



# APOLLO

Lunar Laser Ranging as a  
Test of Einstein's General Relativity  
(do we understand gravity?)

photo: Jack Dembicky

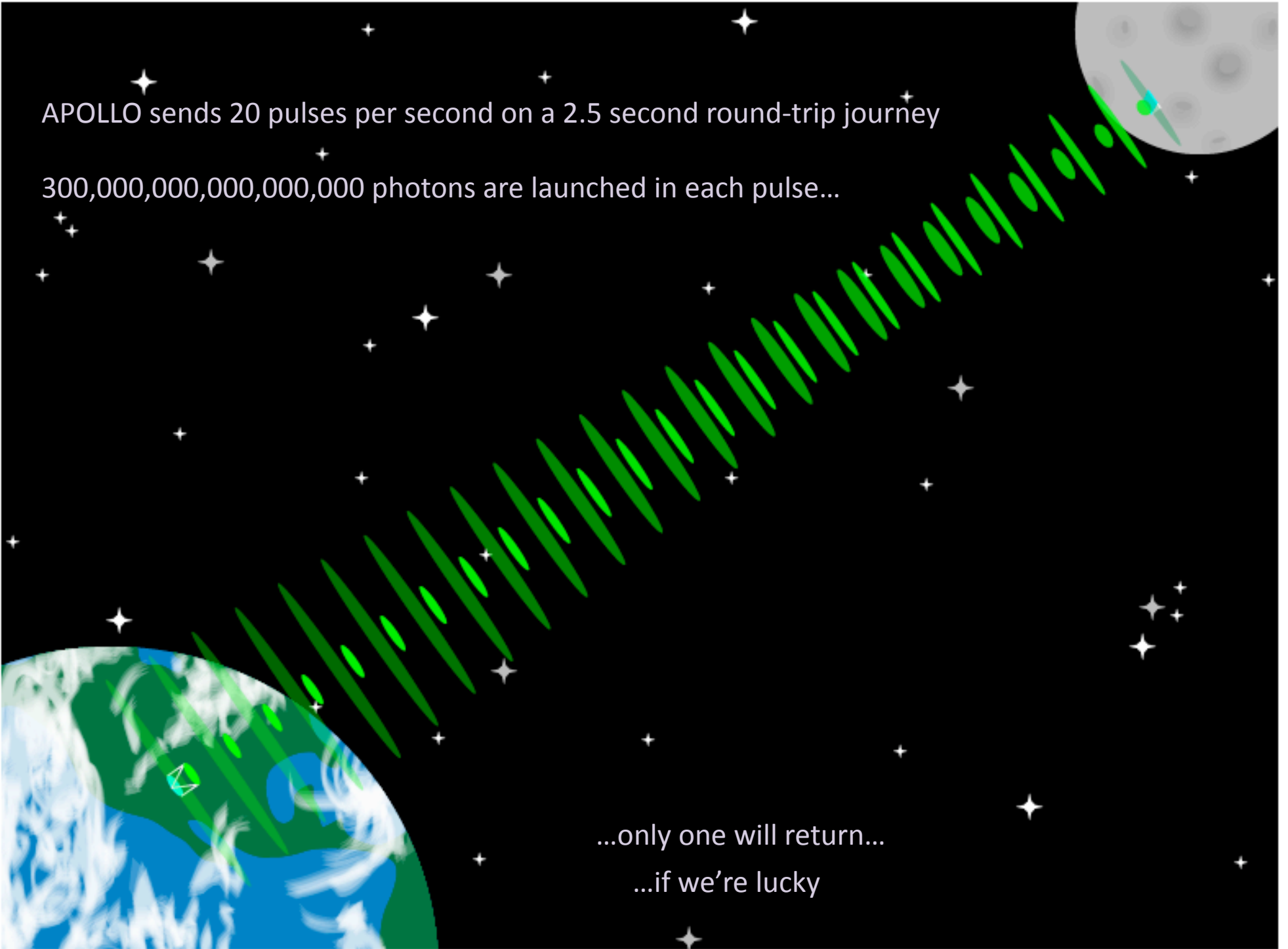


APOLLO sends 20 pulses per second on a 2.5 second round-trip journey

300,000,000,000,000,000 photons are launched in each pulse...

...only one will return...

...if we're lucky



# Big Bang Theory: Making it Look Easy





The Earth End

Laser



flexibly scheduled, high-performance, 3.5 meter telescope

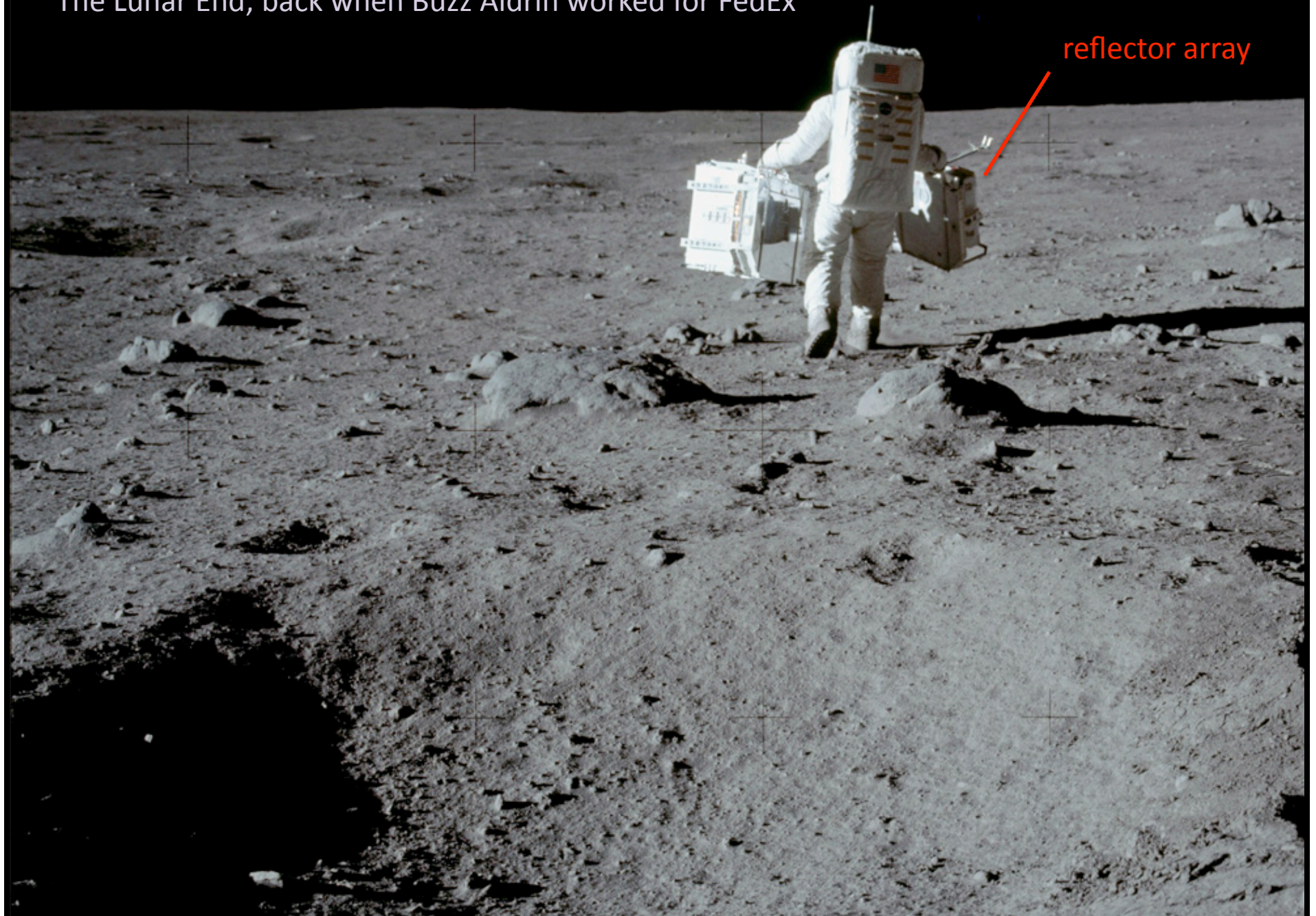


# Laser Mounted on Telescope



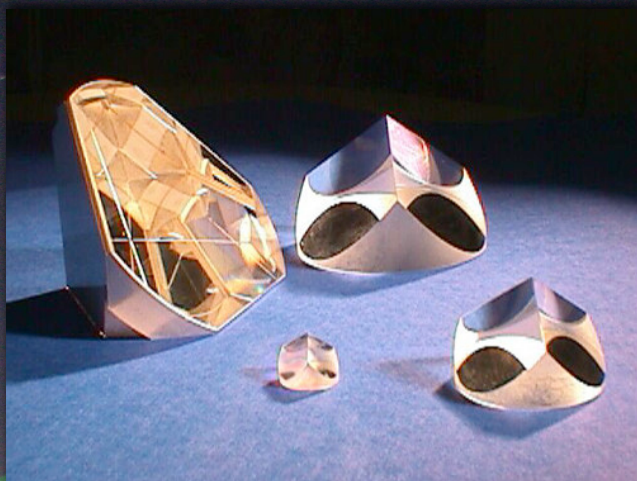


The Lunar End; back when Buzz Aldrin worked for FedEx

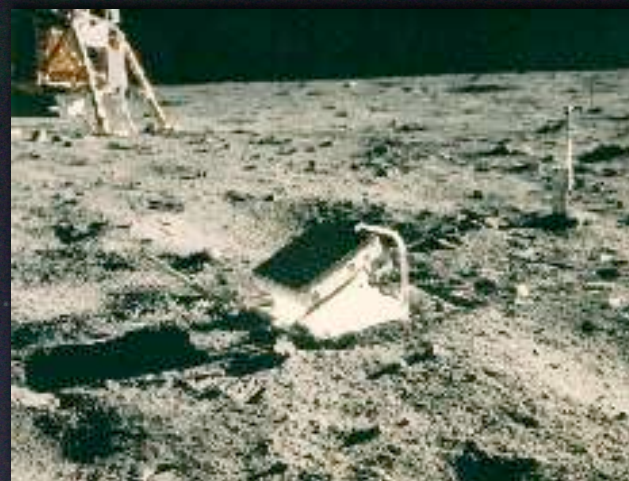




# Lunar Reflectors



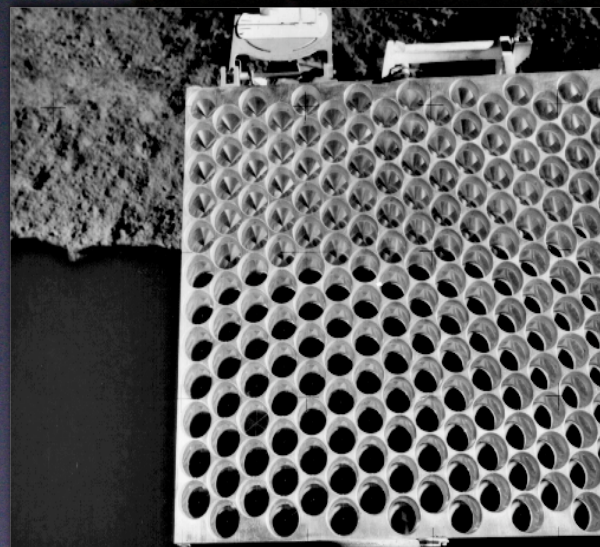
Corner cubes



Apollo 11 retroreflector array



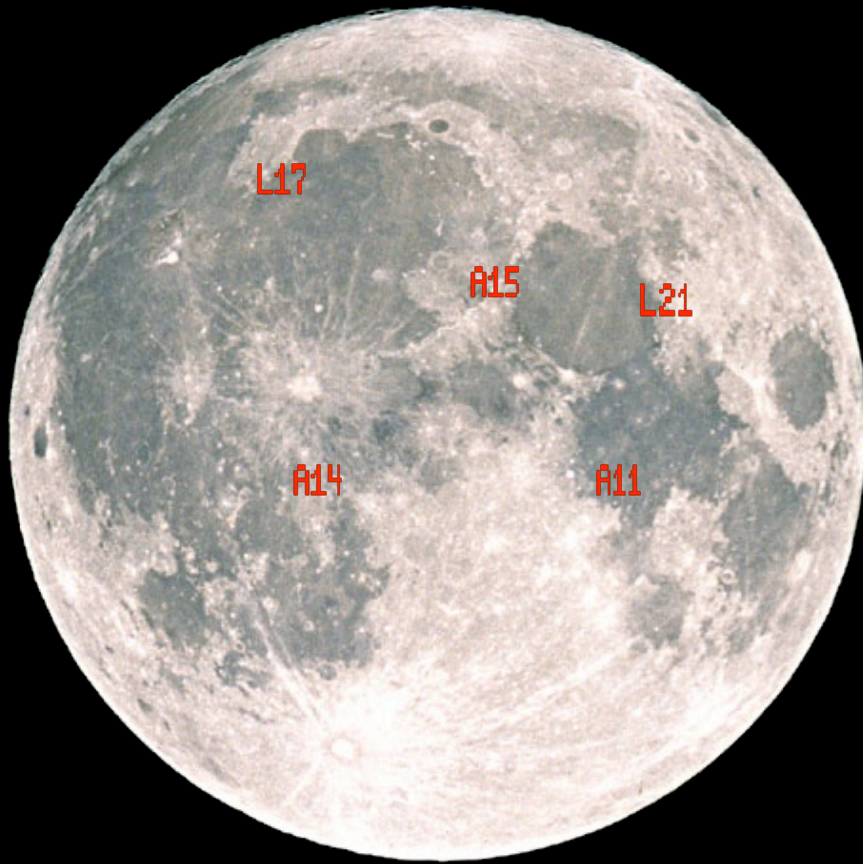
Apollo 14 retroreflector array



Apollo 15 retroreflector array



# Reflector Positions

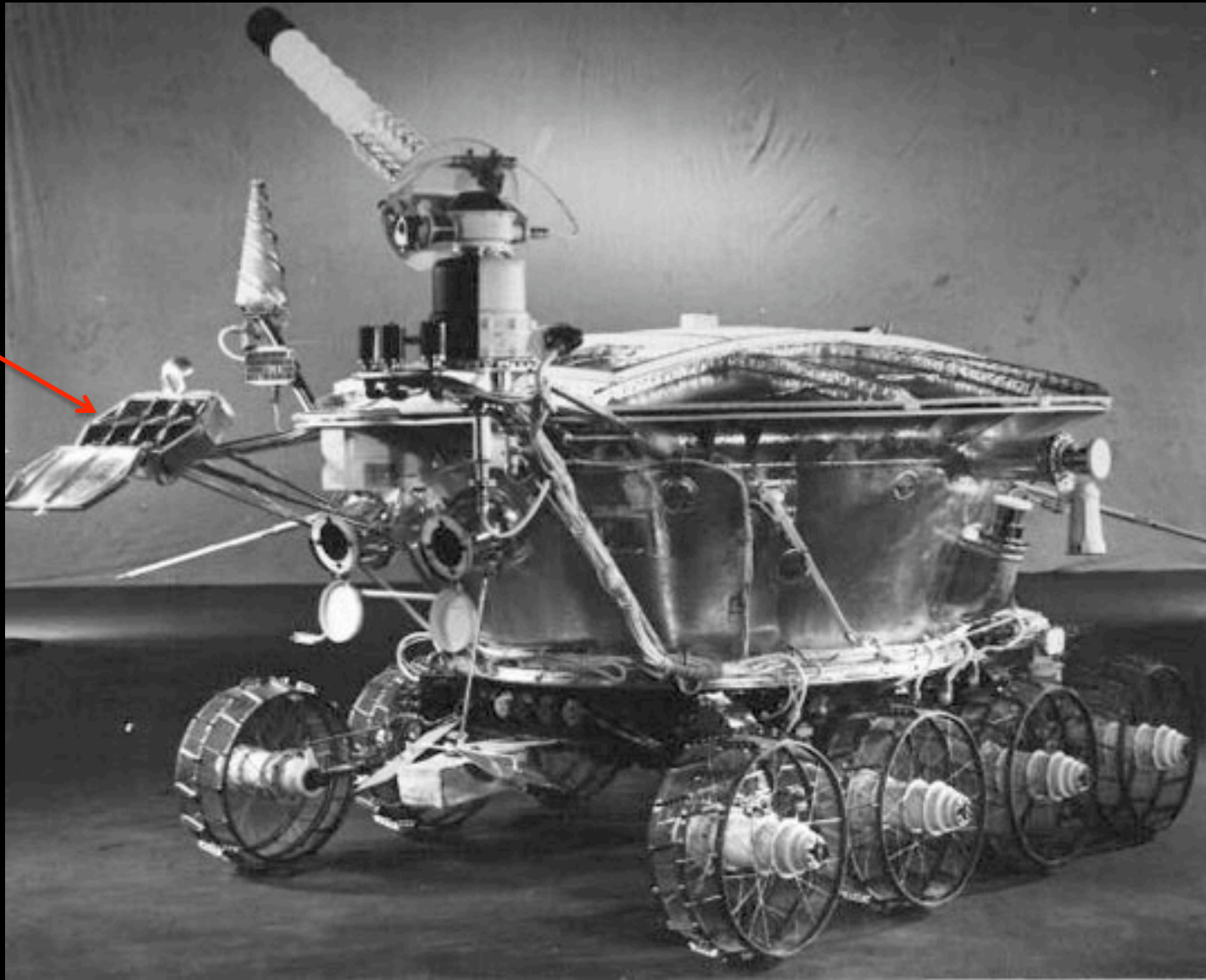


- The Apollo missions left:
  - Apollo 11: 100 corner cubes
  - Apollo 14: 100 corner cubes
  - Apollo 15: 300 corner cubes
- The Soviets landed:
  - Luna 17; Lunokhod 1 rover
  - Luna 21; Lunokhod 2 rover
  - each with 14-cube array, comparable in response to Apollo arrays



# Lunokhod Rover

reflector







100 m

Lunokhod 1 was lost for 40 years...

...then imaged by the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO)...

...then the reflector signal recovered by APOLLO

*Your discovery gives hope to all of us  
who lost something during the seventies...*

– Ed Leon  
Apache Point Observatory

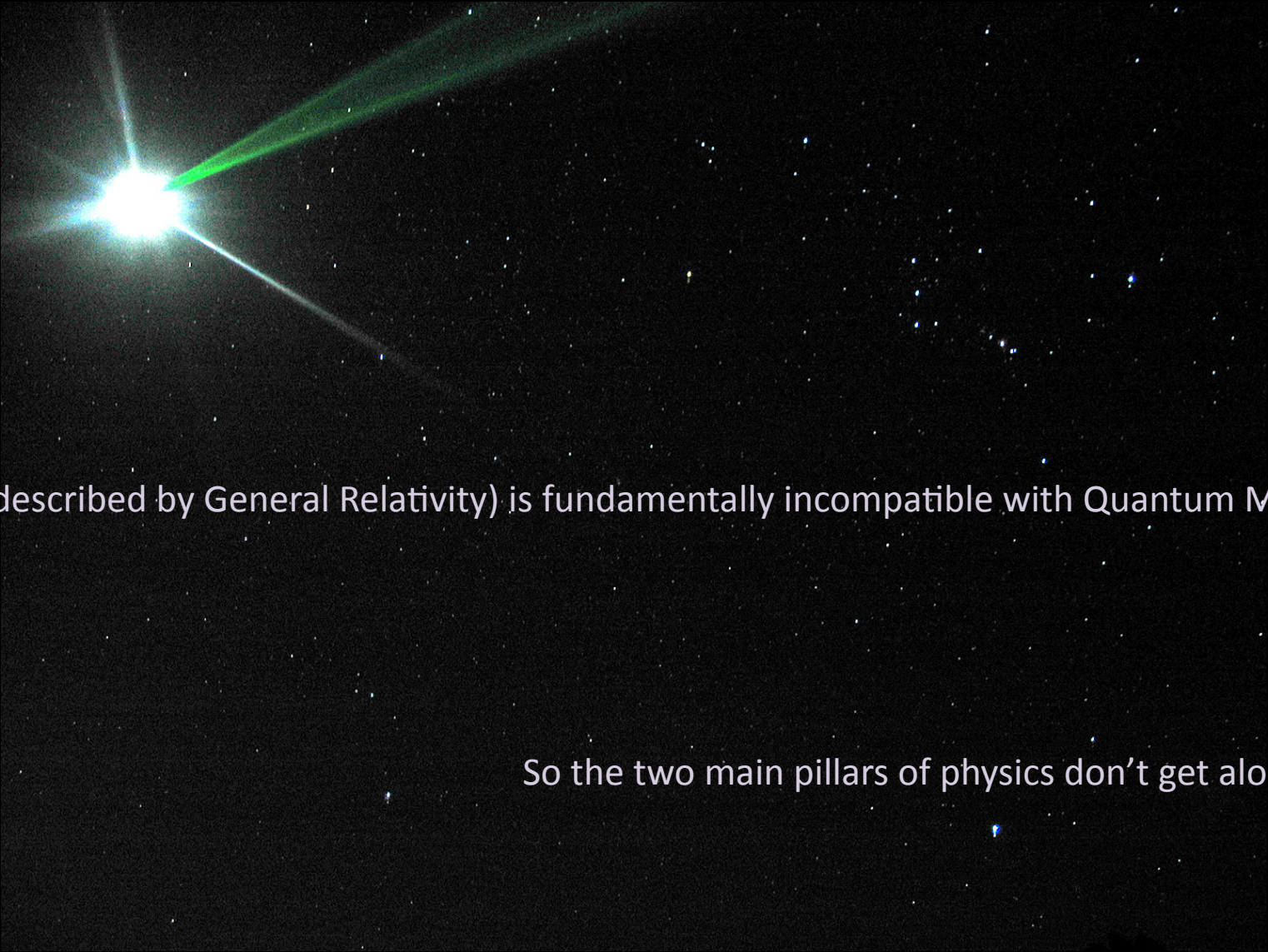




Why do we do this? Besides the fact that it's cool?

photo: Dan Long



A composite image featuring a bright star on the left with a green laser beam extending from it towards the upper right. The background is a dark space filled with numerous small, distant stars.

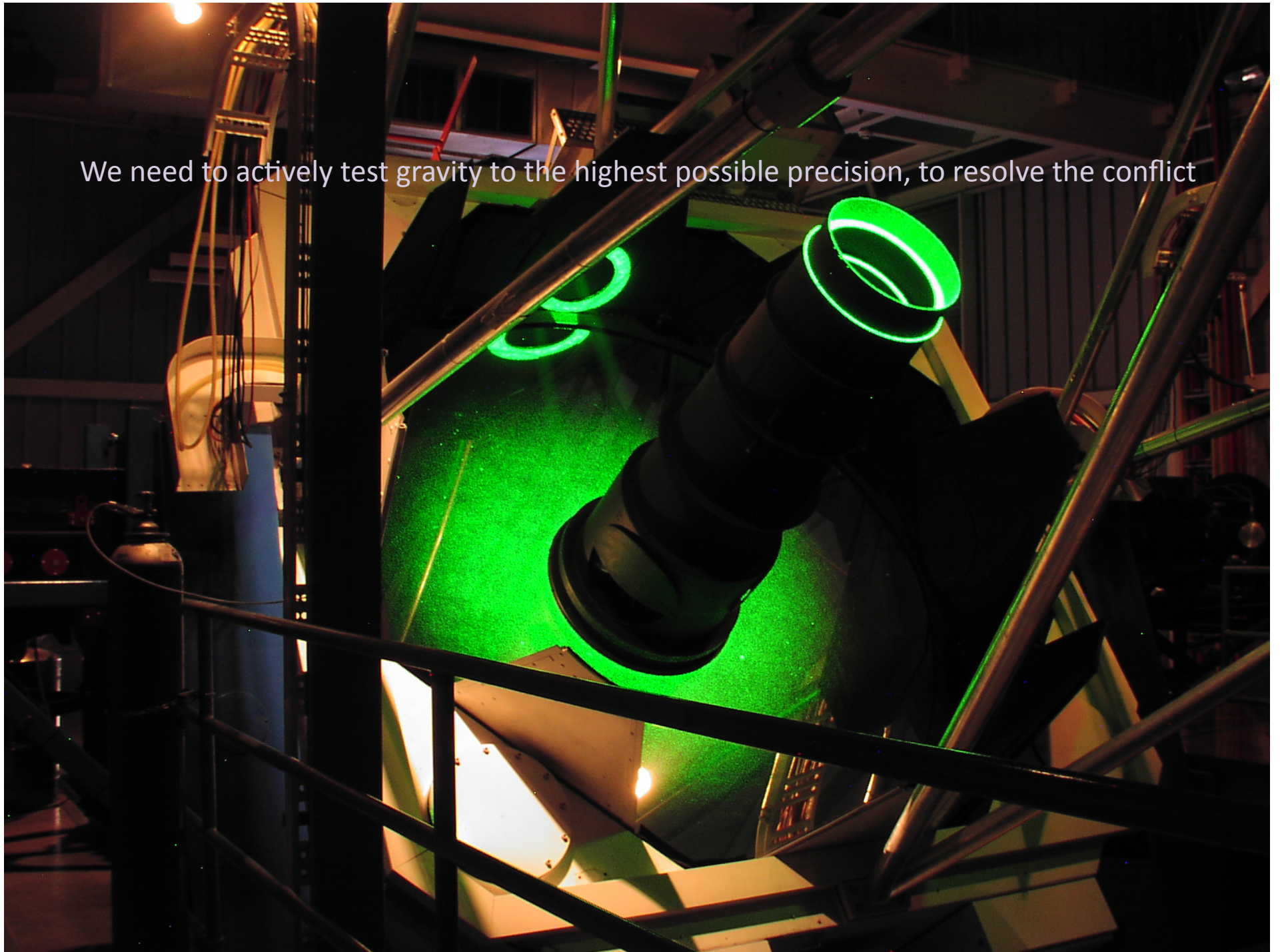
Gravity (described by General Relativity) is fundamentally incompatible with Quantum Mechanics

So the two main pillars of physics don't get along

photo: Gretchen van Doren



We need to actively test gravity to the highest possible precision, to resolve the conflict

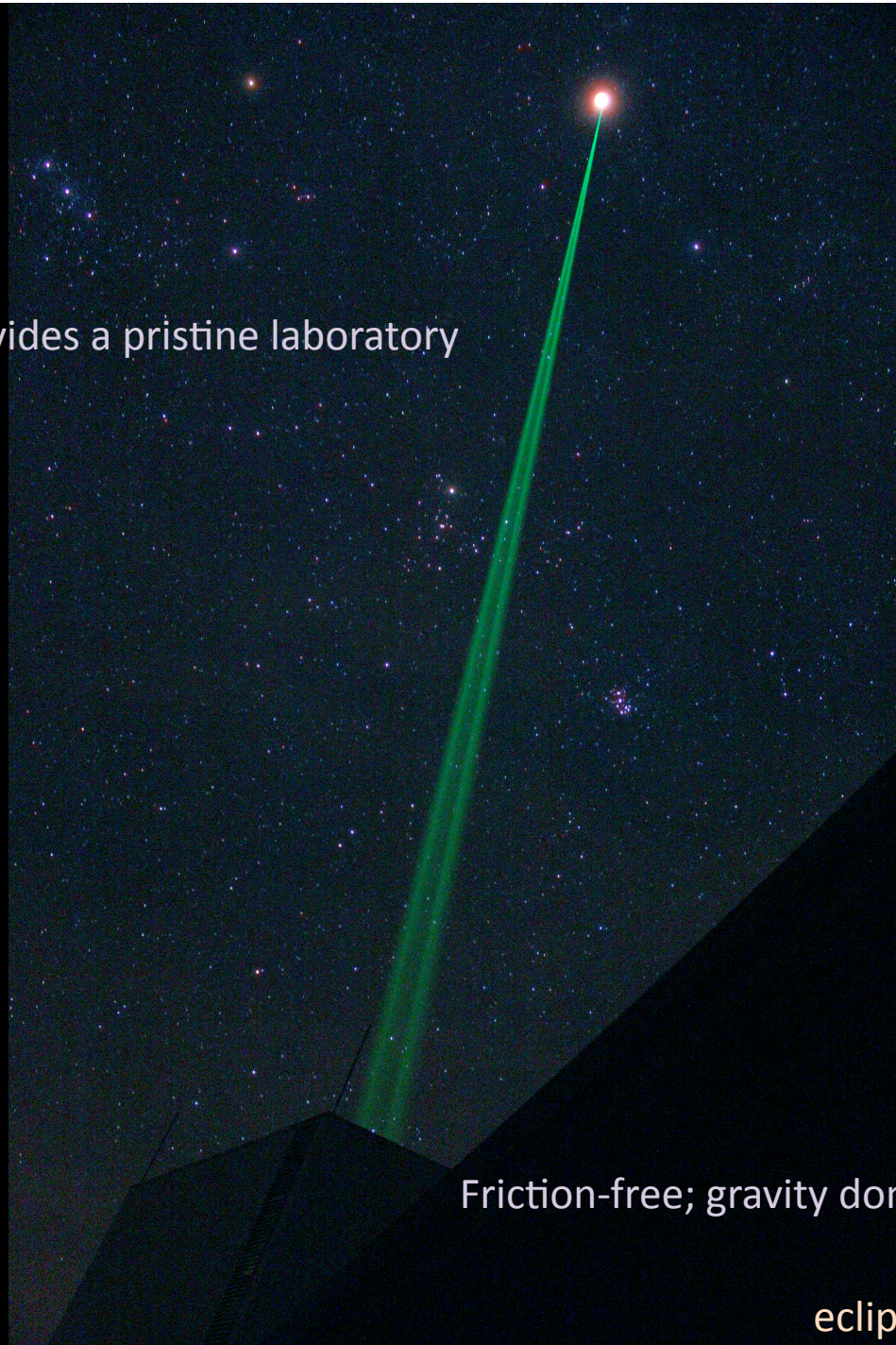




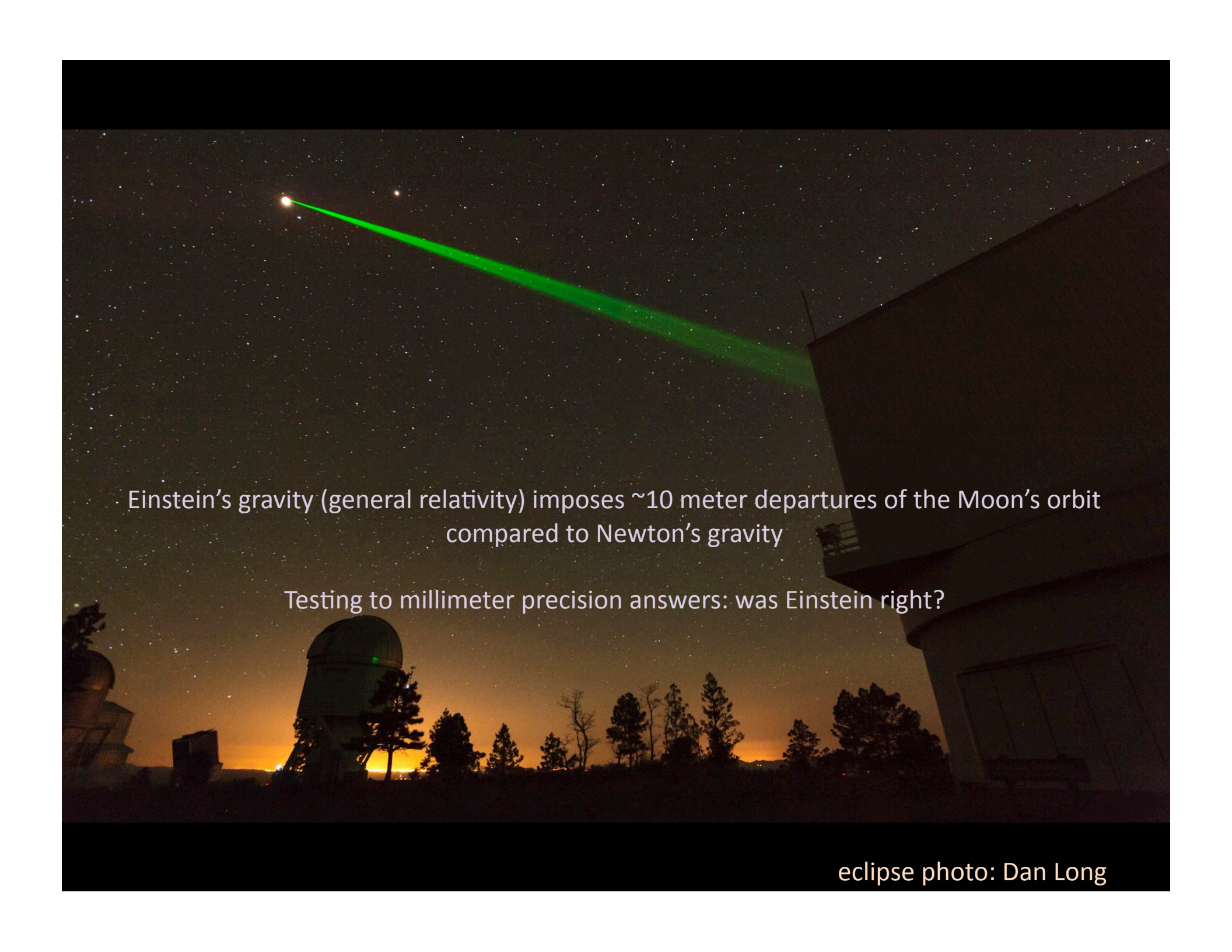
The solar system provides a pristine laboratory

Friction-free; gravity dominates; big test masses

eclipse photo: Jack Dembicky





A night sky photograph showing a green laser beam originating from a building on the right and pointing towards a bright star in the upper left. The sky is filled with numerous stars. In the foreground, the silhouettes of trees and an observatory dome are visible against a faint orange glow on the horizon.

Einstein's gravity (general relativity) imposes ~10 meter departures of the Moon's orbit  
compared to Newton's gravity

Testing to millimeter precision answers: was Einstein right?

eclipse photo: Dan Long





APOLLO is by far the premier lunar ranging facility in the world

Achieve millimeter range precision, challenge to model

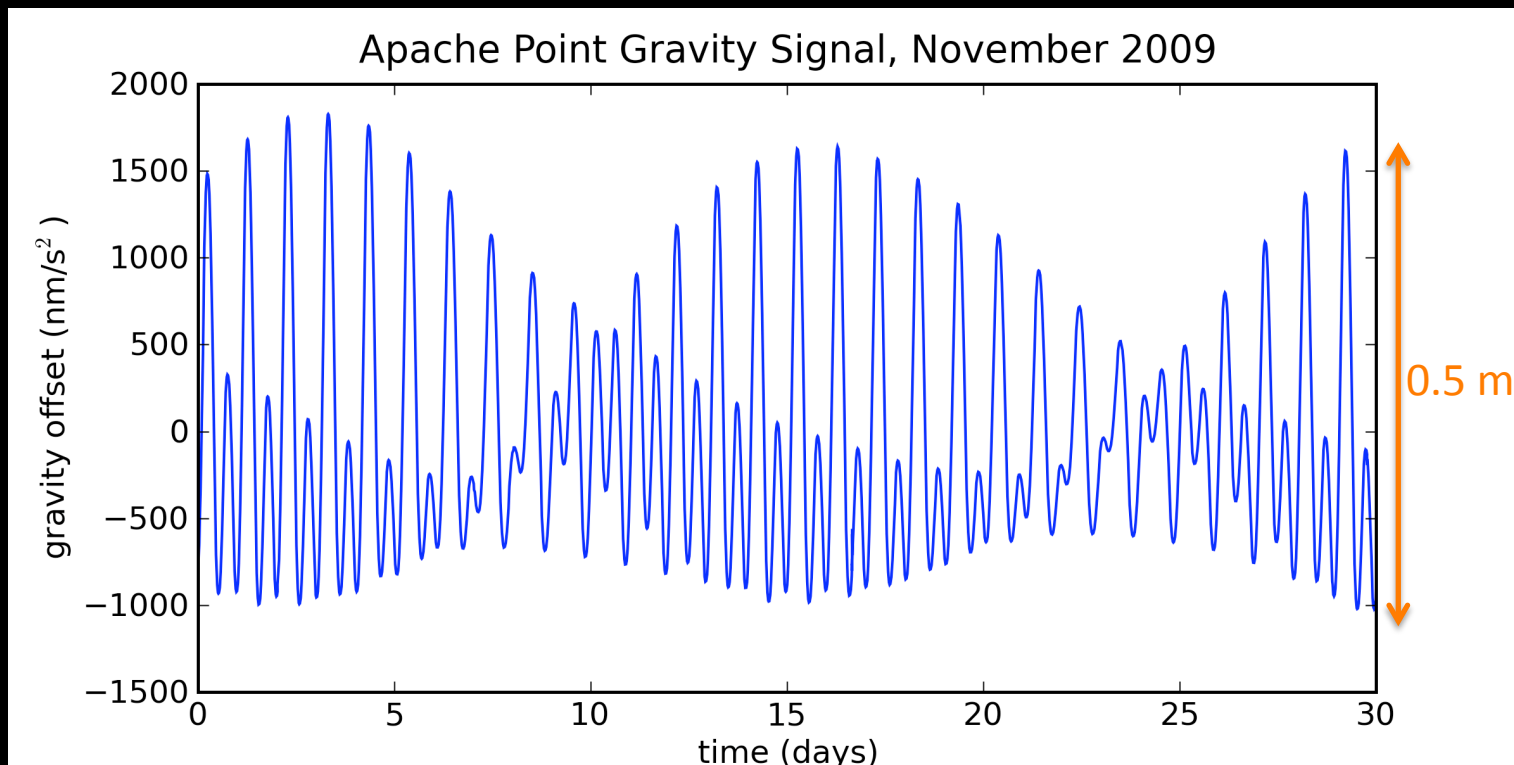
In addition to learning about gravity, we:

- characterize the Moon's liquid core
- find that the reflectors are half-covered by dust
- learn about the Earth's floppy crust (at mm level)
- see the solid Earth rising and falling two feet due to tides
- see high-pressure weather systems pushing down on NM

photo: Dan Long



# Superconducting Gravimeter Sees All

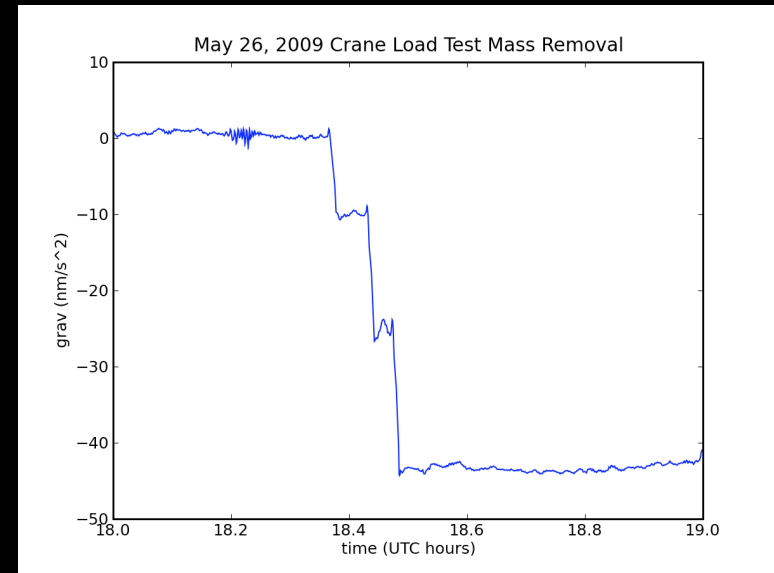


- gravimeter has **sub-millimeter** height sensitivity
- Helps us characterize tides, measure loading of crust
  - *fight gravity with gravity!*



# Fun with Gravimetry

- One day saw three **steps** in gravity record
  - unequal, within 10 minutes
- Turns out to have been giant **concrete blocks** used to load-test the observatory crane being moved away
  - can tell which was moved first, second, third
- Also see telescope dome rotation as up to  $5 \text{ nm/s}^2$  offset
- See Earth ringing for a month after Chilean earthquake Feb. 2010 and Sendai in March 2011
  - 20 minute period “breathing”





# 2014.04.15 Eclipse: Test Reflector Health

