In this paper we present the results of the Grasse LLR station and an improvement to increase the number of data in the next future using an infrared laser. In the past infrared detectors was not enough accurate and difficult to use. Today, by using new APD it seems possible to reach the same level of precision and efficiency than in green, with less noise.

We also present the impact on the science of a new LLR station in the southern hemisphere. Two cases are taken in account:

- A station like Grasse, for example the new Hartebeesthoek LLR station in South Africa.
- The SHELLI (Southern Hemisphere Lunar Laser Instrument) project as a twin of APOLLO station in terms of quality localized at La Silla, Chile.