**Sources of delay that can be introduced between WWW broadcasting at the time and the processors in distributed system setting their internal clock**

Step 1: Answer

First, there is the atmospheric signal propagation delay.

Second, while the computers equipped with WWV receivers struggle to connect to the Ethernet, there may be a collision delay.

On the LAN, there is third-order packet propagation delay. Fourth, each CPU experiences a delay once the packet arrives as a result of internal queueing delays and interrupt processing.

Step 2: Explanation

Atmospheric signal propagation delay.

GNSS signals travelling through the Earth's atmosphere are slightly stretched and moving at a slower pace due to atmospheric refraction. The neural atmospheric delay in the troposphere and the ionosphere delay in the ionosphere are terms used to describe the delays of GNSS signals.

Collision delay.

A collision occurs when two devices connected to the same Ethernet network try to send data at precisely the same time on a half-duplex Ethernet network. The two transmitted packets "collision" and are both discarded by the network. On Ethernets, collisions are commonplace.

Packet propagation delay

The packet must pass through the medium once it has been transmitted to the transmission medium in order to reach its destination. Therefore, propagation delay refers to the amount of time it takes for the final bit of a packet to reach its destination.