

Atomic Clocks for One-Nation, One-Time

Source: LM

Why in News?

India aims to deploy its own atomic clocks across the nation, to enhance its timekeeping infrastructure and national defence capabilities for the future.

- The deployment of atomic clocks across India aims to synchronise all digital devices with Indian Standard Time (IST), ensuring uniformity.
 - These atomic clocks are being installed by the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) under the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Consumer Affairs.

What are Atomic Clocks?

- About:
 - An atomic clock, is a clock, known for its exceptional accuracy, and functions by utilising specific resonance frequencies of atoms, typically cesium or rubidium.

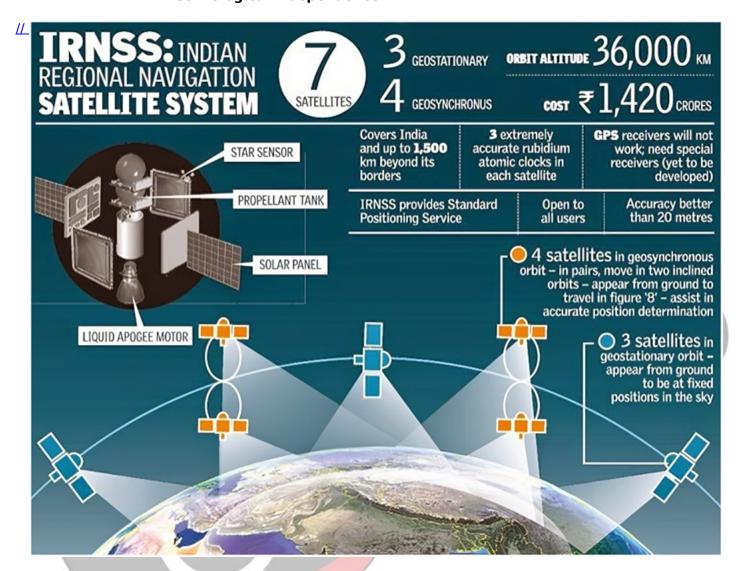
Vision

- It was invented in 1955 by Louise Essen.
- The **extreme precision levels** of the atomic clocks can be interpreted by the fact that they will lose one second approximately every 100 million years.
- Currently, atomic clocks in India are operational in Ahmedabad and Faridabad.
- Types of atomic clock:
 - Most commonly used are the cesium atomic beam, the hydrogen maser, and the rubidium gas cell.
 - The cesium clock has high accuracy and good long-term stability. The hydrogen maser has the best stability for periods of up to a few hours.
- Working of Atomic Clocks:
 - The electronic components of atomic clocks are governed by microwave electromagnetic radiation (EM). Maintaining this radiation's precise frequency is essential to induce quantum transitions in cesium or rubidium atoms.
 - The quantum transition (energy change) of cesium or rubidium atoms is induced solely
 when the radiation is maintained at an exceptionally specific frequency.
 - In an atomic clock, these quantum transitions are then observed and maintained in a feedback loop. The waves generated in these quantum transitions are then counted to arrive at the value of a second.

Why is India Developing its Atomic Clocks?

- Background:
 - This initiative was started due to the denial of <u>Global Positioning System (GPS)</u> information during the Kargil War. The existence of independent timekeeping capabilities is crucial for defence, cybersecurity, and online transactions.
- Need for Enhanced Security Measures:
 - Efforts are underway to connect atomic clocks via optical cables to bolster security
 against potential disruptions during emergencies or wartime, complementing satellite-

- based time dissemination.
- India is developing its atomic clocks to reduce reliance on foreign atomic clocks, especially for <u>critical infrastructure</u> like the <u>Indian Regional Navigation Satellite</u> <u>System (IRNSS)</u>, also known as <u>NavIC</u>.
 - Developing indigenous atomic clocks allows India to have complete control over its navigation systems, which is vital for both national security and technological independence.



Read More- ISRO's new NavIC Satellite

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Prelims:

Q.1 Which one of the following countries has its own Satellite Navigation System? (2023)

- a. Australia
- **b.** Canada
- c. Israel
- d. Japan

Ans: d

Navigation Systems Operational in the World:

- GPS from the U.S.
- GLONASS from Russia.
- Galileo from the European Union
- BeiDou from China.
- NavIC from India
- QZSS from Japan.
- Hence, option D is correct.

Q.2 With reference to the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS), consider the following statements: (2018)

- 1. IRNSS has three satellites in geostationary and four satellites in geosynchronous orbits.
- 2. IRNSS covers the entire India and about 5500 sq. Km beyond its borders.
- 3. India will have its own satellite navigation system with full global coverage by the middle of 2019.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- **(b)** 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None

Ans: (a)

Mains:

Q. Why is Indian Regional Navigational Satellite System (IRNSS) needed? How does it help in navigation? **(2018)**

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