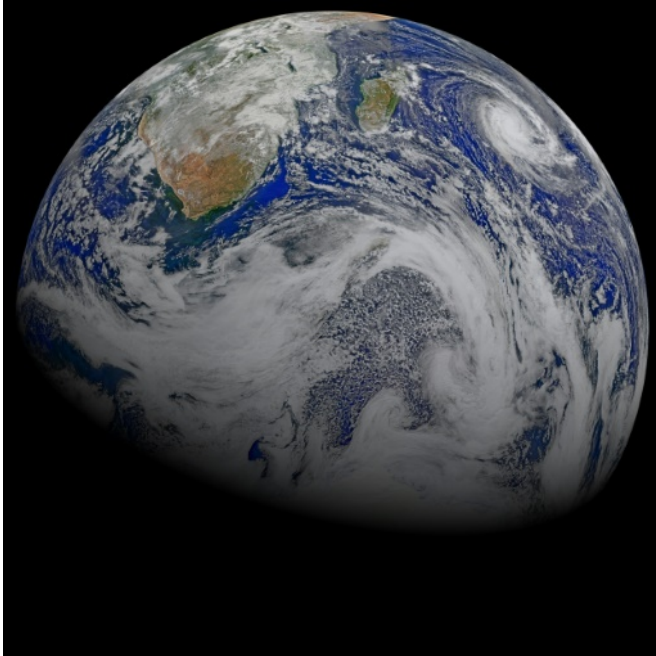


Last day of June was one second longer

1 July 2015



Scientists added an extra second to June 30 to compensate for the slowing speed of the Earth's rotation around the Sun

Many people didn't notice, but the last day in June was just a little bit longer than in years past.

A "leap" second was added Tuesday to compensate for the slowing speed of the Earth's [rotation](#) around the sun.

"Earth's rotation is gradually slowing down a bit, so leap seconds are a way to account for that," said Daniel MacMillan from NASA.

A typical day lasts 86,400 seconds, but June 30 got a little extension because of a gravitational brake being applied by the moon onto the Earth's orbit, scientists said.

That force means the rotation of the Earth around the Sun actually has been two milliseconds slower for hundreds of years.

Scientists add in a leap second to compensate for the delay, and keep high-precision time keeping systems synchronized, either on June 30 or December 31.

Such additions, which occur about once every three years, can be complicated due to computer systems' reliance on exact time measurements.

Debate has intensified in recent years over making the addition of seconds to Coordinated Universal Time more predictable, particularly following technology disruptions after the last modification in 2012.

But experts say that level of predictability may be hard to achieve.

"In the short term, leap seconds are not as predictable as everyone would like," said Chopo Ma at NASA.

© 2015 AFP

APA citation: Last day of June was one second longer (2015, July 1) retrieved 15 May 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2015-07-day-june-longer.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.