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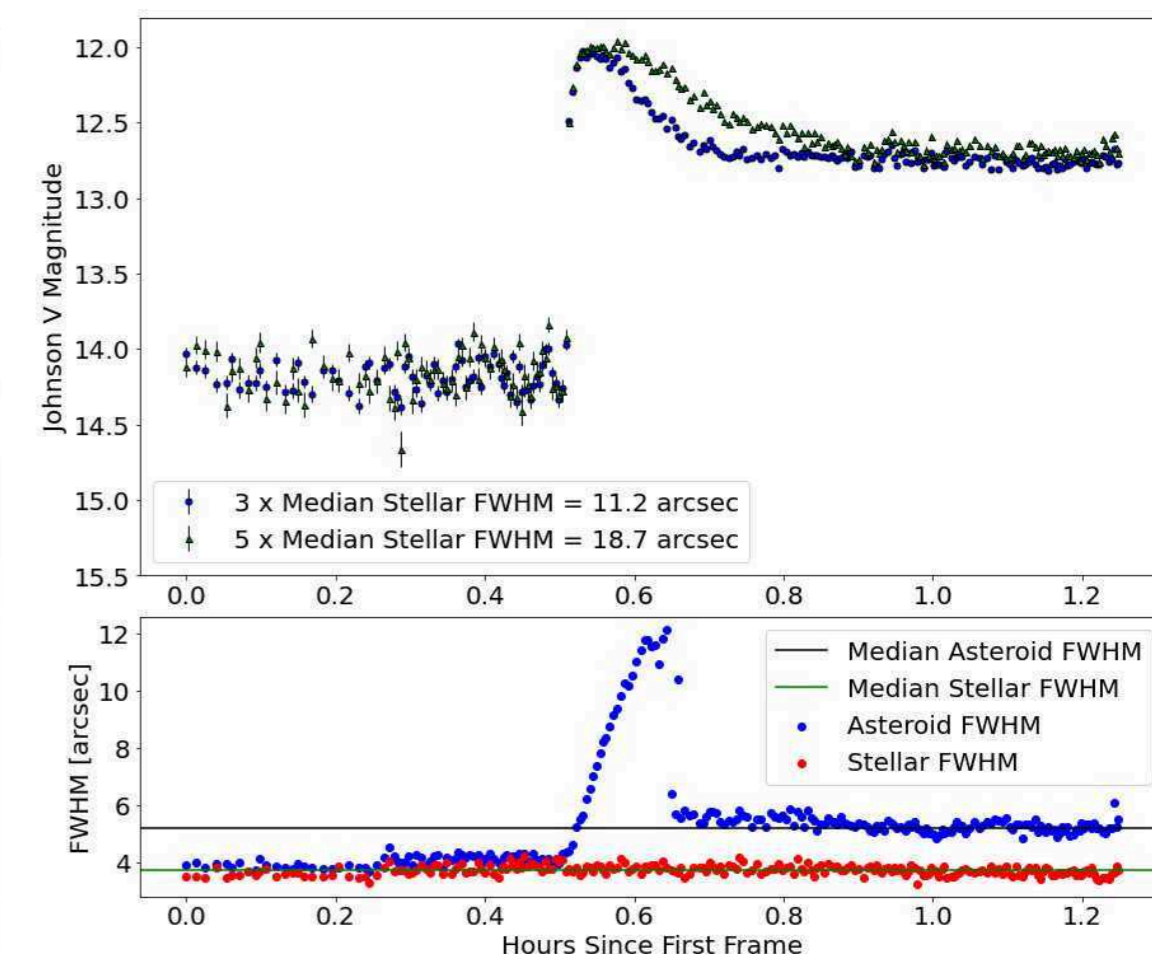
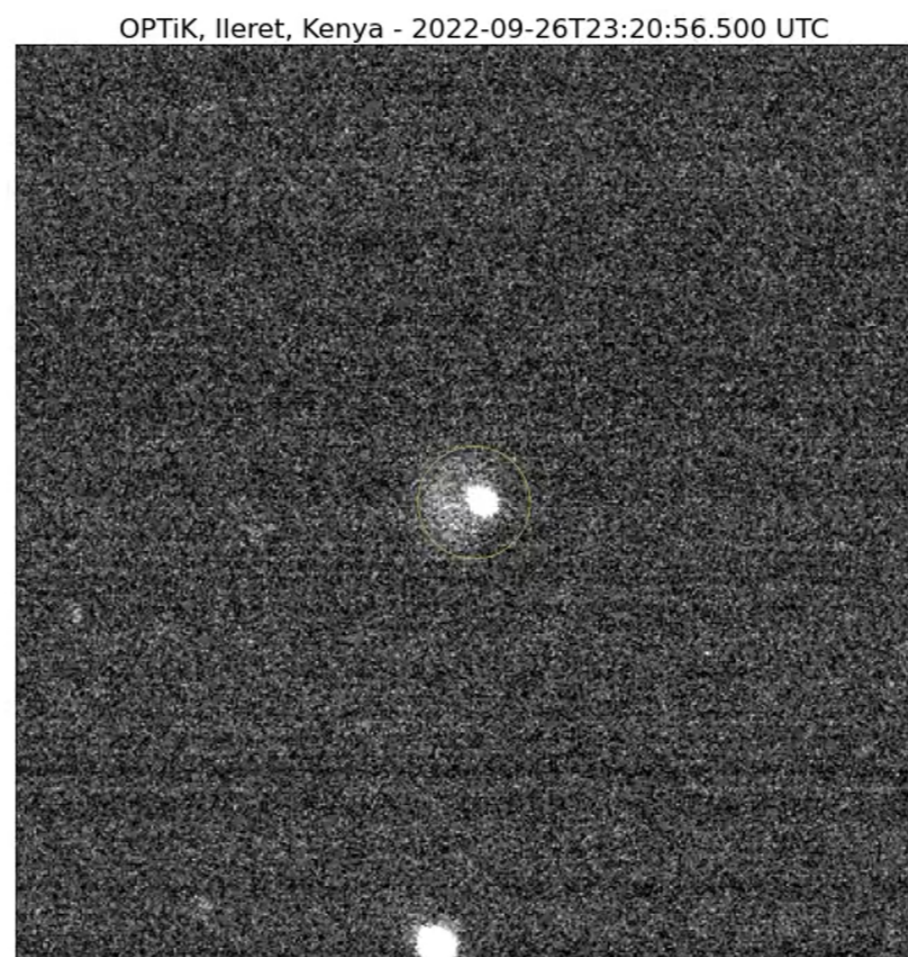
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As part of the NASA DART team of ground-based observers, the University of Edinburgh team installed a new observatory in Kenya and coordinated observations at both European Southern Observatory sites in Chile. The Kenyan observations caught the moment of impact itself, while the observations at ESO used the full range of world-leading facilities there.

Kenya: TBI Ileret

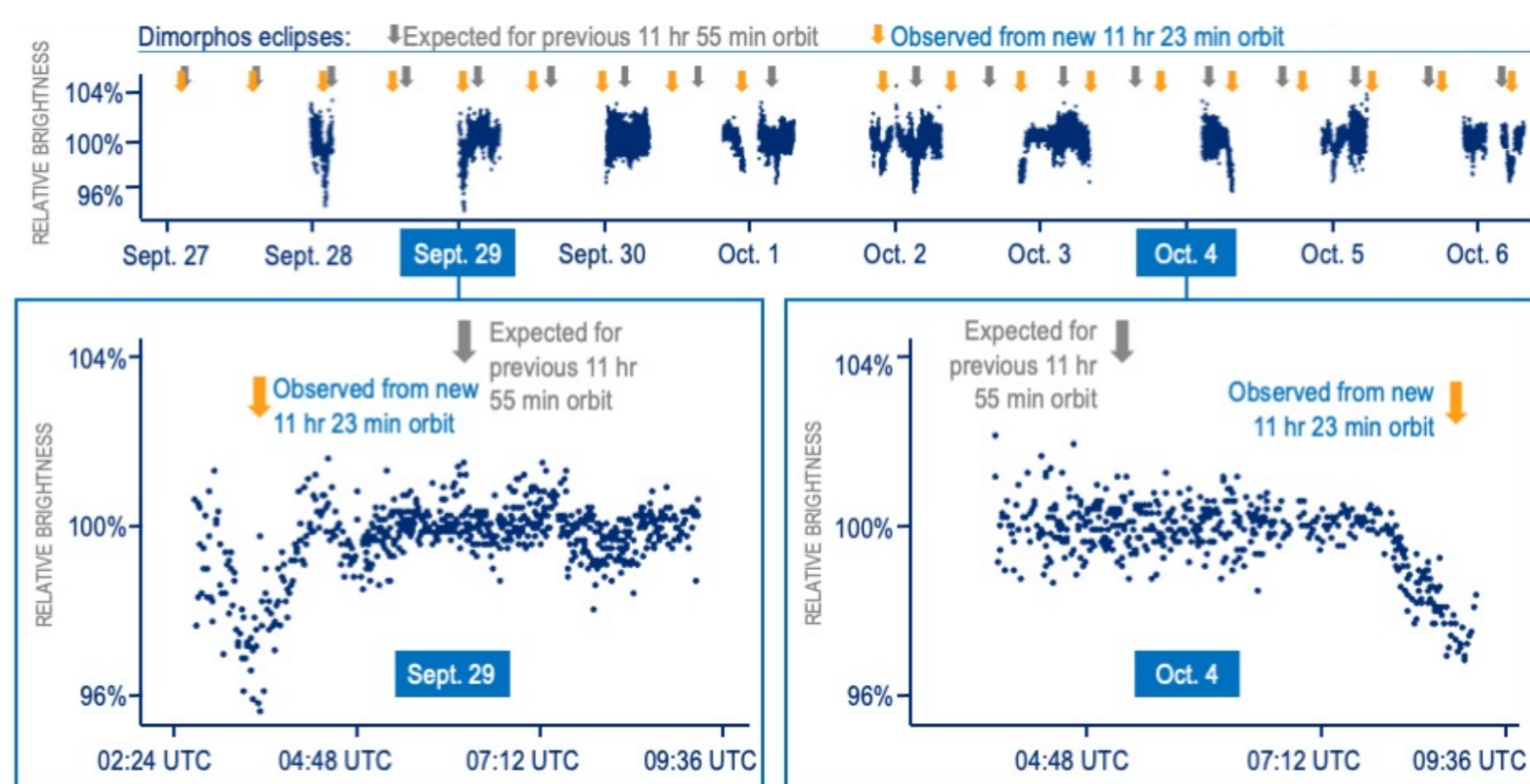


- New 40cm telescope installed at Turkana Basin Institute
- Images captured the moment of the DART mission impact
- Rapid brightening and semi-circular ejecta plume seen [1]
- Observing team included the Technical University of Kenya
- Telescope remains at TBI for training future astronomers



Chile: ESO La Silla

- Observations with the 1.54m Danish telescope and DFOSC instrument
- Pre- and post-impact lightcurves
- Contributed to measurement of change in orbital period of Dimorphos through timing of mutual events [2]
- Also monitored large scale ejecta evolution, formation of tail / trail

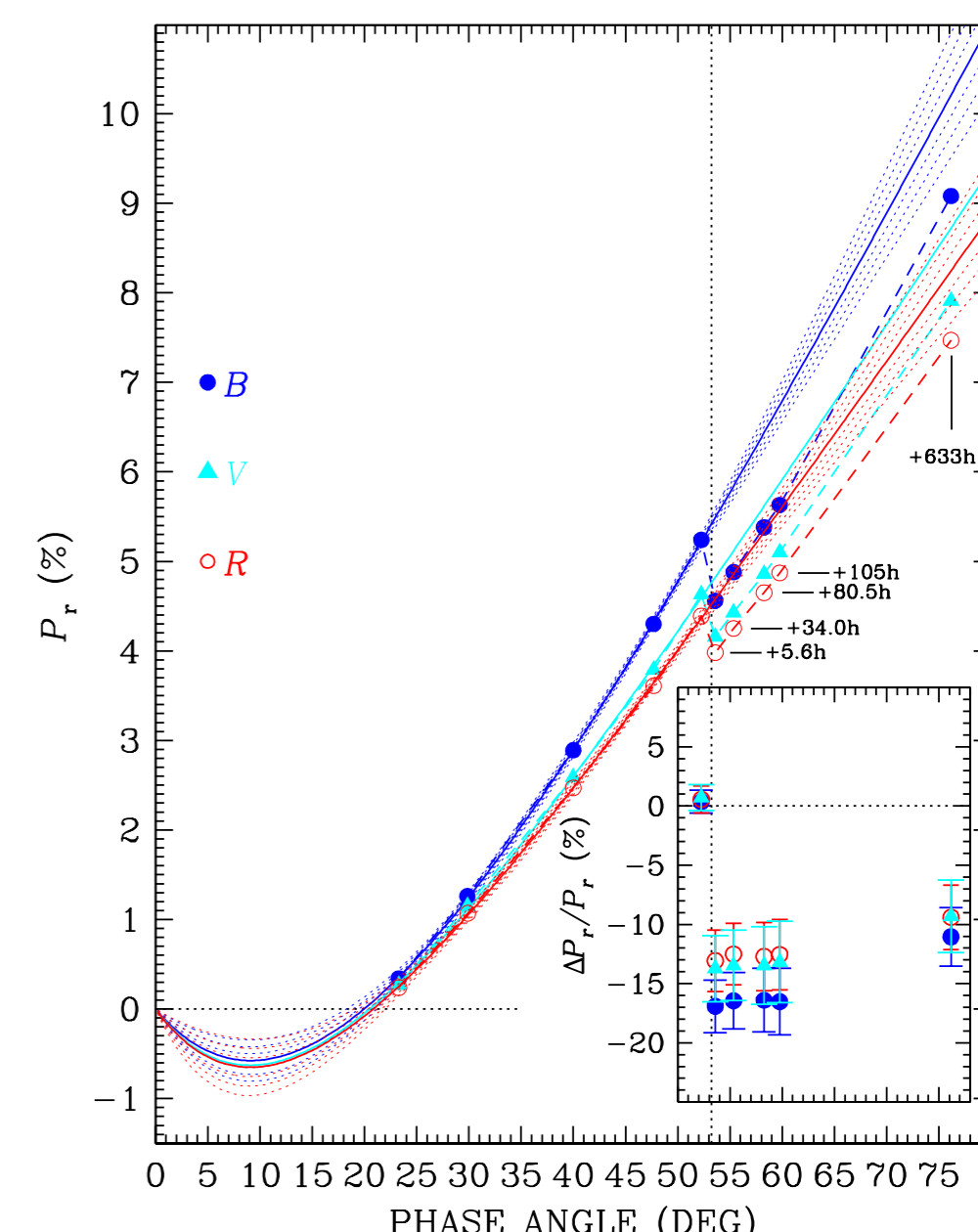


Credit: NASA/Johns Hopkins APL/Astronomical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic/Lowell Observatory/UPLe/Cumbres Observatory/Las Campanas Observatory/European Southern Observatory Danish (1.54m) telescope/University of Edinburgh/The Open University/Universidad Católica de la Santísima Concepción/Secol National Observatory/Universidad de Antofagasta/Universität Hamburg/Northern Arizona University

- All four units of the ESO Very Large Telescope used
- MUSE Integral field unit gives ejecta morphology and spectrum, changing colour of tails with time [3]
- FORS polarimetry reveals jump in polarisation due to differences between surface and ejecta dust [4]
- Thermal infrared imaging and high-resolution spectroscopy acquired with VISIR and Xshooter



Chile: ESO Paranal



References: [1] Fitzsimmons et al, in prep.; [2] Thomas et al, Nature, in press (2023); [3] Opitom et al, A&A 671, L11 (2023); [4] Bagnulo et al, ApJL 945, L38 (2023)

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreements No 871149 (Europlanet 2024 RI – Kenya observations) and No 870403 (NEOROCKS – Danish 1.54m observations).