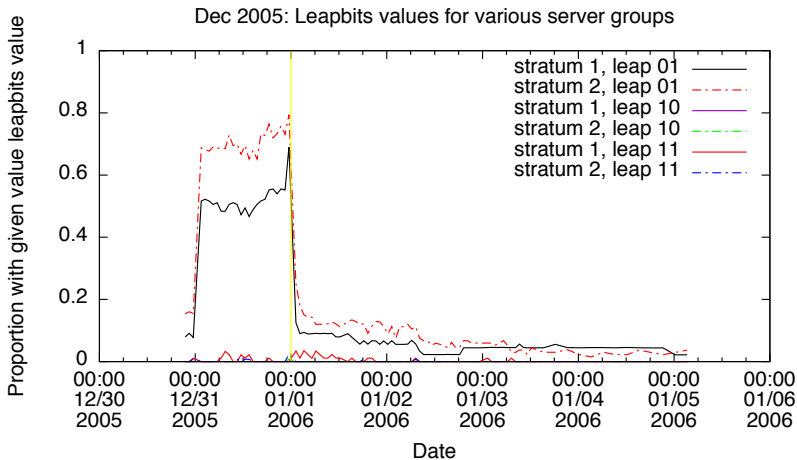
## *NTP and Leap Seconds*

- Advertises upcoming leap second.
  - Refclock.
  - Manual.
  - Leap seconds file (*autokey* in 2000)
  - Leap seconds file (easy 2007, easy and available 2009).
- Rules have changed a bit.
  - Accept if more than minsane.
  - Change to more that survivors/2 (2007).
  - Leap second file or refclock can override.

```
16:14:chalk 1% ntpq -c "rv 0 leap" chalk
assID=0 status=06f4 leap_none, sync_ntp, 15 events, event_peer/strat_chg,
leap=00
```

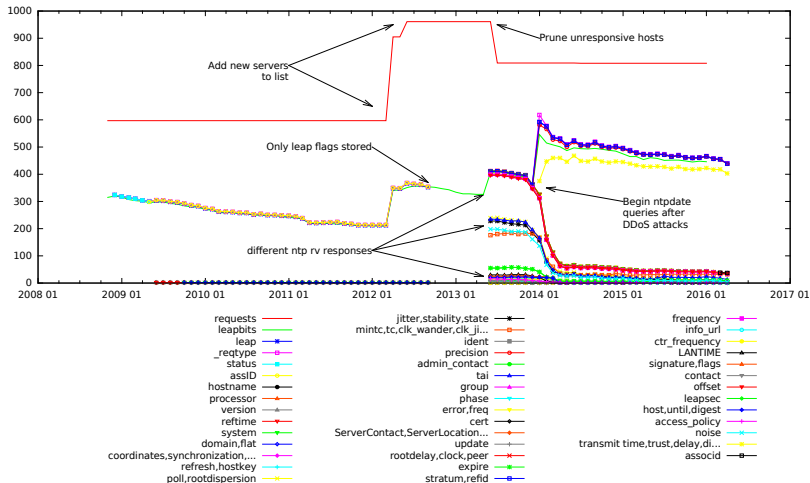
Record leap flags and output for each host.

2005



A few servers become unsynchronised. A few don't clear flags.

## 19 Million Files Later...



Bitrot: Usually about 1% per month. DoS 10–40% per month.  
(Not quite as large as reported amplifier reduction.)

# US GPS

Spotted on Civil GPS Service Interface Committee:

# GPS.gov

Official U.S. Government information about the  
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## CGSIC opinion on the redefinition of UTC now under consideration by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

### Prepared by CGSIC Timing Subcommittee and endorsed by the CGSIC Executive Committee on 8-9 September 2014

The Civil GPS Interface Committee,  
Considering that

- In 1971, the ITU-R (formerly CCIR, International Consultative Committee for Radiocommunications) proposed the present form of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), which is based upon the SI second but remains linked to the variable rotation of the Earth through the introduction of leap seconds, which are inserted preferentially at the end of December 31 or June 30 in such a manner that  $|UT1-UTC|$  will always be less than 0.9 second.
- This proposal was accepted after discussions with BIH (Bureau International de l'Heure), URSI, IAU, IUGG, and other bodies active in positioning and navigation.
- At the time of introduction, the future implementation of satellite and other systems which cannot easily incorporate the leap second was not foreseeable.
- A proposal on the redefinition of UTC is under consideration by ITU, about which the ITU has solicited the opinion of several international bodies.

# *Interesting...*

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And further considering that,

- leap second insertions have increasingly been associated with failures of navigational as well as timing systems, among them the ground, transmission, or accounting systems of GPS, LORAN, and commercial air travel,
- in one instance uncorrected mis-programming of a GPS receiver was responsible for a failure in mid-month, at a time when no leap second would have been expected,
- approximately 10% of the world's Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers, which provides an internet-based timing structure upon which many navigational systems depend, failed to correctly handle the leap second insertion of 2012,
- never as long as NTP servers have been monitored has every one correctly predicted the presence or absence of leap second on a December 31 or June 30,
- some systems have been mis-programmed to insert leap seconds after 23:59:59 local time instead of 23:59:59 UTC,
- many corporations, governments, providers of navigational systems, and other groups do not report failures as a matter of policy,
- and in the interests of safety some systems cease operations at the time a leap second is to be introduced,
- although navigational systems must and do continue operating through leap second insertions.

### NTP leap second failures are a *known known*

- If correctly configured, NTP and PTP can handle leap seconds
- Never has every NTP server monitored been known to handle a December 31 or June 30 correctly
  - At least since serious monitoring began, January 2008
  - <http://www.maths.tcd.ie/~dwmalone/time/leaps/>
- 10% of the servers in the “NTP pool” got it wrong in 2012
  - Most were fixed within an hour of the insertion
  - Others, not in pool, took up to a day
  - Some added a leap second on July 31, 2012
    - <https://groups.google.com/forum/#!topic/comp.protocols.time.ntp/vhVIH4ENsJQ>
  - Hackers have been accused of exploiting/causing this