

Spectroscopic insights into the near-earth didymos-dimorphos binary system following the double asteroid redirection test (DART) mission impact

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On 26th September 2022, NASA's Double Asteroid Redirection Test (DART) mission actively impacted the small moon Dimorphos of the Didymos-Dimorphos binary asteroid system. The impact caused a variation of about 33 minutes in its orbital period around Didymos and demonstrated the feasibility of moving an asteroid in space. As part of an international observing campaign devoted to its physical characterization, in this work we investigate the visible spectral properties of the Didymos-Dimorphos system soon after the impact. Rotationally-resolved spectra have been obtained 25 days after the impact and two months later. Geometric investigations have been performed to look for the source region corresponding to each spectrum. Here we show an overall agreement with pre-impact spectra and S-type classification despite subtle variations emerging, possibly correlated with mutual events. Furthermore a small long term color evolution from October to December spectra tentatively interpreted as related to dust cloud grain size effects or alternatively attributed to an uneven deposition of freshly exposed material from the impact on Didymos.

Didymos-Dimorphos system is a Potentially Hazardous Asteroid and the target of the NASA/Double Asteroid Redirection Test (DART)¹ and ESA/HERA² space missions as part of an international planetary defense collaboration (Asteroid Impact & Deflection Assessment). The NASA DART successfully impacted the small moon Dimorphos of the Didymos-Dimorphos binary system on 26th September 2022, causing a decrease of its orbital period around Didymos of 33 ± 1 min.³ The spectral properties of this system are still debated, although the

coordinated observing campaigns during the last apparitions in 2003, 2019, and 2021 have improved our knowledge of the system^{4–7}.

(65803) Didymos was originally classified as an Xk-type asteroid⁴, based on visible spectroscopy. Some years later, de Leon et al.^{5,6} revised the classification using NIR data and classified it as an S-type, then confirmed by Dunn et al.⁷, who also discussed its consistency with ordinary chondrites and an affinity with L/LL-type meteorites. Further investigations in the NIR reported a 1.9 μ m band shallower than the

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typical silicate band⁸, which deserves additional investigation. Visible observations at different rotational phases prior to the DART impact have provided evidence of a small spectral variability⁹. Those have been tentatively interpreted as possible heterogeneous surface composition of Didymos, even though different observational conditions might affect those preliminary results. Nonetheless, a complete pre-impact surface coverage investigation is missing.

Although a different composition of Dimorphos with respect to the primary is not expected from current understanding of the formation of small binary systems¹⁰, small variations might, in principle, alter the spectral characterization of the system when mutual events occur⁹. However, assuming a similar albedo and composition, the contribution of Dimorphos before the impact by DART was estimated as only 4–5% of the reflected light from the system¹¹, so the overall pre-impact spectrum should be dominated by light from Didymos alone.

Nevertheless, the rotationally resolved spectroscopy is a powerful tool to investigate possible variegations and inhomogeneities throughout the surface in the case of a single non-active object (e.g., ref. 12). Unlike usual spectroscopy, based on the analysis of a single spectrum, rotationally resolved spectroscopy involves collecting multiple spectra over a time span that covers the entire rotation period of the target. This approach makes it possible to monitor any change in the spectral properties as the object rotates, potentially revealing surface heterogeneities. Similarly, in the case of a binary system as the one discussed here, it is a valuable method even though it is complicated by the instantaneous geometry of the binary system, in particular, the mutual events that should be taken into account, and, in this case, by the presence of a well-recognized ejecta cloud in post-impact data^{13–15}.

In this work, we investigate rotationally resolved spectra of Didymos and Dimorphos system starting from about one month up to three months after the DART impact, which result mainly consistent with pre-impact spectra but highlighting subtle spectral variations and a small long-term color evolution from October to December. Here we show that the subtle small term variations are possibly correlated with mutual events and that the long-term color variation could be interpreted as related to the evolution of the dust cloud and to grain size effects or alternatively to an uneven deposition of freshly exposed material from the impact on Didymos.

Results

As part of a wide international observing campaign to monitor the system prior and after the DART impact, we performed rotationally resolved observations of Didymos in the visible range from 500 to 900 nm, using the 1.80-m telescope located in Asiago (VI), Italy, on 18th October 2022, less than one month after the impact, and in the nights of 26th and 27th December 2022. Additionally, we observed Didymos in the visible spectral range using the Large Binocular Telescope (LBT) situated on Mt. Graham in southeastern Arizona on 18th October 2022 with the MODS instrument. Furthermore, three spectra acquired at 10.4-m Gran Telescopio Canarias (GTC) obtained on 19th October 2022 are included in the analysis. All the observational details for the 23 spectra are reported in Table 1.

With this observing strategy, during the 1st night in Asiago, we covered almost one (1.65 h = 73%) rotational period of Didymos (2.26 h) and during the first observing night in December, we covered more than two rotations (5.43 h = 2 rotations + 0.9 h).

Because spectra were acquired at different epochs with relatively short exposure times, it was possible to combine the instantaneous geometry of the system to derive mutual events and surface coverage map for each spectrum.

The data have been acquired orienting the slit along the parallactic angle to reduce the effects of the differential atmospheric refraction that is important when observing targets at high zenith distances. The data have been reduced using the IRAF astronomical package following standard reduction procedures as described in “Methods”.

The six spectra obtained in October (Fig. 1), covering almost one full rotation of the primary, despite being slightly noisy due to low altitude of the objects during the observations, are highly compatible with each other and do not show a strong variation.

The eleven spectra acquired on 26th December night (Fig. 2) covering more than two full rotations of the primary and the additional two spectra obtained in the subsequent night also are in complete agreement with October data.

Overall, the 23 spectra acquired are all compatible with the pre-impact one⁶ and confirm the S-type taxonomic classification following Bus-Binzel classes¹⁶ both in October and in December.

Spectra independently obtained on 18th October UT 11:40 at LBT and on 19th October at UT 5:09 at the 10.4-m GTC, located in the island of La Palma (Spain) (see “Methods” for details), are in great accordance with our spectra (see Fig. 3).

We calculated the spectral slopes of the reported spectra, considering the reflectance in the range 600 and 700 nm. Spectral slope values are reported in Table 1 and in Fig. 4 for each spectrum. Errors in the spectra slopes (Table 1 and Fig. 4) are the computational errors associated to the fitting least squares method.

As visible in Fig. 4 a subtle variation in spectral slope (see also values in Table 1) is tentatively identified. As reported also in Polishook et al.¹⁷, we must recall that spectral slopes can change due to observational circumstances: the airmass of the target, the solar analog star used, the phase angle, weather conditions, and parallactic angle. We carefully tried to get rid of any of such variations in the observations whenever possible, for example trying to observe the solar analog at a very close angular distance from the Didymos system and aligning the slit along the parallactic angle.

Being interested in the rotationally resolved spectroscopy, obviously it was not possible to compare spectra acquired at the same airmass (as done by ref. 17). However, the data have been carefully corrected for possible extinction effects. Possible contribution due to the phase angle is presented in the discussion below. Our analysis is done under the assumption, based on the observational cautions adopted and the validation checks performed, that these spectral slopes represent a real physical behavior.

In October, the calculated slope values range from 3.6%/1000 Å to 9.1%/1000 Å, while in December they range from 8.8%/1000 Å to 17.0%/1000 Å (Table 1). Despite being overall compatible within the errors, the value of the spectral slopes tentatively show a subtle reddening from October to December (Fig. 4).

We calculated the mutual events at the epoch of the observations by using the most up-to-date post-impact orbital solution¹⁸. The occurrence and the type of mutual events is reported in the last column of Table 1 as SO for secondary occultation (Dimorphos visually occulted by Didymos) and SE for secondary eclipse (Dimorphos in the shadow of Didymos).

Secondary eclipse/occultations events occur during both October and December observations, while no primary eclipses (PE: Dimorphos casts a shadow on Didymos) nor primary occultations (PO: part of Didymos' disk is occulted by Dimorphos) occur during our observing times despite GTC observations fall very close to a PE occurrence.

In Fig. 4A the orange dashed vertical lines highlight the observations occurring during mutual events. Those are further specified in Fig. 4B, C, where the spectral slopes are reported as a function of time and the type and duration of each mutual event is highlighted as a coloured shaded region.

As visible in Fig. 4B, the spectral slopes show the lowest values (3.57%/1000 Å and 4.66%/1000 Å) for observations 1 and 2 (see Table 1), which fall within a total and partial SE, respectively (meaning that Dimorphos, which was at this stage still surrounded by its ejecta cloud, is in the shadow of Didymos). Interestingly in Fig. 4C the spectral slopes corresponding to observations 17, 18, and 19 acquired in December within a SO/SE event also show relatively low values

Table 1 | Observational details of the acquired spectra and spectral slopes (see text for details)

	Spectrum	Date	Epoch (UT)	Exp time (s)	Telescope	Spectral slope (%/1000 Å)	Altitude (°)	Airmass	Mutual events
1	AF784959	18 Oct	02:11:11.9	900	Copernico	3.57 ± 1.47	29.9	2.001	SE
2	AF784960	18 Oct	02:32:31.9	900	Copernico	4.66 ± 1.63	31.9	1.886	SE
3	AF784961	18 Oct	02:50:44.5	900	Copernico	9.12 ± 1.77	33.4	1.811	
4	AF784962	18 Oct	03:11:28.7	900	Copernico	9.12 ± 1.12	34.8	1.748	
5	AF784963	18 Oct	03:29:23.0	900	Copernico	8.92 ± 2.44	35.7	1.710	
6	AF784964	18 Oct	03:50:28.6	900	Copernico	6.21 ± 1.89	36.4	1.681	
7	LBT1	18 Oct	11:40:03.6	300	LBT	8.02 ± 0.86	49.1	1.320	
8	GTC1	19 Oct	05:06:14.0	180	GTC	12.33 ± 0.33	51.4	1.228	
9	GTC2	19 Oct	05:09:38.0	180	GTC	11.49 ± 0.29	51.7	1.227	
10	GTC3	19 Oct	05:13:01.0	180	GTC	11.85 ± 0.58	52.1	1.267	
11	AF800545	26 Dec	22:09:36.0	1800	Copernico	13.37 ± 2.61	54.7	1.225	
12	AF800546	26 Dec	22:33:36.6	1800	Copernico	10.09 ± 2.12	58.6	1.171	
13	AF800547	26 Dec	23:03:28.2	1800	Copernico	15.16 ± 2.49	63.3	1.119	
14	AF800548	26 Dec	23:36:27.2	1800	Copernico	14.17 ± 2.06	67.8	1.080	
15	AF800549	27 Dec	00:10:14.7	1800	Copernico	14.90 ± 1.51	71.2	1.056	
16	AF800550	27 Dec	00:50:16.5	1800	Copernico	13.54 ± 2.13	72.6	1.048	
17	AF800551	27 Dec	01:23:27.7	1800	Copernico	11.23 ± 0.39	71.1	1.057	SO-SE
18	AF800552	27 Dec	01:56:24.7	1800	Copernico	8.87 ± 1.54	67.7	1.080	SE
19	AF800553	27 Dec	02:30:01.4	1800	Copernico	8.81 ± 1.37	63.1	1.121	SE
20	AF800554	27 Dec	03:02:53.4	1800	Copernico	17.04 ± 1.96	57.9	1.179	
21	AF800555	27 Dec	03:35:58.2	1800	Copernico	14.39 ± 2.73	52.5	1.509	
22	AF800626	27 Dec	22:11:41.3	1800	Copernico	14.41 ± 1.65	56.1	1.204	
23	AF800627	27 Dec	22:44:10.0	1800	Copernico	11.31 ± 2.50	61.3	1.139	

Mutual events are indicated as SE (secondary eclipse) and SO (secondary occultation) in the last column.

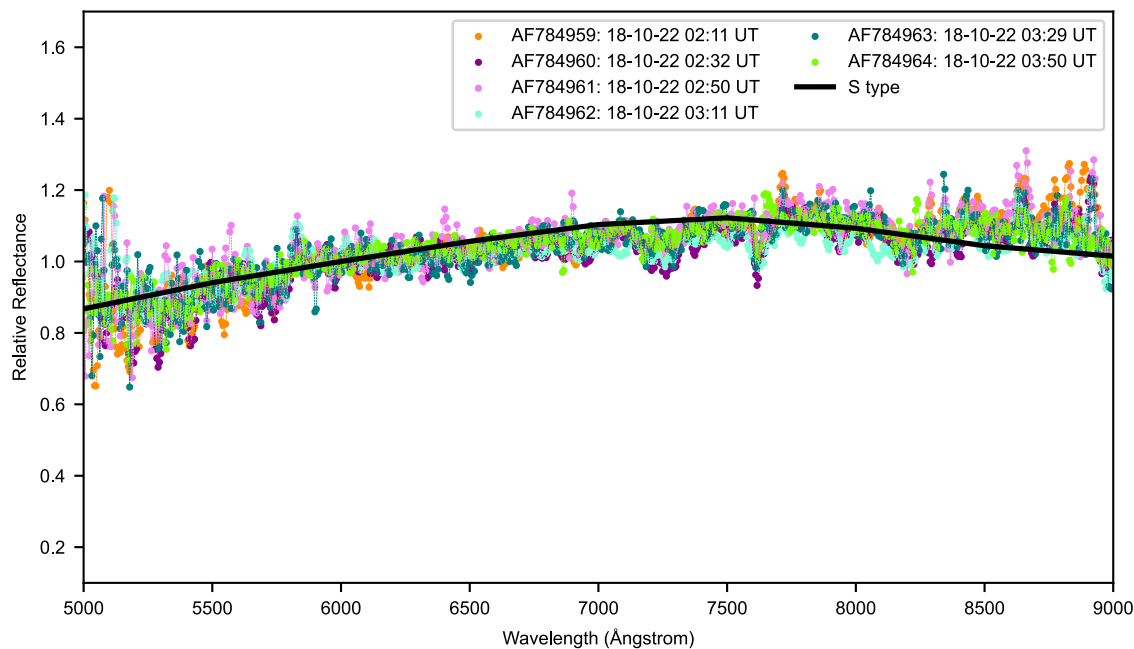


Fig. 1 | Didymos-dimorphos October spectra. Six spectra acquired on 18/10/2022 covering almost one full rotation of the primary.

(8.81%/1000 Å and 11.23%/1000 Å) with respect to previous and subsequent observations not falling within mutual events.

Datapoint's horizontal extension given by the exposure time. Primary and secondary eclipses and occultations are indicated as coloured bands as described in the legend.

To further investigate the subtle variations observed in spectral slopes and identify the corresponding regions for each spectrum on the surface of Didymos, the geometry of the binary system for each spectral observation has been inspected using the latest NASA/DART Spice Kernel (JPL orbit solution 542).

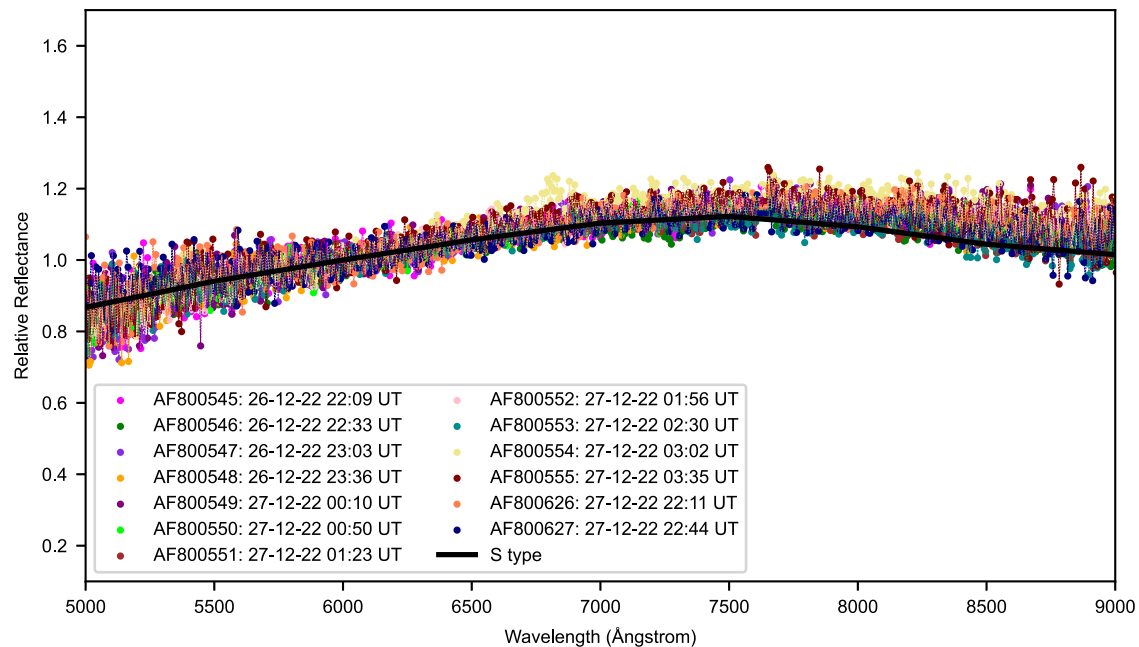


Fig. 2 | Didymos-dimorphos December spectra. Eleven spectra acquired on 26/12/2022 night covering more than two full rotations of the primary and 2 spectra acquired on 27/12/2022 night.

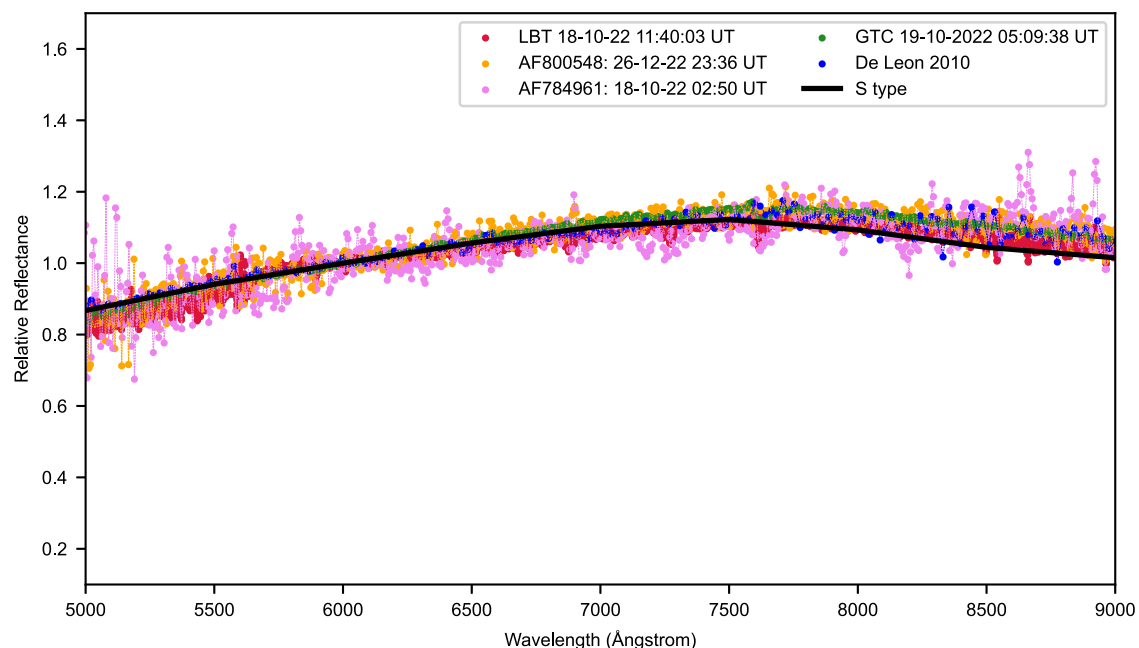


Fig. 3 | Comparison among different spectra. Didymos-Dimorphos spectra acquired in October, December are compared with GTC, LBT, and pre-impact spectrum⁶. Mean S-type spectrum is also reported.

In case of no mutual events, the two bodies are visually separated, thus in principle they both contribute to the observed reflectance, falling within the field of view (FOV). However, variable portions of the surfaces of the two bodies are instantaneously illuminated and observable. Thus, spectral variations might theoretically be related with local surface heterogeneity in the covered regions.

In the pre-impact phase, it is expected that the contribute from Dimorphos to the spectrum is negligible since the surface ratio between Dimorphos and Didymos is 0.05¹¹ suggesting that any variation in Dimorphos spectrum should be almost insignificant compared to the light reflected from Didymos¹⁷.

In the post-impact phase the ejecta cloud has been found to be the main contribution (60–70%) to the post-impact system in the first 40 h¹⁷. The system has been largely investigated during the impact and in the following period to monitor the development and evolution of the dust cloud, being persistent for months, using photometry in the visible spectral range^{13,19}.

About one week after the impact, a second tail has been identified¹⁴, possibly due to an impact by a large grain. This tail has a different direction with respect to the primary tail, making the dust environment around the system non-uniform, as shown by ground-based¹⁴ and space-based measurements¹⁴.

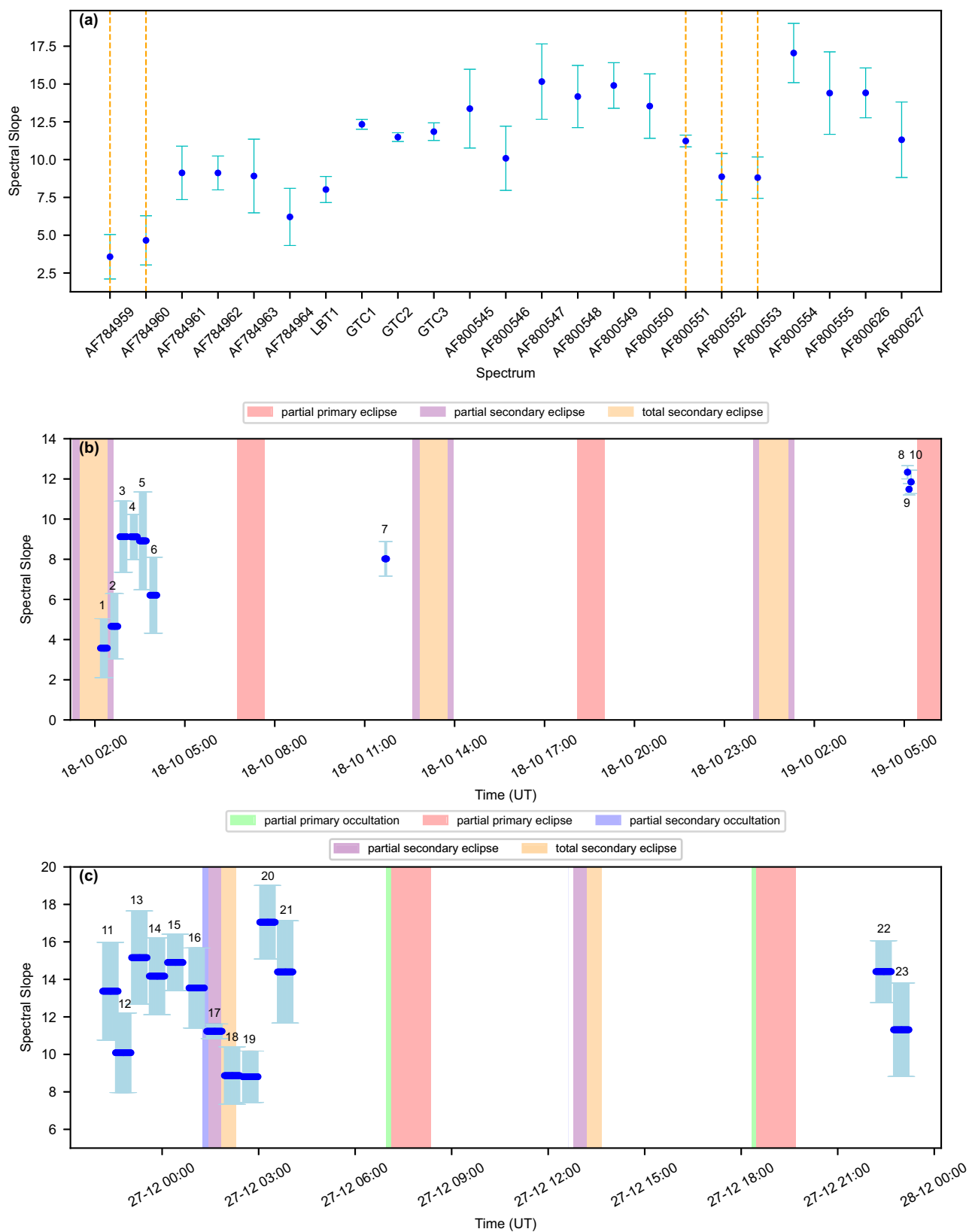


Fig. 4 | Variation of spectral slopes with time. **a** Spectral slopes with computational errors associated to the fitting least squares method for each spectrum. Orange dashed lines indicate epochs when mutual events occur (essentially SO/SE).

The spectra are temporally distributed from October to December along the x-axis. **b** Spectral slopes with associated errors as a function of time for October dataset. **c** Spectral slopes with associated errors as a function of time for December dataset.

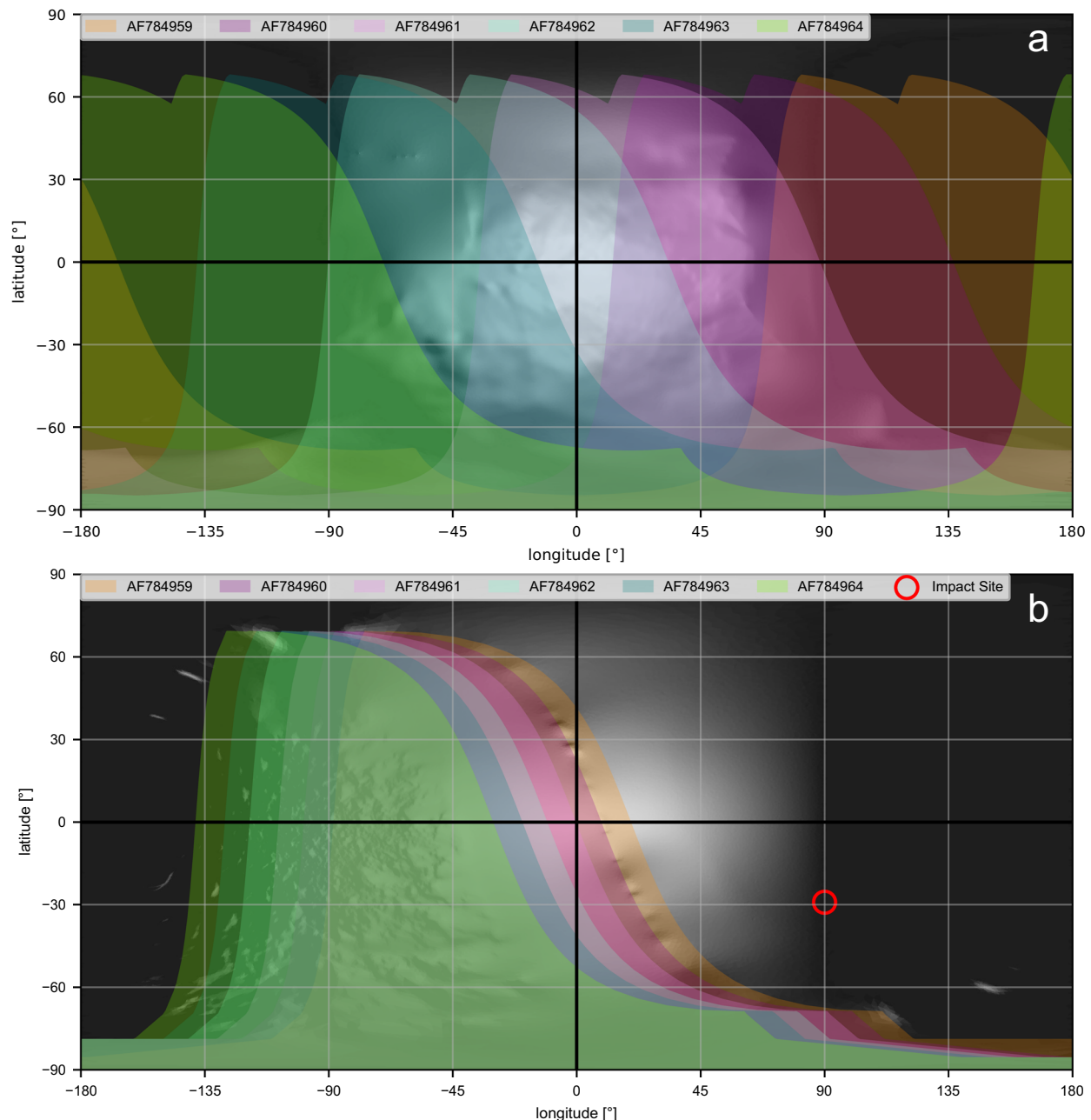


Fig. 5 | Didymos-dimorphos surface coverage maps for October spectra.

a Didymos surface coverage maps for several spectra acquired in October. The illuminated and observable surface area at the acquisition time of each spectrum is filled with the same color used for the spectrum (see Fig. 1 for the spectra). See “Methods” section for details of the computation. Mostly Didymos southern hemisphere is observable in October due to the negative value of the aspect

angle, while the longitudinal surface coverage is almost complete. **b** Dimorphos surface coverage maps for spectra #3, #4, #5, #6 (Table 1) when Dimorphos is not eclipsed or occulted. Dimorphos southern hemisphere is also observable in October dataset, while longitudinal coverage includes mostly west longitudes, while DART mission impact site on Dimorphos is indicated with an empty red circle at 90E longitude.

The evolution of the ejecta orbit in the system has shown to be very complex (i.e., ref. 14), and while at early stages after the release, the particles distribution would be more homogeneous, the solar radiation pressure is expected to further spread the particles forming substructures.

Mid October corresponds to nearly three weeks after the NASA/DART impact and the presence of the dust emitted by Dimorphos was very high¹⁴ and probably not uniformly distributed around the binary system, this ejecta cloud could in principle influence the spectra behaviour, so the complex dust cloud generated by the DART impact and distributed around the system must be considered in analyzing the spectra obtained.

Taking into account the complexity of the post-impact system, it is still important to perform a detailed geometrical investigation and retrieve the source regions corresponding to the spectra in order to study possible surface heterogeneity contributions. We searched essentially for possible heterogeneity on Didymos surface that could be discernible from the observed spectra. Nonetheless, we investigated the spectra source regions also on Dimorphos surface for the sake of completeness. In particular, we wanted to check also a possible relative contribution from the DART impact site on Dimorphos surface, which could in principle, reveal fresh and diverse material.

For the geometric analysis, we considered the following parameters: the phase angle of both bodies, the sub-Earth latitude (also

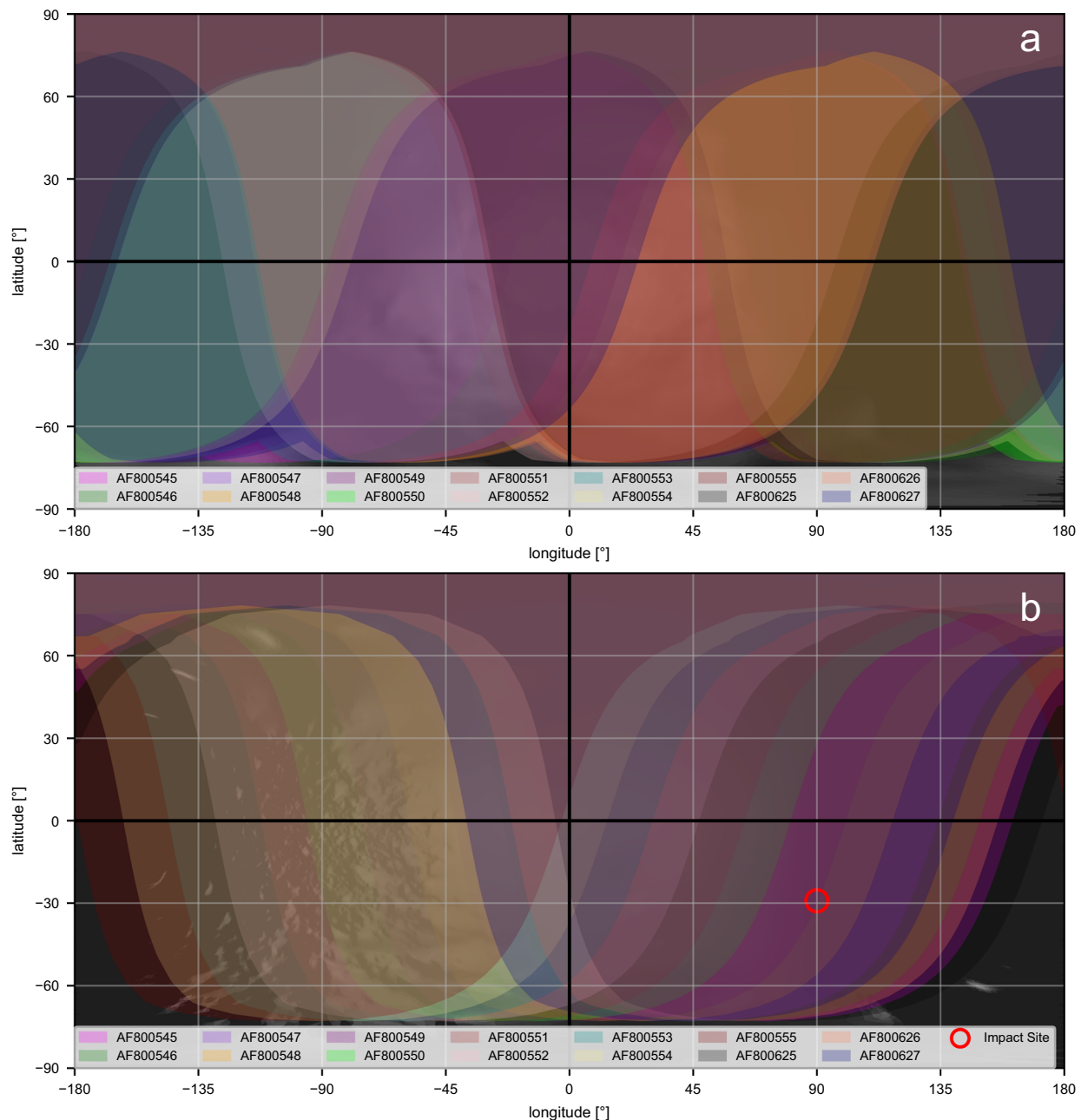


Fig. 6 | Didymos-dimorphos surface coverage maps for December spectra. **a** Didymos surface coverage maps for all the spectra acquired in December. The illuminated and observable surface area at the acquisition time of each spectrum is filled with the same color used for the spectrum (see Fig. 2 for the

corresponding spectra). See “Methods” section for details of the computation. **b** Dimorphos surface coverage maps for spectra from #11 to #16 and from #20 to #23 (Table 1) when Dimorphos is not eclipsed or occulted.

called aspect angle) and longitude and the sub-solar point on both Didymos and Dimorphos surfaces for each observing epoch. Using those parameters, we estimated the illuminated and observable portion of the surface of both bodies, assumed to be spherical, thus determining the surface coverage corresponding to each epoch (see “Methods” for details of computation and Supplementary Table 1 for summary of geometric parameters).

Two examples of surface coverage maps for both Didymos (upper panels) and Dimorphos (lower panels) are reported in Figs. 5 and 6 for October and December, respectively. The aspect angle changes significantly from negative values in October to positive values in December (see Supplementary Table 1). This occurrence, combined with the sub-solar latitudes, indicates that mostly the southern

hemispheres and the south poles of both Didymos and Dimorphos are visible and illuminated throughout October observations (see Fig. 5), while in December the observations mostly cover the northern hemispheres of the binary system including their north poles (see Fig. 6). Due to the fast rotation of the primary body (2.26 h period), its surface longitudinal coverage is almost complete both in October and in December observing periods.

Dimorphos surface coverage maps are shown only for the epochs when it is not eclipsed or occulted. Dimorphos longitudinal coverage in October includes mostly west longitudes, while the DART mission impact site is located at about 90°E longitude based on the values reported by Daly et al.²⁰ and indicated as an empty red circle on the maps.

Dimorphos slower rotation (11 h 22 min post impact³) is responsible for the slower changes in its longitudinal coverage (see Figs. 5B and 6B).

Didymos and Dimorphos surface cylindrical projection maps have been taken from shapeviewer software²¹ for visualization and comparison with the surface coverage maps.

Mostly Didymos' and Dimorphos' northern hemispheres are observable in December due to the positive value of the aspect angle. Didymos longitudinal coverage is highly complete, covering more than two full rotations of the body, while Dimorphos longitudinal coverage is almost complete despite its slower rotation. DART mission impact site on Dimorphos is indicated with an empty red circle at 90°E longitude.

Discussion

We observe an overall good agreement among spectral observations acquired on 18th October, about 25 days after the DART impact on Dimorphos and spectra acquired about two months later in December 2022.

The good match also with independent observations acquired at LBT and GTC telescopes in the same period (mid-October) strongly supports our measurements.

As reported in Results, we computed spectral slopes in the wavelength range 600–700 nm for all the reported spectra and although they are all in agreement within the errors, we notice subtle variations that, after taking into account the several possible observational effects cited above, we are confident in considering them real.

If we exclude the observations occurring during mutual events, the average October slope is 9.82%/1000 Å, while average December slope results 13.94%/1000 Å.

As discussed above, October observations cover mostly southern hemispheres of both bodies, while December spectra are pointing mostly to northern hemispheres. Therefore, we cannot exclude that the observed small spectral variations among the two periods might be due to latitudinal compositional heterogeneity that could be a pre-impact property of Didymos or due to an uneven post-impact deposition of ejecta on its surface.

As an alternative, this behavior could instead suggest a long-term evolution of the ejecta cloud around Dimorphos, becoming slightly redder on a monthly basis since the smaller dust particles move away from the system, leaving the larger and redder ones¹⁵ probably not uniformly distributed around the binary system.

The ejecta are shown to be apparently blue just after the impact¹⁷ and to become redder after October. The change in the photometric color is explained with the release and detection of finer grains immediately after the impact¹⁵. The tail is made of a continuously developing size distribution of grains from finer to larger, where the finer ones are faster dispersed during the early stages of the ejection on timescales of hours or days¹⁵. Coarser grains can survive longer, i.e., for weeks and months after the impact, and so they can be observable around the system at the time of our measurements.

Additionally, we also notice very small variations occurring within mutual events, in particular secondary eclipses. Average October slope value within SE is 4.12%/1000 Å, about 5%/1000 Å lower than the average outside mutual events. Similarly, the average December slope within SE is 9.64%/1000 Å, about 4%/1000 Å lower than average December slope outside mutual events.

The repeated occurrence of this behavior both in October and in December seems to support the physical nature of this variation. This result might indicate that the occurrence of secondary eclipses, hiding Dimorphos and part of its ejecta cloud behind Didymos or in its shadow, can cause small variations in the visible spectral observations.

In order to further investigate the possible causes of the observed small differences in the spectral slopes, we compared the surface coverage maps for individual spectra within and outside mutual events to search for possible correlations.

For example spectrum #2 and the LBT spectrum have slightly different slopes (see Table 1), but they have very compatible surface coverage of the primary as visible in Fig. 7A. The two surface coverages differ only for the more extended area of AF784960 (spectrum #2) due to a longer exposure time. However, the major geometrical difference among these two observations is that spectrum #2 occurs during a secondary eclipse, while LBT spectrum doesn't. This means that LBT spectrum also includes Dimorphos with mainly east longitudes coverage, including also the DART impact site location.

Similarly, Didymos surface coverage of GTC observation (Fig. 8A) is very similar to that of AF784959 (spectrum #1, see Fig. 5A), which, however occurs during SE while GTC doesn't. They again have slightly different spectral slopes. In this case Dimorphos east longitudes are observed in GTC data (Fig. 8B).

Therefore, the observed variations in spectral slope specifically between these two couple of epochs do not seem to be related to any type of longitudinal heterogeneities on the covered primary surface but might rather be tentatively associated with Dimorphos and its ejecta cloud partially hiding in shadow for spectrum #1 and #2. This would, in turn, indicate that in October Dimorphos and/or its ejecta cloud could be the responsible of a slightly higher slope. As we do not expect such a strong influence by Dimorphos surface alone, we believe that this could be rather due to the dust cloud present around it.

As reported above, also December mutual events spectra appear slightly flatter than the average but still steeper than October mutual event spectra. In this case we do not have additional independent observations for direct surface coverage comparison. Nonetheless, we compared Didymos surface coverage during October SE with that of December SE (Fig. 9).

AF800551 (spectrum #17) covers almost the same longitudinal area of October mutual events spectra (spectra #1, #2) despite showing a higher spectral slope (see Table 1), while AF800552 and AF800553 (spectra #18, #19) cover mostly western longitudes on Didymos surface. North-south pole coverage differences remain between October and December. Therefore, we tentatively interpreted the relative drop in spectral slope both in October and in December as due to the mutual events, while the higher absolute value in December as possibly related with a compositional variegation of the poles being the north pole potentially redder than the south. We cannot exclude that this latitudinal surface heterogeneity could be connected with uneven deposition of freshly exposed material from the impact.

The impact site is located on the unilluminated and not visible surface portion of Dimorphos during all October observations with the exception of the LBT spectrum, while it becomes observable in many of December observations.

We also considered possible phase reddening effects. The October data were collected at a phase angle of 76 deg, whereas the December data were collected at 17 deg (see Supplementary Table 1 for phase angle values for each spectrum), therefore, we should expect rather redder spectra in October than in December. The general cause of phase reddening is still under investigation, but microscale structures at the microns scales could play an important role (e.g., Schroeder et al.²²).

Although phase reddening is usually observed in asteroids of various taxonomic classifications (e.g., ref. 23), several investigations show that typical phase reddening for S-type asteroids is very small (0.01%/1000 Å/deg)²⁴. Based on this estimate, we could expect on our spectra a reddening due to phase angle of about 0.59%/1000 Å, considering the difference in phase angle of the observations between October and December. This is below the long-term variation that we observe. So we suspect that the geometrical and/or evolutionary effects are in such case stronger than any possible phase reddening effect.

Additionally, none of the existing studies report a clear evidence of phase reddening effects on Didymos system (refs. 9,17).

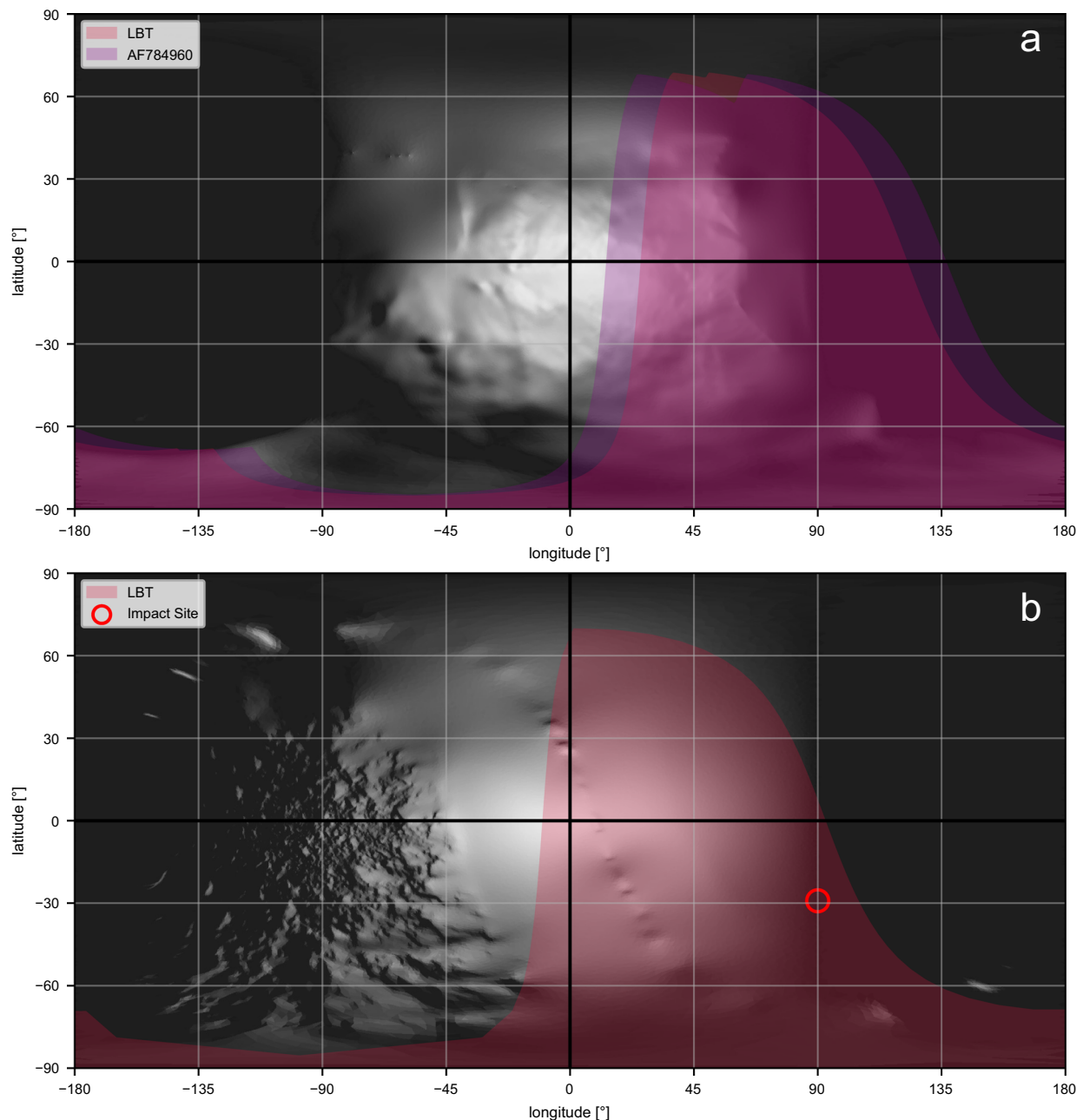


Fig. 7 | Didymos-dimorphos surface coverage maps for LBT spectra.

a Didymos surface coverage comparison between spectrum # 2 and LBT spectrum (Table 1). Despite the time difference of about 9 h among those two spectra, the surface coverages are almost identical apart from the more extended

coverage of AF784960 (Table 1) due to longer exposure time. The major geometrical difference among these two observations is that AF784960 occurs during a secondary eclipse, while LBT spectrum doesn't. **b** Dimorphos surface coverage for LBT spectrum.

Ieva et al.⁹ in their Table 1. Two report pre-impact values of spectral slope ranging from 4.4%/1000 Å to 20.0 %/1000 Å, which are computed in the 500–700 nm spectral range and on spectra normalized at 550 nm. Despite not being directly comparable, the measured values are highly compatible with our measurements. They tentatively interpreted the small variations as possibly related to local heterogeneities, although a detailed geometrical study is missing. Interestingly, looking at their Fig. 3, it emerges a similarity with the behavior of our measurements with respect to mutual events.

In spite of the mutual events and the small variations we found among the spectra, they all confirm the S-type taxonomic classification of the whole binary system in agreement with the standard binary system formation model.

In Lin et al.¹⁹, the principal component index technique is used to infer the taxonomic classification of the system. Although the silicate nature of Didymos-Dimorphos is confirmed, they reported similarities with S-complex, as well as C-complex, just after the impact, which is likely to be the result of contamination with ejecta due to the impact.

Photometric measurements were also used to confirm the classification as an S-type asteroid of the Didymos-Dimorphos system^{15,19}, despite the temporal variations immediately after the DART impact¹⁹.

In conclusion, our findings do support the S-type classification and confirm an overall agreement with pre-impact spectra despite subtle variations emerged, possibly correlated with mutual events, together with a small long-term dust cloud color evolution probably related to

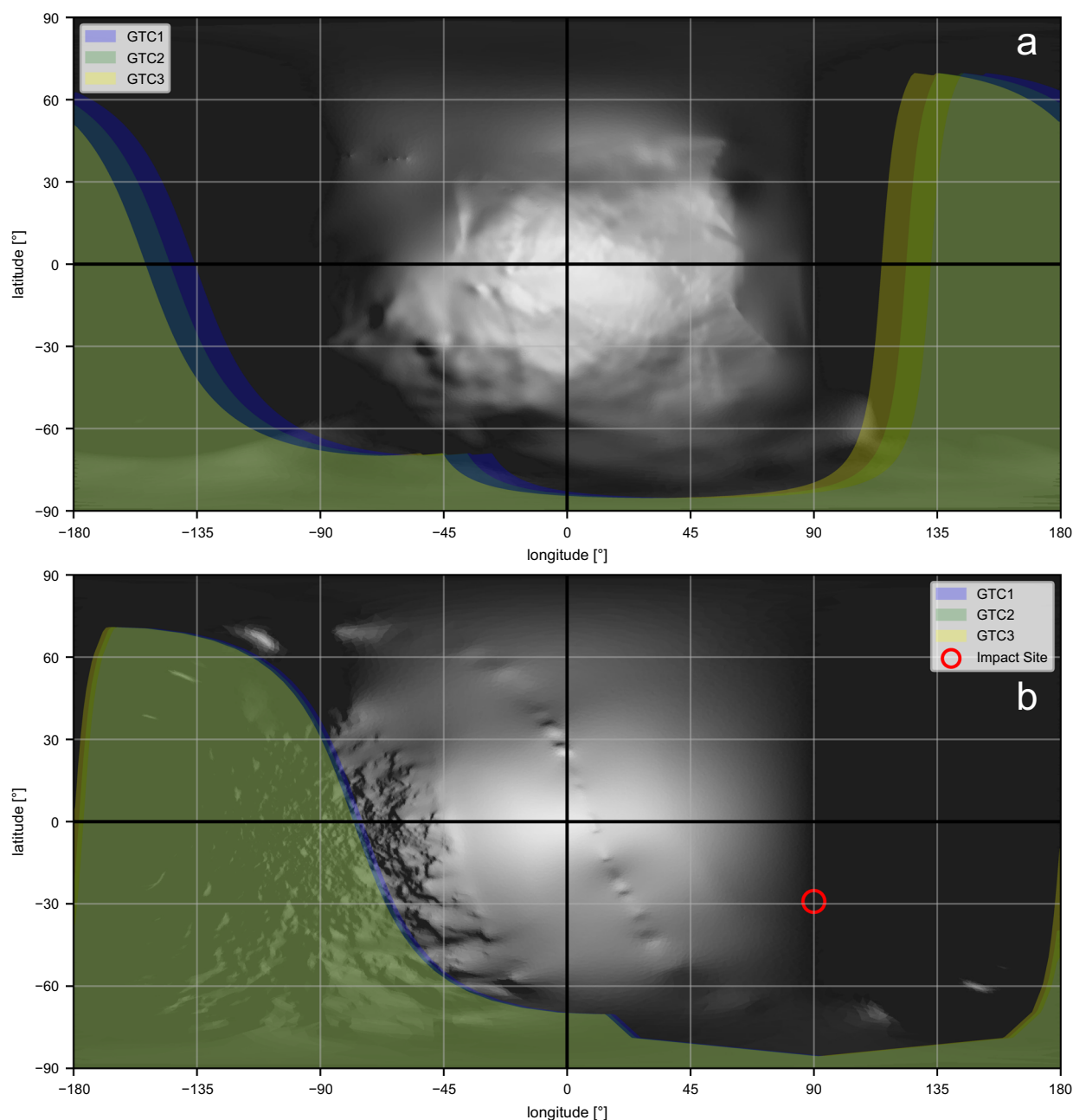


Fig. 8 | Didymos-dimorphos surface coverage maps for GTC spectra.

a Didymos surface coverage corresponding to GTC1, GTC2 and GTC3 (Table 1) observations. It partially corresponds to AF784959 coverage (see Fig. 5A), but

again they differ since AF784959 occurs during a secondary eclipse while GTC1, GTC2, and GTC3 don't. **b** Dimorphos surface coverage maps corresponding to GTC1-3.

grain size effects. As an alternative, the small variations found between the north and south pole could be tentatively attributed to locally different deposition of freshly exposed material from the impact.

The ESA Hera mission² will investigate in detail the Didymos system in 2027, including its compositional properties with its hyperspectral imager (Hyperscout-H) onboard the main spacecraft and its visible-near-infrared imager onboard the Milani Cubesats (Aspect). Although no small dust from the DART impact is expected to be still around, being removed through solar radiation pressure, the measurements by Hera will allow checking our conclusion and determining whether some original or impact-induced compositional heterogeneity exist on Didymos and Dimorphos and/or between the two components, which could raise new questions for binary formation models.

Methods

Observations and data reduction

A total of 19 visible spectra of (65803) Didymos presented in this work have been taken on 18 October 2022 and on 26–27 December 2022 at the 1.80 m Copernico Telescope of the Asiago Observatory, Italy. One spectrum acquired on 18 October 2022 from the LBT in Arizona and three spectra acquired on 19 October 2022 from the GTC on the Canary Islands are also reported for comparison.

On 18th October, we covered 73% of the full rotation of the primary (2.26 h), while on 26th December, we covered almost 2.5 full rotational periods, allowing the investigation of possible surface composition variations within the rotation.

The Copernico Telescope is equipped with Asiago Faint Object Spectrograph and Camera (AFOSC), a long-slit with a 134 micron

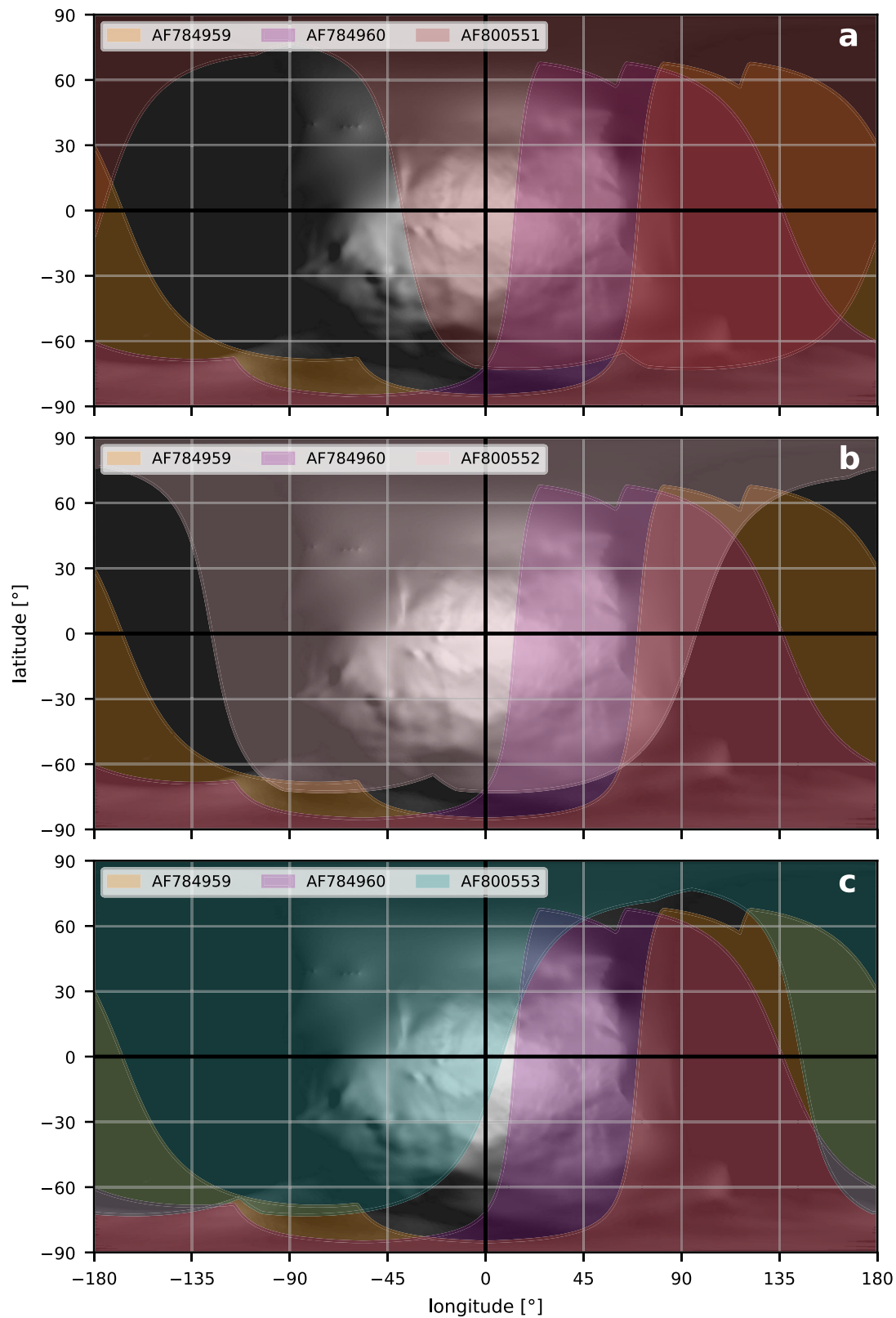


Fig. 9 | Didymos surface coverage maps comparison for mutual events.

a Didymos surface coverage maps of spectra #1 and #2 compared to spectrum #17 (Table 1). **b** Didymos surface coverage maps of spectra #1 and #2 compared to

spectrum #18 (Table 1). **c** Didymos surface coverage maps of spectra #1 and #2 compared to spectrum #19 (Table 1).

aperture (corresponding to 1.69 arcsec) and a Volume Phase Holographic Grisms (VPH6) of 285 lines/mm that yields a dispersion of 3.5 Å/pixel with low resolution, $R = 500$, in the spectral range 0.5–0.9 micron. The images exposure time ranges from 720 to 1800 s, depending on the object magnitude (see Table 1).

The spectra have been reduced using the standard Image Reduction and Analysis Facility (IRAF) routine²⁶.

The images are trimmed, bias subtracted, flat field divided and then calibrated in wavelength using the appropriate lamp (HgCd). Finally, we proceed with the extraction of the spectra and the atmospheric extinction correction. Each spectrum is then divided by the appropriate solar analogue taken during the same night with as much as possible similar airmass. The solar analog observed both in October and December has been SA 98–978. We have applied a median filter at 3 sigma, with a box of 100 pixel, to remove the cosmic rays and the spurious features. The spectra are normalized to unity at 600 nm. Normalization of the spectra was performed through linear regression. This is an easy way to retrieve a most accurate measure of the actual flux collected at the designed wavelength.

LBT spectrum (spectrum # 7 in Table 1) was acquired on 2022-10-18 using the MODS instrument, which is composed by MODS1 and MODS2, a pair of low- to medium-resolution Multi-Object Double CCD Spectrographs/Imagers designed for the twin 8.4-m diameter mirror LBT on Mt. Graham in southeastern Arizona. Dual prisms spectroscopy mode was employed for low-resolution ($R = 500$ –150) spectra with longslit 1.2". Each MODS works with two different channels, the blue and the red channel, covering the full range 320–1050 nm. The MODS science detectors are $3K \times 8K$ monolithic E2V CCDs; blue-coated standard silicon on the blue channel and extended-red coated 40-micron deep depletion silicon on the red channel. Non-sidereal mode was set to accurately follow the target across the night. The spectra have been reduced following standard spectroscopic reduction procedures using the Spectroscopic Interactive Pipeline and Graphical Interface²⁵ provided by LBT team. SA98-978 analog star was observed the same night at a similar airmass of Didymos on both channels and used to remove the solar contribution from the spectrum. The blue and red portion of the spectrum were therefore divided by the corresponding analogue spectra and then matched together in a single spectrum covering the full range. Since the overlapping region was around 550 nm we decided to normalize the final spectrum at 600 nm, together with all the other spectra presented.

Spectra #8, #9, and #10 in Table 1 were obtained on 2022-10-19 at the 10.4-m GTC, using the OSIRIS camera-spectrograph. We used the 1.2 arcseconds slit and the R300R grism, covering a wavelength range from 420 to 920 nm with a dispersion of 7.74 Å/pixel. Three spectra of 180 s of exposure time each were obtained, with an offset of 10 arcseconds in the slit direction between them. We also observed one solar analog (SA98-978) at an airmass similar to that of the asteroid. Data reduction was done using standard procedures. Images were bias and flat-field corrected. Sky background was subtracted and 1d spectra were extracted. Wavelength calibration was done using Xe+Ne+HgAr lamps. This procedure was applied to the spectra of the asteroid and the star. We divided the asteroid's individual spectra by the spectrum of the solar analog, and the resulting ratios were normalized to unity at 600 nm.

The data have been acquired orienting the slit along the parallactic angle to reduce the effects of the differential atmospheric refraction that is important when observing targets at high zenith distances.

The spectra slopes (Table 1) have been calculated in the spectral range 6000–7000 Å using a least squares method with its associated errors.

Geometric analysis

To investigate for possible Didymos surface heterogeneities or for a possible influence of a Dimorphos different composition on the spectral appearance, we computed the instantaneous geometry of the binary

system for each spectral observation using the post-impact orbital solution provided by Scheirich, P. et al.¹⁸ and the NASA ancillary system SPICE and its tools (<https://naif.jpl.nasa.gov/naif/index.html>). We used in particular the leapseconds kernel (naif0012.tls), the planet ephemerides kernel (de432s.bsp), the planetary constants kernel (pck00010.tpc), Didymos and Dimorphos frame kernels (didymos_system_006.tf, dimorphos_fixed.tf), Didymos-Dimorphos ephemeris kernels (didymos_barycenter_s205_v01.bsp, didymos_system_s527_v01.bsp, dimorphos_s542.bsp), and Didymos-Dimorphos constants kernels (didymos_system_14.tpc, dimorphos_s542-preimp.tpc, and dimorphos_s523-postimp.tpc) available at the link above.

All geometric parameters are reported in Supplementary Table 1. We also determined the possible occurrence of mutual events at the epochs of our observations (see Table 1) based on the latest post-impact orbital solution. Projection maps have been realized using the open source Python programming language (Python Software Foundation 2024) (<https://www.python.org/>).

In all cases in which there are mutual events occurring in correspondence with observations, they are reported in Table 1. In all other cases the two bodies are visually separated, thus in principle, they both fall within our FOV and can contribute to the spectral properties observed.

In order to estimate the instantaneous illuminated and observable surface coverage for each observation, we computed for each epoch the sub-Earth point and the sub-solar point on both Didymos and Dimorphos surfaces.

Supplementary Fig. 1 shows an example of surface coverage for Didymos (upper panel) and Dimorphos (lower panel) for one epoch (spectrum #3 AF784961 or spectrum #11 AF800545). The solid yellow line indicates the light-night terminator on the body and the star symbol indicates the sub-solar point on the surface; thus, it defines the illuminated side with respect to the terminator. The dotted red line indicates the observable-non observable terminator on the body and the red filled dot indicates the sub-Earth point on the surface; thus, it determines the observable side with respect to the terminator.

The intersection between the illuminated and the observable surfaces determines the actual region on the surface of the asteroid, which is instantaneously sampled at the corresponding epoch.

Supplementary Fig. 1 shows the coverage at the start time of a single observation, while the coverage areas depicted in Figs. 5–9 have been calculated taking into account the full exposure time of each observation.

Due to the different rotation rate of the two bodies, the longitudinal coverage on Didymos surface (see for example, Figs. 5A and 6A) is changing much faster than the longitudinal coverage on Dimorphos surface, which remains much more stable along each night (see for example, Figs. 5B and 6B).

In Figs. 6B–9B and Supplementary Fig. 1, we also indicated the location of the DART impact site (open red circle) on Dimorphos based on the value reported by Daly et al.²⁰.

Data availability

Data used in this paper include spectra acquired with AFOSC at Asiago 1.80 m Copernico Telescope, Asiago, Italy, MODS at Large Binocular Telescope and OSIRIS camera at Gran Telescopio Canarias (GTC). Asteroid spectra are provided at the link <https://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/1440/> and description of the data can be found in the repository at the same link. The data generated in this study for the spectral and geometrical analysis presented are available in a source data file. Source data are provided with this paper.

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Author contributions

M.L., F.L.F., A.M., and A.F. have prepared the manuscript. M.L., F.L.F., A.M., E.F., A.F., P.O., and A.C.M. participated in data acquisition, reduction, and analysis. J.d.L., S.G., and D.O. contributed to data acquisition (from the GTC) and analysis. M.L., F.L.F., A.M., A.F., A.C.M., J.d.L., P.M., M.K., I.C., S.U., N.C., E.A., M.A., M., T.K., J.-Y.L., M.P., and A.S.R. participated in the discussion of the data, interpretation, and analysis of the results.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

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