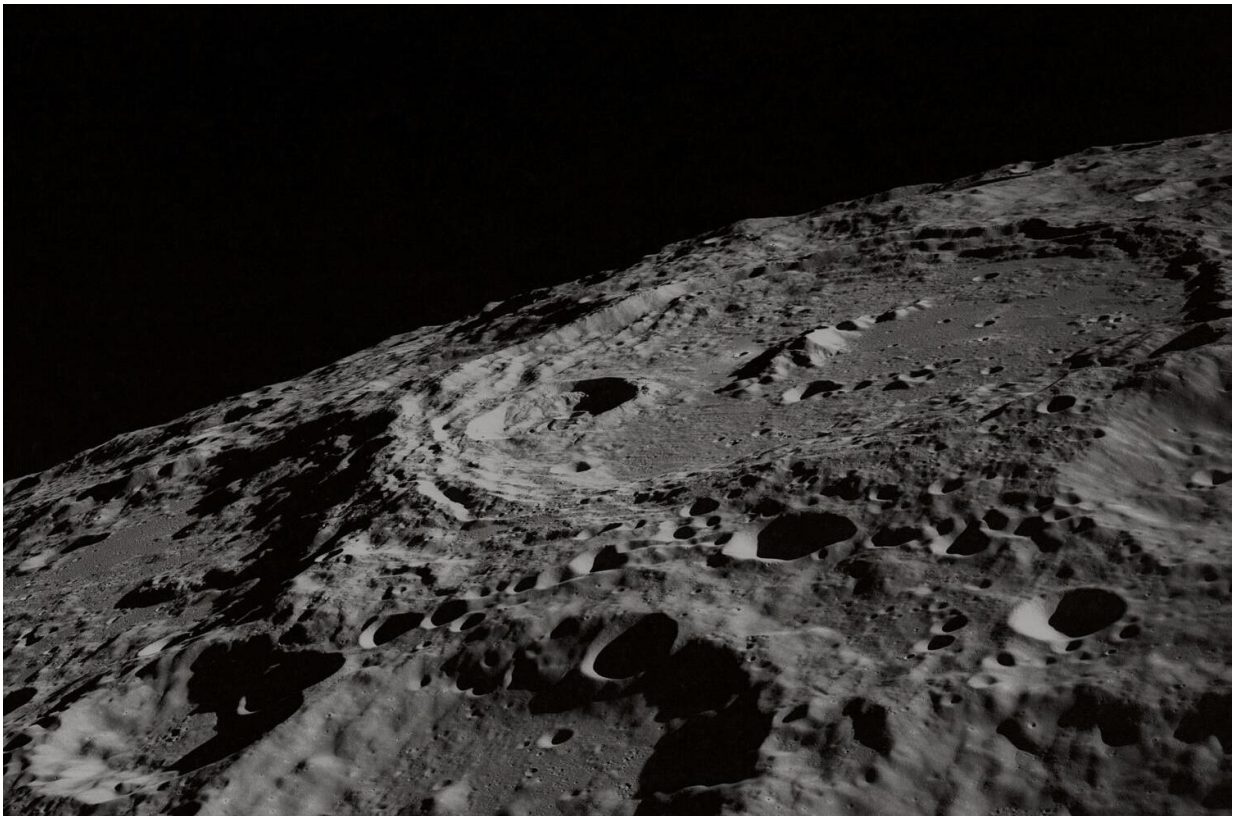


# Scientists record Earth's radio waves from the moon

June 7 2024, by Daniel Strain

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On Feb. 22, a lunar lander named Odysseus touched down near the moon's South Pole and popped out four antennas to record radio waves around the surface—a moment University of Colorado Boulder

astrophysicist Jack Burns hails as the "dawn of radio astronomy from the moon."

It was a major achievement for the tenacious lander, which was built by the Houston-based company Intuitive Machines and had to overcome a series of technical difficulties to make it to the lunar surface. Burns is co-investigator on the radio experiment that flew aboard Odysseus called Radio wave Observations at the [Lunar Surface of the photo Electron Sheath](#) (ROLSSES).

He'll give an update on the ROLSSES data, and will share what's in store for future radio astronomy from the moon, this week at the [244th Meeting of the American Astronomical Society](#) in Madison, Wisconsin.

"It was heroic for Intuitive Machines to land under these conditions, and to deploy our antennas, take some data and get that data back to Earth," said Burns, professor emeritus in the Department of Astrophysical and Planetary Sciences at CU Boulder.

Natchimuthuk Gopalswamy at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, led the ROLSSES experiment. The instrument, which included the antennas and a device called a radio spectrometer, was designed to record a wide range of radio emissions near the moon and deep in space.

Despite the challenges of the mission, ROLSSES managed to view Earth in a unique way.

"We viewed Earth as an exoplanet, or a planet orbiting another star," Burns said. "That enables us to ask: What would our radio emissions from Earth look like if they came from an extraterrestrial civilization on a nearby exoplanet?"

## Earth selfie

Odysseus traveled to the moon as part of NASA's Commercial Lunar Payload Services (CLPS) program, an ambitious effort to land spacecraft built by private companies on the [lunar surface](#). It was the first such mission to achieve what NASA calls a "soft landing," although it tipped onto its side in the process.

But it almost didn't happen. Among other challenges, Odysseus wasn't able to use its laser-guided navigation system to land on the moon's craggy surface. Instead, operators at Intuitive Machines relied entirely on the lander's optical camera system—an impressive feat of maneuvering.

As Odysseus was traveling to the moon, one of the ROLSES antennas slightly overheated and popped out of its housing on the lander. (A selfie from the spacecraft shows the antenna sticking out in space). It turned out to be a stroke of good luck, Burns said.

The team used the accident to look back at Earth and record radio waves emanating from the planet for nearly an hour-and-a-half. Human technologies, including cell phones and broadcast towers, churn out radio radiation on a near constant basis. Astronomer Carl Sagan spearheaded a similar experiment from NASA's Galileo spacecraft in the 1990s, but the ROLSES data were more exhaustive.

Burns noted that scientists may be able to look for similar fingerprints coming from planets far away from our own—a potential sign of intelligent life.

## Moonrise

He and his colleagues are just getting started. NASA has already greenlit

a second ROLSES experiment, which will fly on another CLPS lander, likely in 2026.

The astrophysicist is also part of a third CLPS experiment, known as the Lunar Surface Electromagnetics Experiment-Night (LuSEE-Night), scheduled to arrive at the moon in 2026. The instrument will land on the far side of the moon, a quiet spot that human radio emissions can't reach. From there, it will gaze at radio emissions coming not from Earth but from the earliest days of the universe before the first stars formed called the Dark Ages—shedding more light on how the cosmos evolved during this crucial junction in its history.

"Because NASA is going to send two or three landers to the moon every year, we have a way to upgrade our instruments and learn from what goes wrong in a way we haven't been able to do since the early days of the space program," Burns said.

Provided by University of Colorado at Boulder

Citation: Scientists record Earth's radio waves from the moon (2024, June 7) retrieved 18 June 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2024-06-scientists-earth-radio-moon.html>

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