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The determination of the celestial pole coordinates derived from LLR observations

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The Lunar Laser Ranging (LLR) technique consists in determining the round-trip travel time of light pulses between a transmitter on the Earth and reflectors on the surface of the Moon. It contributes to the determination of the Earth Orientation Parameters (EOP) such as precession nutation, polar motion and UT1. In this study, we use LLR observations from 1969 to 2007 (17259 observations) for the determination of the differences between the IAU 2000/2006 precession-nutation model and the observations at different intervals. This provides the celestial coordinates of the Celestial Intermediate Pole (CIP) in the Geocentric Celestial Reference System (GCRS) during 30-year interval.