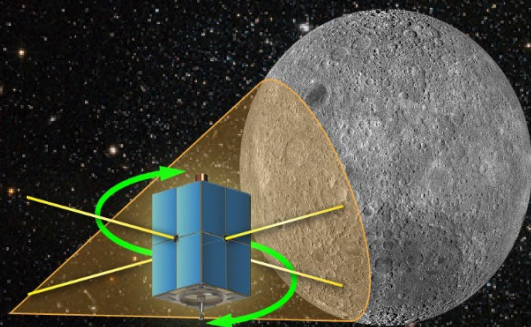


# Lunar Farside: No RFI or Ionosphere!

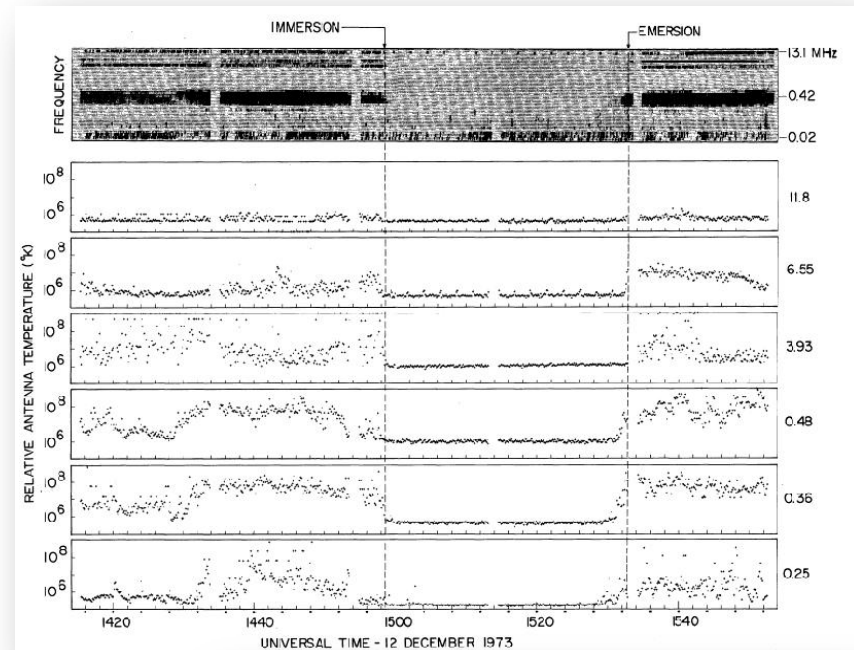
## MISSION CONCEPT

The Moon shields DAPPER from Earth's RFI noise

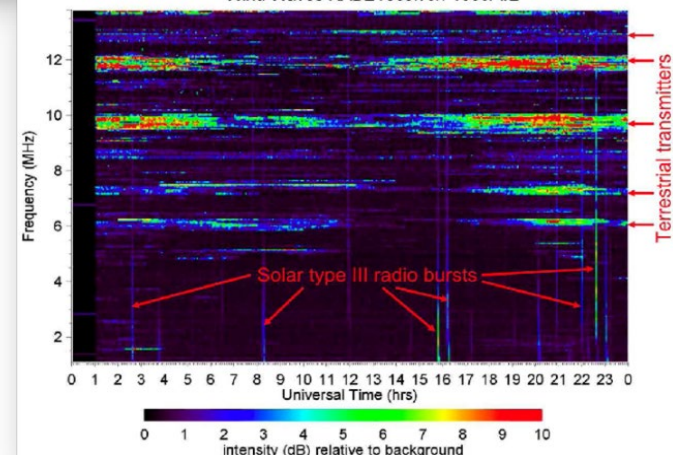


Orthogonal antennas capture emissions of redshifted hydrogen; spinning allows polarimetry

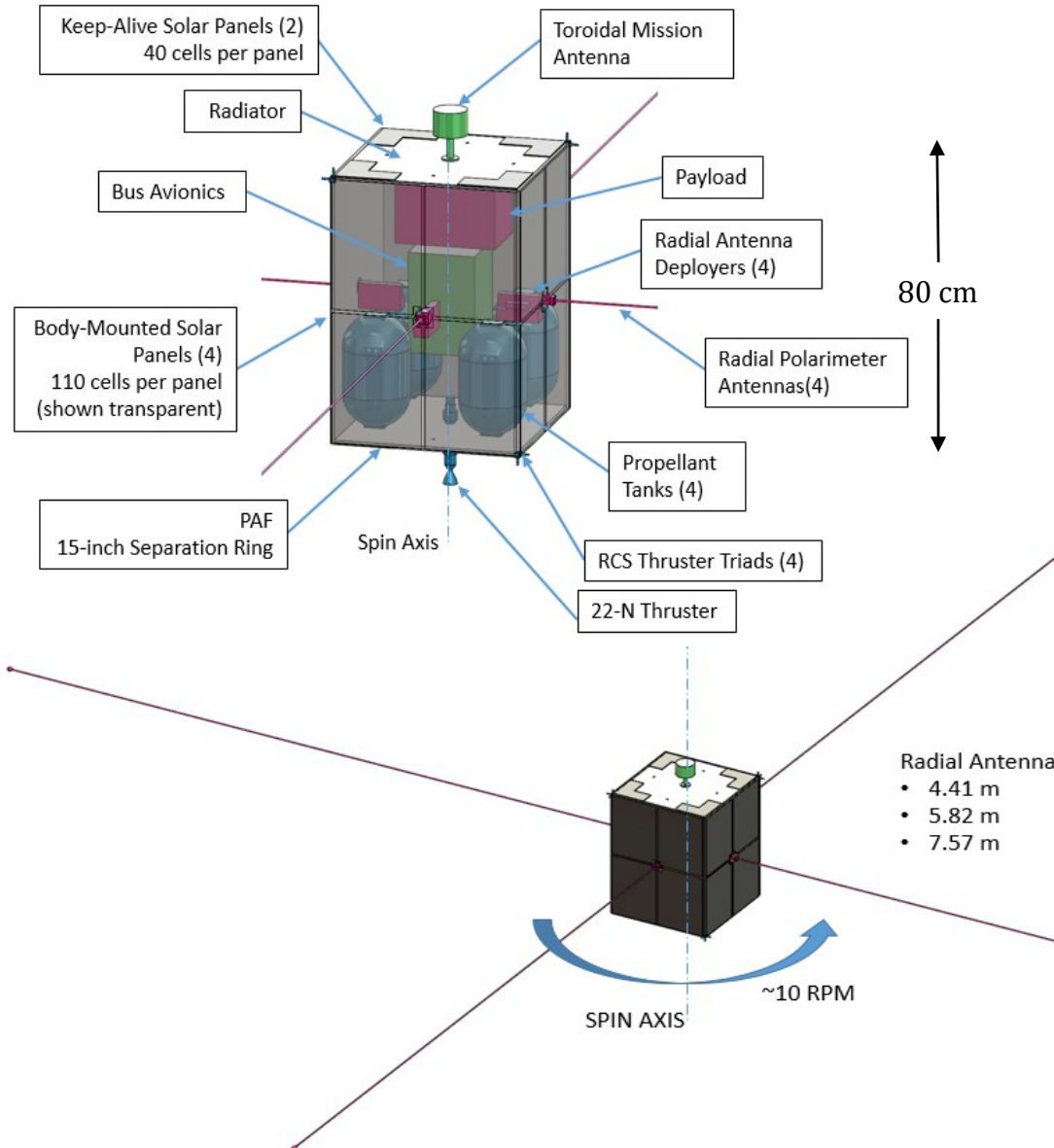
RAE-2 1973



Wind Waves RAD2 receiver: 1999/4/2



Wind/Waves data  
near the Moon

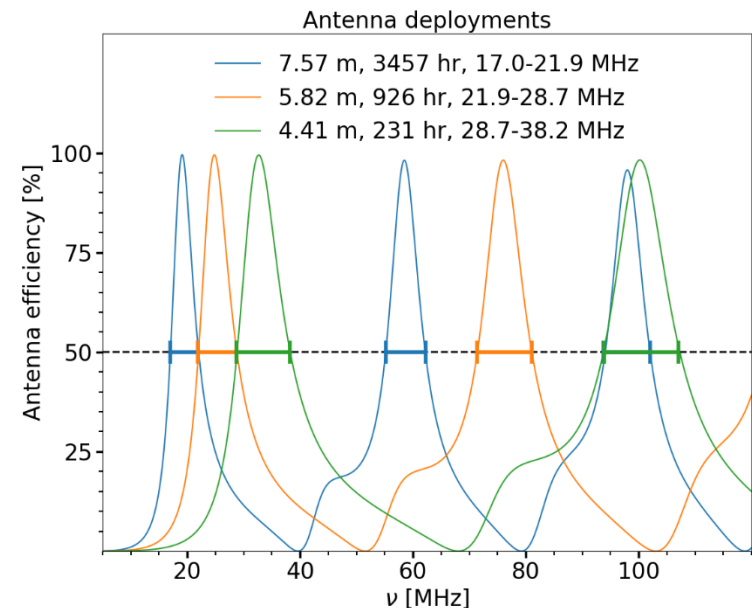


## Spacecraft

- Deep Space Explorer bus by Bradford Space Industries.
- High impulse, high  $\Delta V$ .

## Antennas

- Deployable, spinning, wire boom antennas arranged in 2 orthogonal, co-linear pairs.
- 3 length deployments to “tune” instrument.

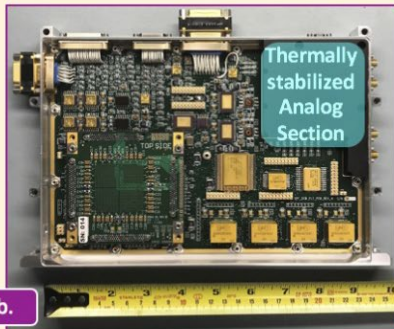
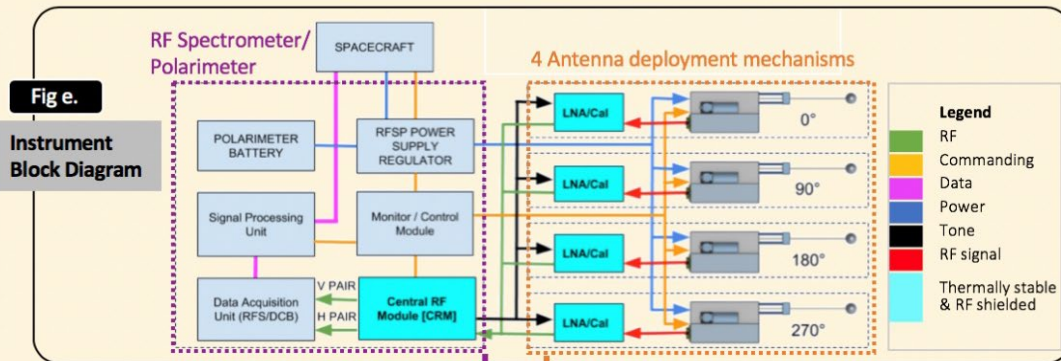




# DAPPER

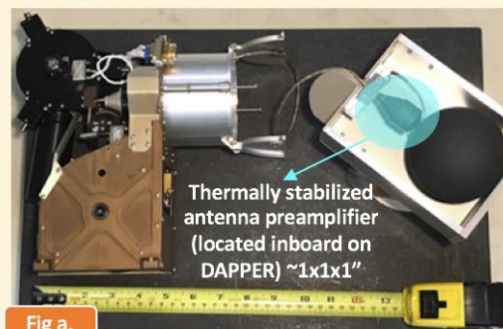
Dark Ages Polarimeter Pathfinder

**DARK COSMOLOGY:**  
INVESTIGATING DARK MATTER IN THE DARK AGES



**Fig b.**

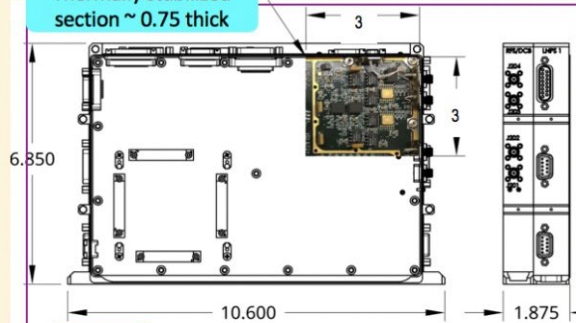
**DAPPER Receiver heritage:**  
Parker Solar Probe/FIELDS Radio Frequency Spectrometer electronics board



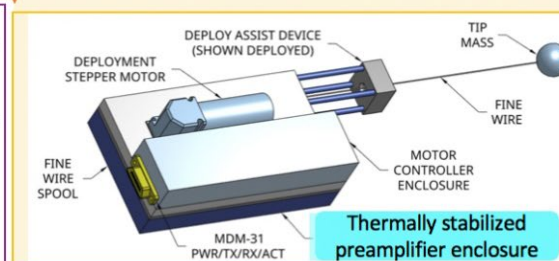
**Fig a.**

**DAPPER wire boom antenna heritage:**  
Van Allen Probe (RBSP) units  
THEMIS/EFI spin plane boom system  
• 20 successful deployments on orbit

Thermally stabilized section ~ 0.75 thick



**Fig c.**



**Fig d.**

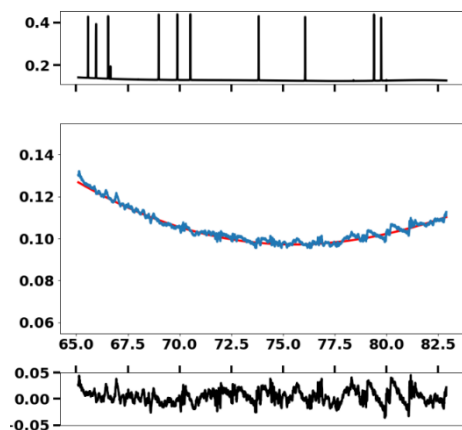
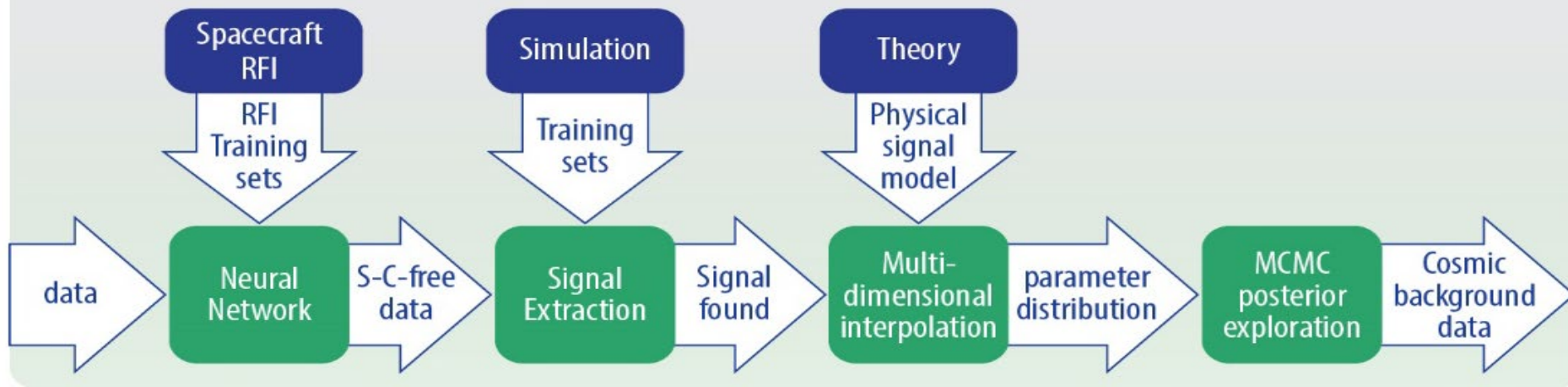
**DAPPER monopole antenna:**  
simplified version of heritage antenna, moving of preamplifier to S/C interior allows centralized thermal control

## DAPPER Instrument

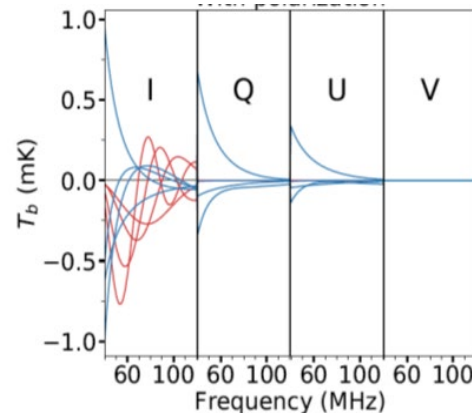
- **High heritage** from Parker Solar Probe, THEMIS, Van Allen Probes.
- **Receiver gain variations:**
  - Measured with high fidelity by frequency tones.
  - Controlled by stabilizing temperatures to  $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ .
- **Calibration:**
  - Pre-launch lab measurements.
  - In-flight verification.
  - Fitting receiver characteristics using pattern recognition/MCMC pipeline.

### DATA PROCESSING PIPELINE

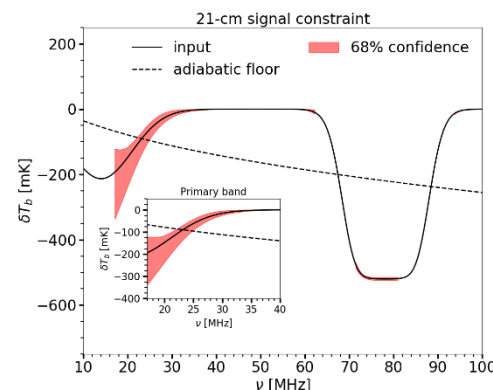
Pipeline uses pattern recognition and training sets to separate signal from known S/C, foreground, and systemic effects, and then fits cosmological models to the data.



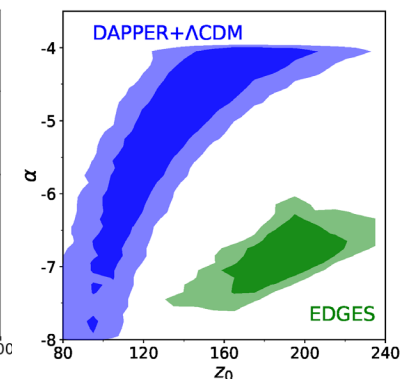
Removal of RFI using Kurtosis & Neural Network



Separate foreground from 21-cm signal using polarization & SVD



End-to-end simulation with sky + instrument systematics, signal models



DAPPER separates standard cosmology from added-cooling at  $>5\sigma$



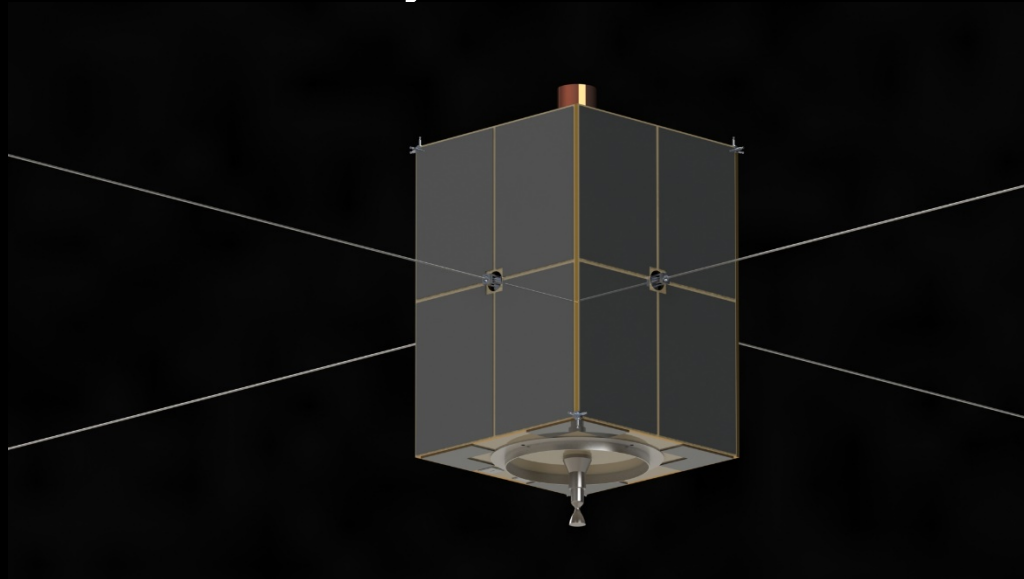
### Summary

- The redshifted 21-cm Global Spectrum at  $\lesssim 30$  MHz offers the prospect of probing the nature & character of Dark Matter in the Dark Ages.
- These observations need to be conducted in space, in orbit of the Moon, to eliminate Earth ionospheric, RFI, & ground effects.
- Projection-induced polarization provides an independent measure of the galactic foreground.
- We developed a method which transforms the 21-cm signal extraction task from one where *absolute knowledge of system parameters* is required to one of *composing training sets where knowledge of the modes of variation* are used.
- DAPPER will differentiate between the standard cosmology model & added cooling models at  $>5\sigma$  level.

Burns, J.O., et al. 2019, “Dark Cosmology: Investigating Dark Matter & Exotic Physics in the Dark Ages using the Redshifted 21-cm Global Spectrum”, Astro2020: Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics, science white papers, no. 6; BAAS, Vol. 51, Issue 3, id. 6.

## What's Next?

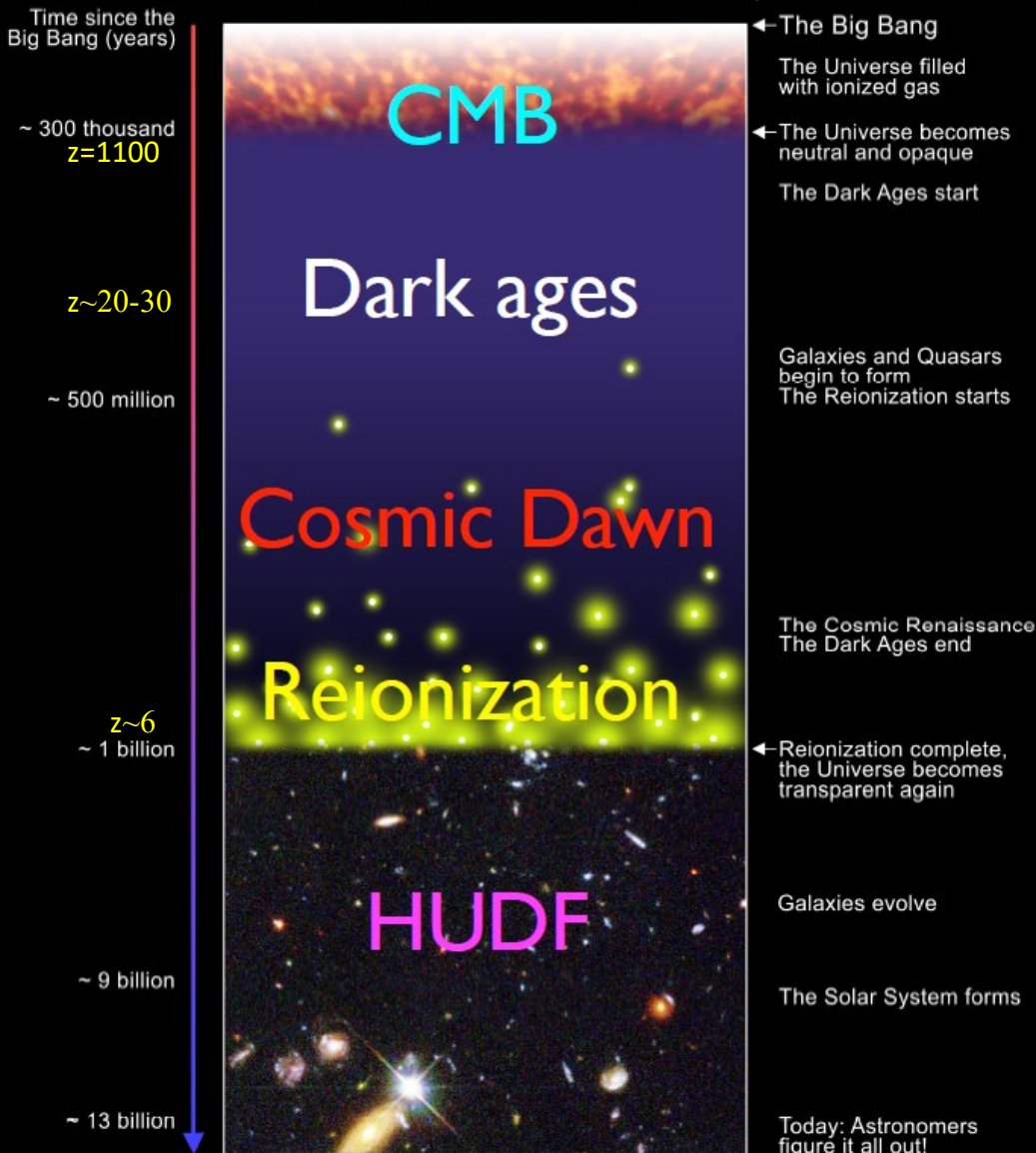
- DAPPER tied to Artemis program.
- Commence two-year instrument maturation to TRL 6.
- Work Plan
  - Mature RF spectrometer/polarimeter
  - Mature antenna system
  - Mature data analysis pipeline
- Schedule – launch in ~3-4 years.





# Supplemental Slides

#### A Schematic Outline of the Cosmic History



## The First Stars

M. Norman, B. O'Shea et al.

