

DAPPER

Dark Ages Polarimeter Pathfinder

DARK COSMOLOGY: INVESTIGATING DARK MATTER IN THE DARK AGES

SCIENCE

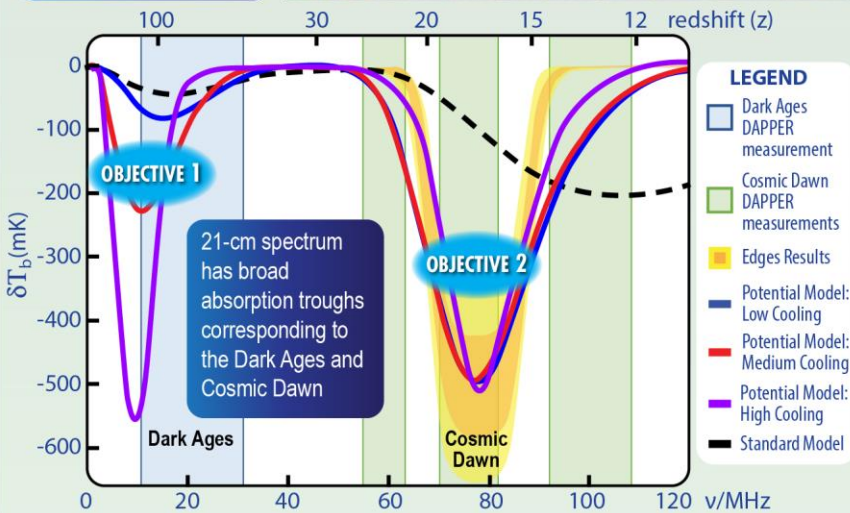
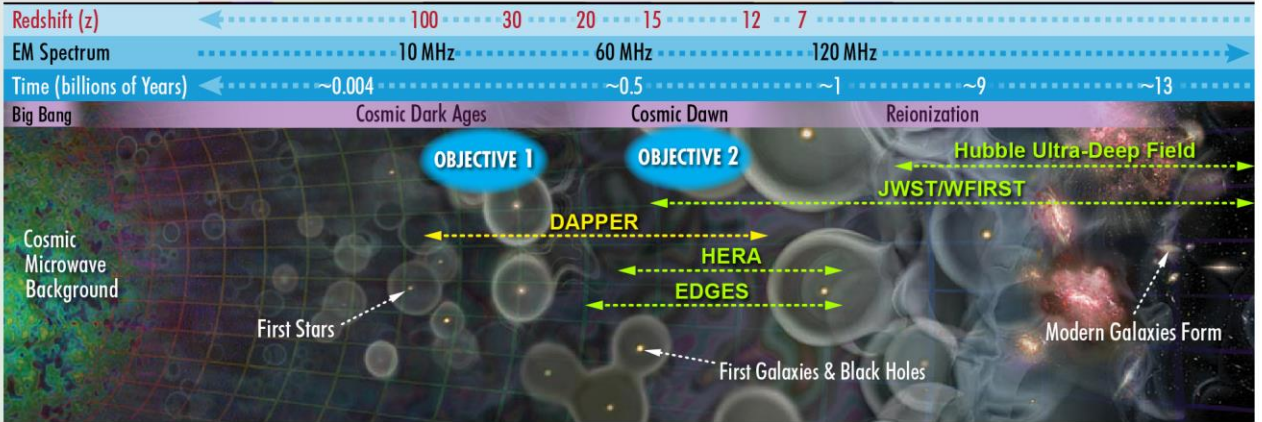
OBJECTIVE 1:

- Determine the level of (dis)agreement with the standard cosmological model caused by dark matter in the Dark Ages.

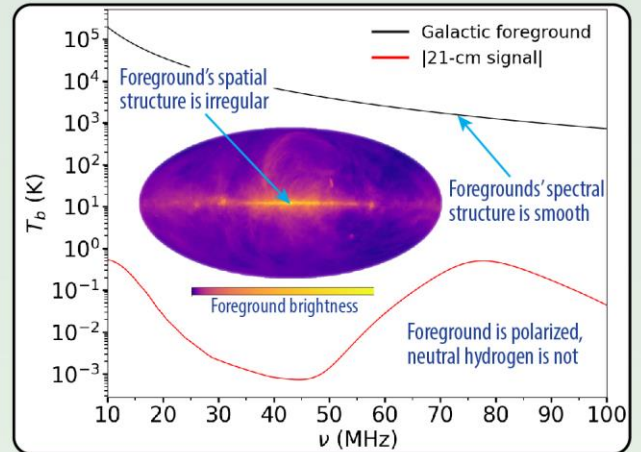
OBJECTIVE 2:

- Determine the level of excess cooling above the adiabatic limit for Cosmic Dawn.
- Determine when the first stars and black holes formed.

Will the observed behavior of redshifted neutral hydrogen redefine the standard cosmological model?



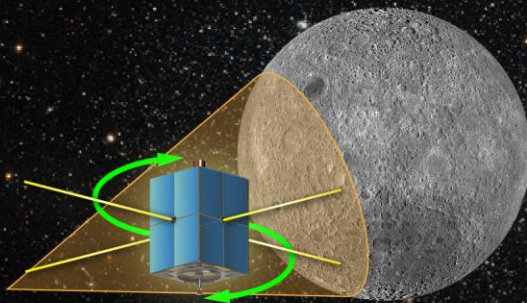
DAPPER uses the 21-cm all-sky signal to observe redshifts $z = 83-12$, associated with the Dark Ages and the Cosmic Dawn.



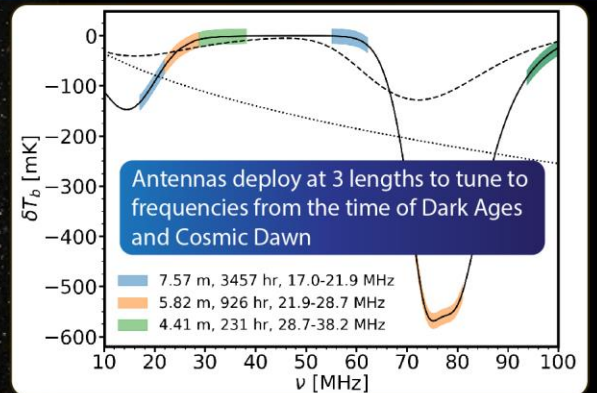
DAPPER separates Galaxy foreground from 21-cm signal using differences in spectral shapes, spatial structure, and polarization.

MISSION CONCEPT

The Moon shields DAPPER from Earth's RFI noise

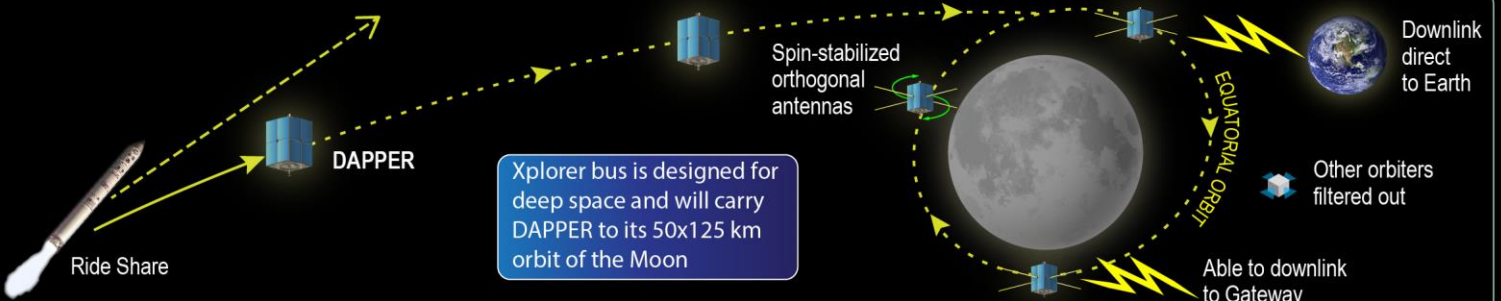


Orthogonal antennas capture emissions of redshifted hydrogen; spinning allows polarimetry



Antennas deploy at 3 lengths to tune to frequencies from the time of Dark Ages and Cosmic Dawn

- 7.57 m, 3457 hr, 17.0-21.9 MHz
- 5.82 m, 926 hr, 21.9-28.7 MHz
- 4.41 m, 231 hr, 28.7-38.2 MHz



Xplorer bus is designed for deep space and will carry DAPPER to its 50x125 km orbit of the Moon

Downlink direct to Earth

Other orbiters filtered out

Able to downlink to Gateway

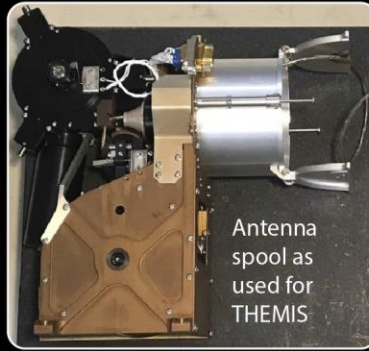
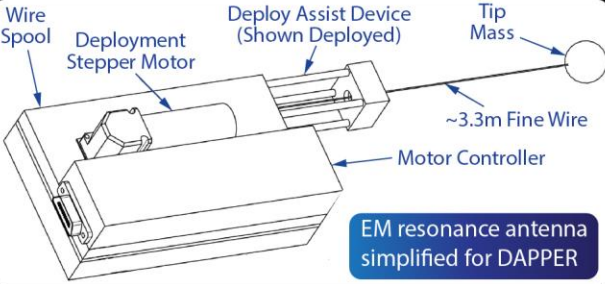
DAPPER

Dark Ages Polarimeter Pathfinder

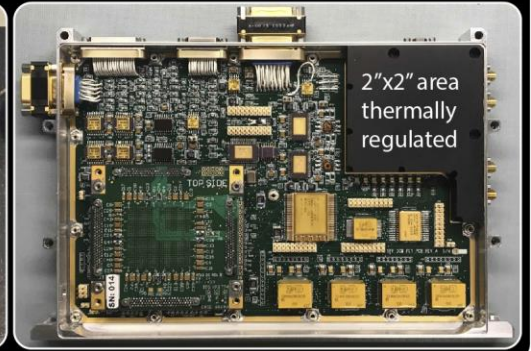
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INSTRUMENT

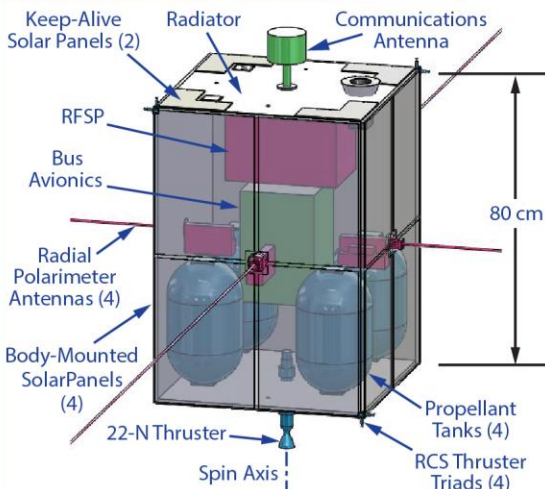
Thermally robust antennas have been deployed in near-sun environment and in deep space.



Spectrometer/Polarimeter used for Parker Solar Probe



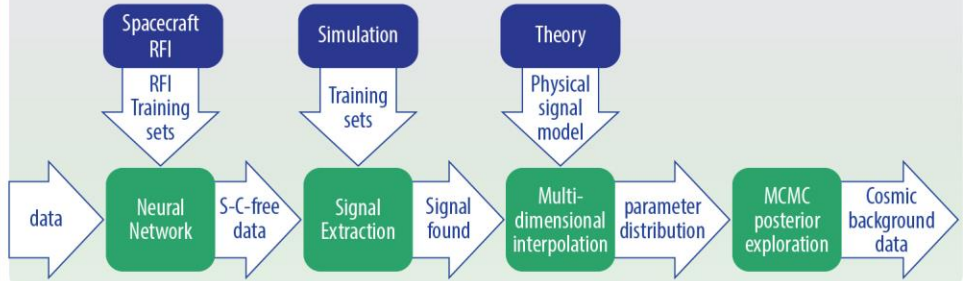
BRADFORD'S Xplorer SPACECRAFT



Spinning not only allows polarimetry but also stabilizes attitude and temperature.

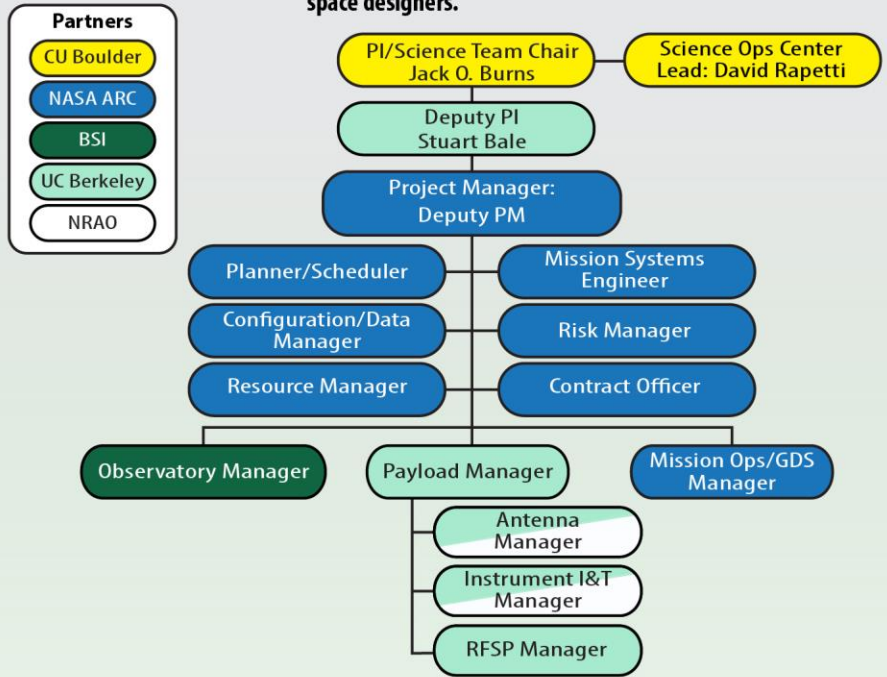
DATA PROCESSING PIPELINE

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.



DAPPER ORGANIZATION

DAPPER's mission team combines polarimetry experience, signal extraction supercomputer skills, smallsat expertise and deep space designers.



MANAGEMENT & ORGANIZATION

DAPPER SCIENCE TEAM

Member	Role	Institution
J. Burns	PI	University of Colorado
S. Bale	Co-I	UC Berkley
R. Bradley	Co-I	NRAO
N. Bassett	Grad Student	University of Colorado
D. Bordenave	Grad Student	University of Virginia
J. Bowman	Collaborator	ASU
H. Falcke	Collaborator	Radbound University
S. Furlanetto	Collaborator	UCLA
M. Klein-Wolt	Collaborator	Radbound University
R. MacDowall	Collaborator	NASA GSFC
J. Mirocha	Collaborator	McGill
B. Nhan	Collaborator	University of Virginia
D. Rapetti	SOC Lead	University of Colorado
K. Tauscher	Grad Student	University of Colorado

MISSION SCHEDULE

CY20				CY21				CY22				CY23				CY24				CY25				CY26																							
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4																				
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
◆	◆			◆				◆				◆				◆				◆																								◆			
Phase A (9 mons)				Phase B (12 months)				Phase C (12 Months)				Phase D (16 months)				Phase E (26 months)				Φ F																											
			CSR	ATP	SRR			PDR	CDR			SIR				ORR	FRR	Launch																						EOM							

Mission schedule allows DAPPER to conduct observations during the construction of initial lunar infrastructure but before RFI grows too large.