

First Results

Alan Stern


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What A Difference a Day Makes

2018



21 miles
(33 km)

What A Difference a Day Makes

2019



21 miles
(33 km)



“The Snowman”

Final Step



21 miles
(33 km)

A Contact Binary: Unlike Asteroids and Comets

Thule

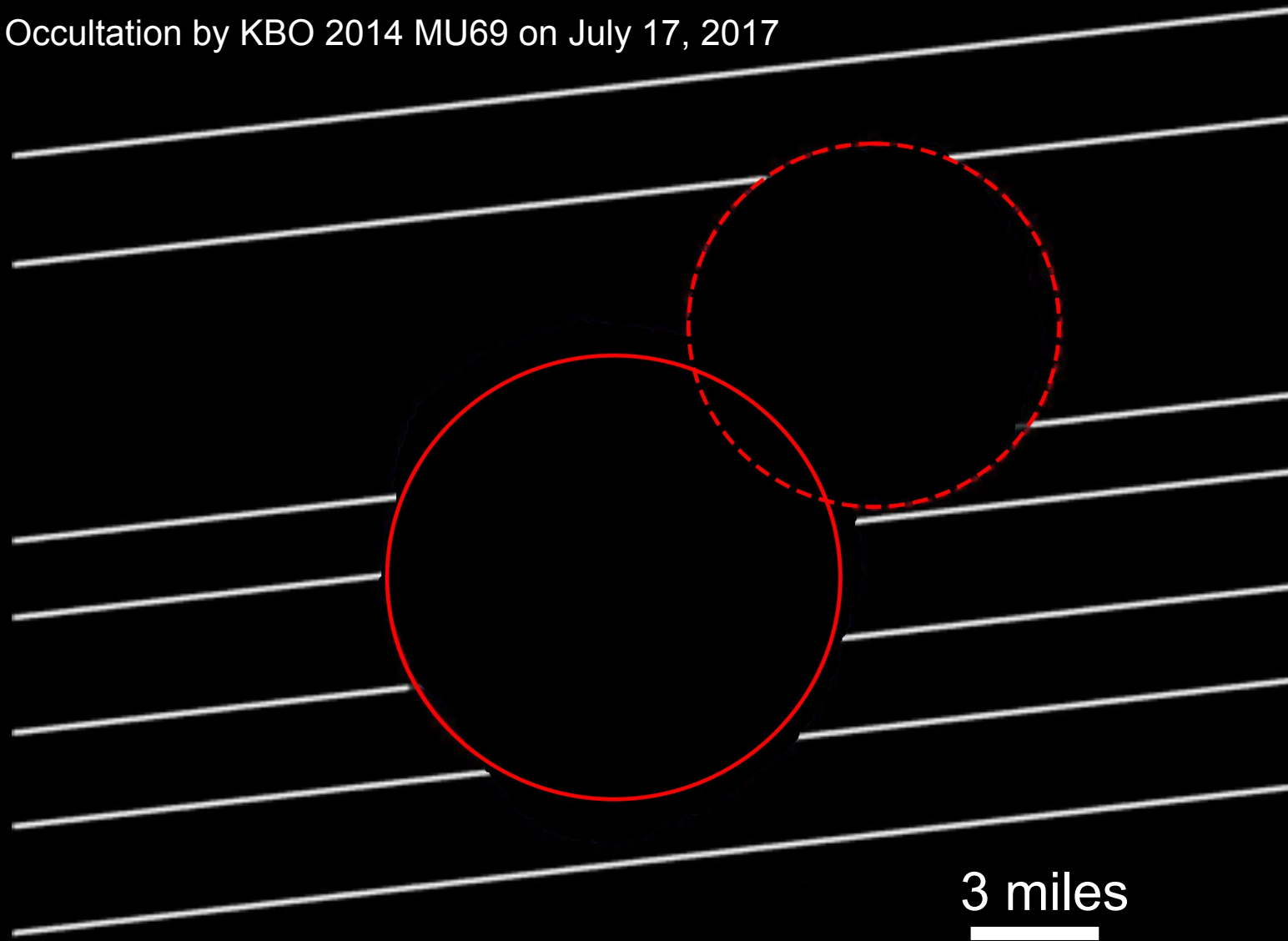
Ultima



21 miles
(33 km)

Occultation Profile and Size Matches

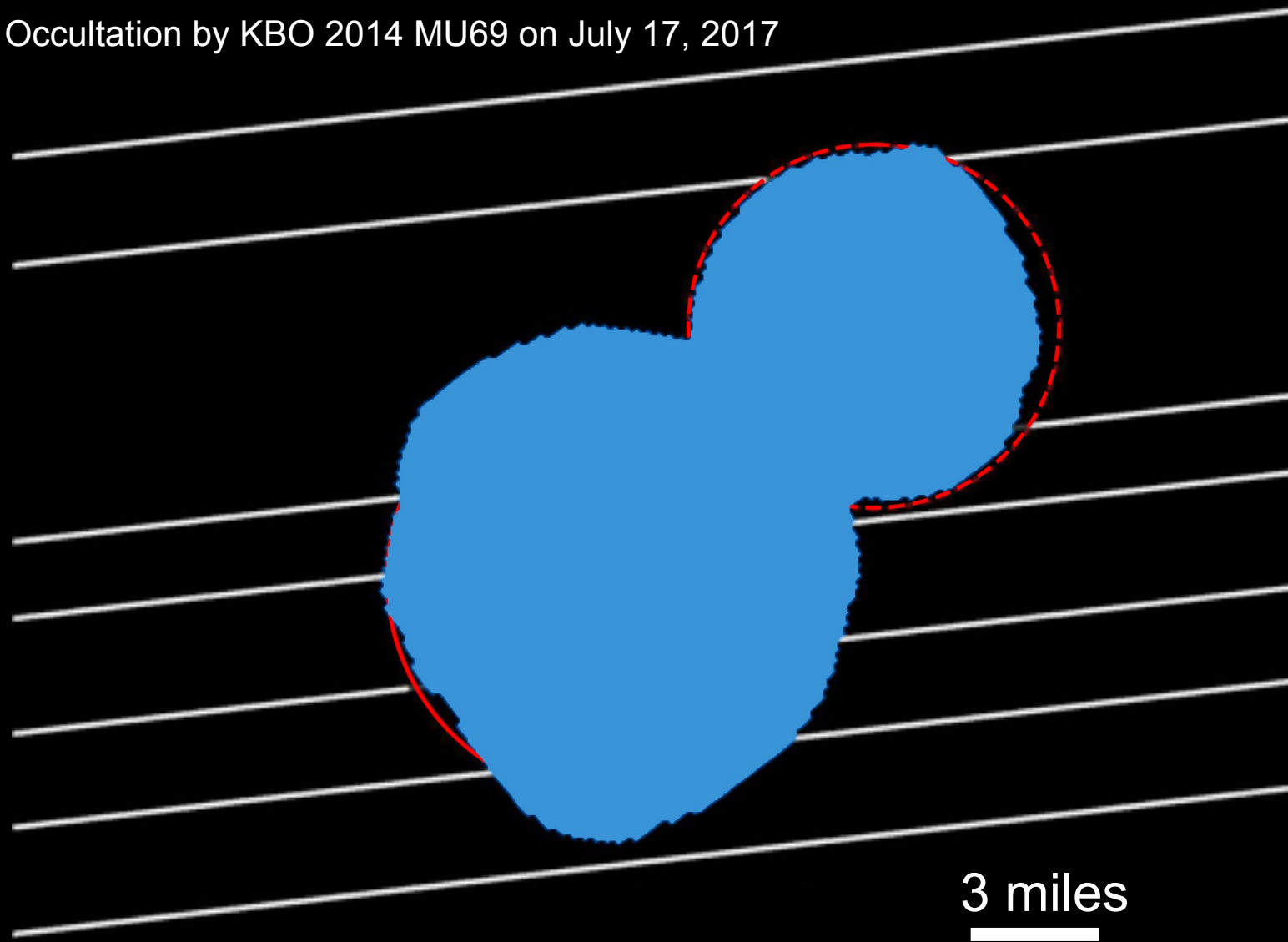
Occultation by KBO 2014 MU69 on July 17, 2017



3 miles

Occultation Profile and Size Matches

Occultation by KBO 2014 MU69 on July 17, 2017

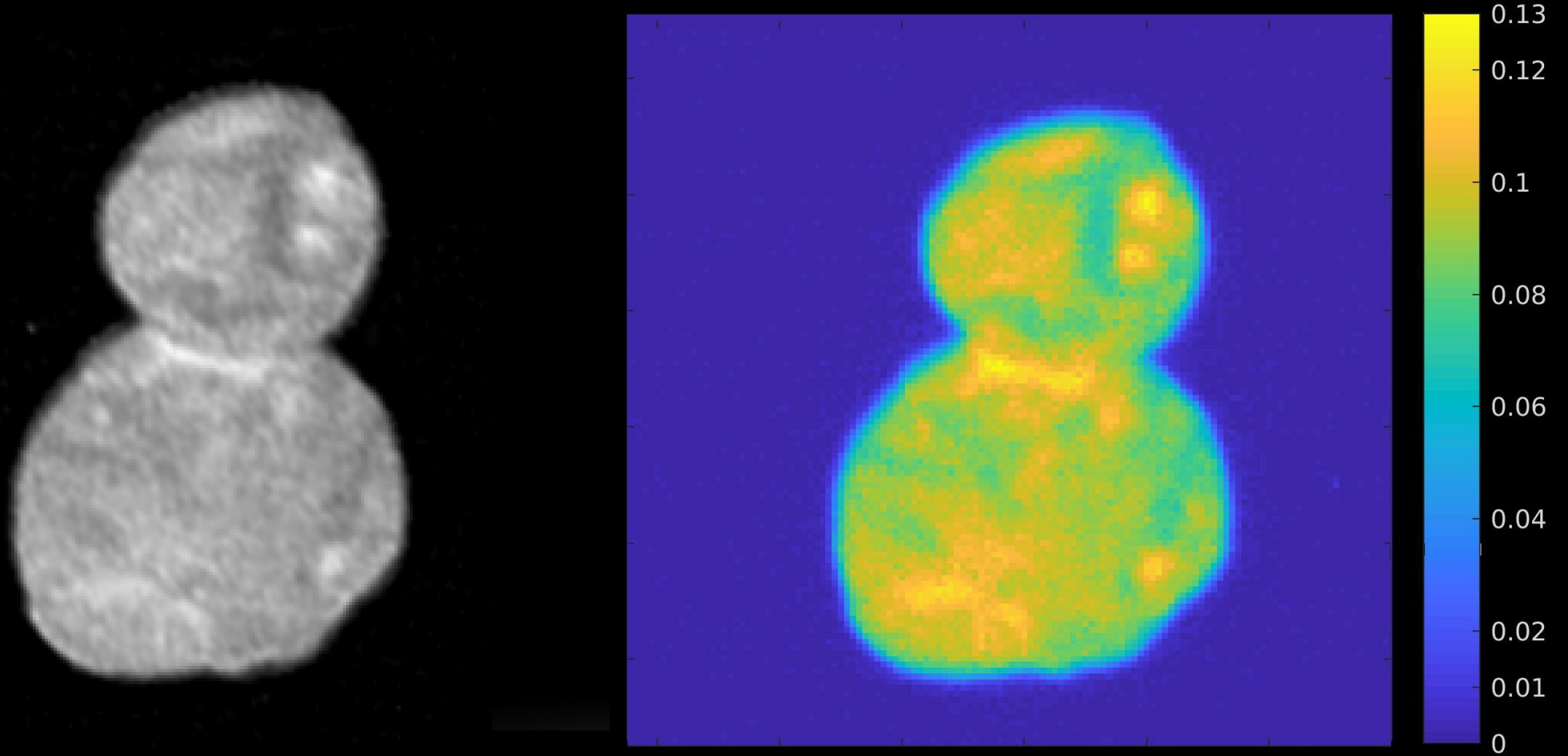


Rotation Period and Brightness

Cathy Olkin
New Horizons Deputy Project Scientist
Southwest Research Institute



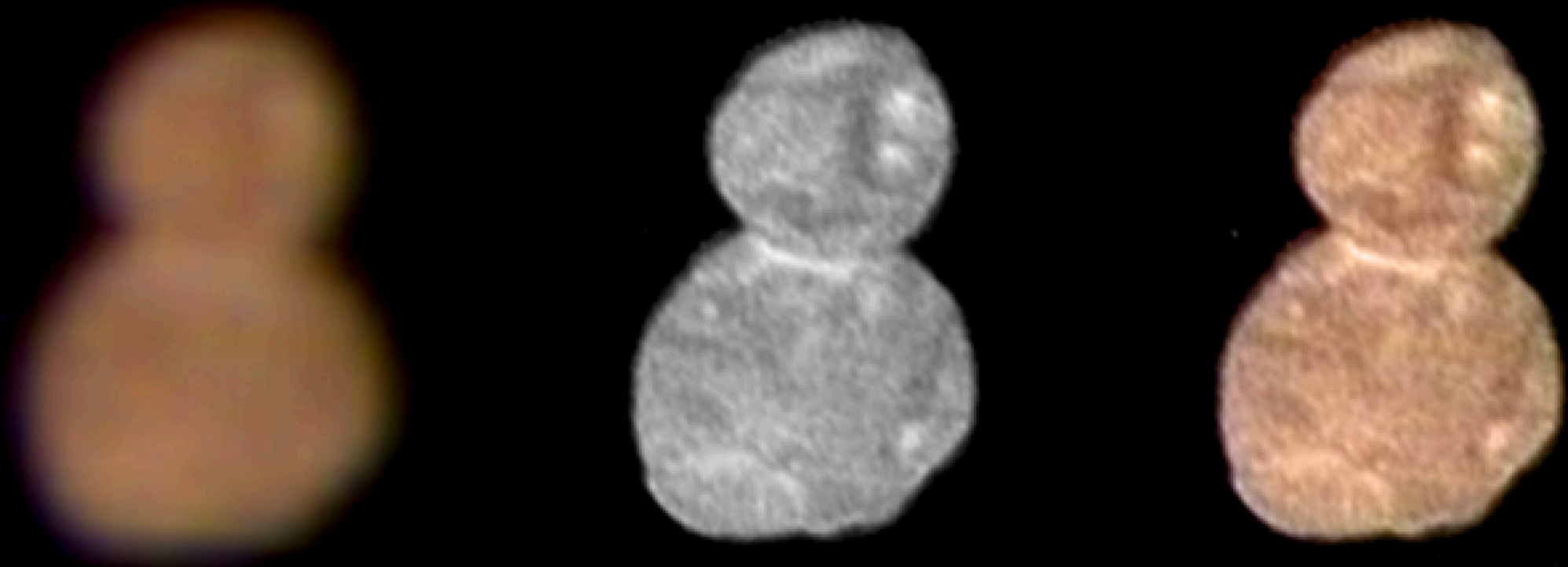
Reflectivity Variations



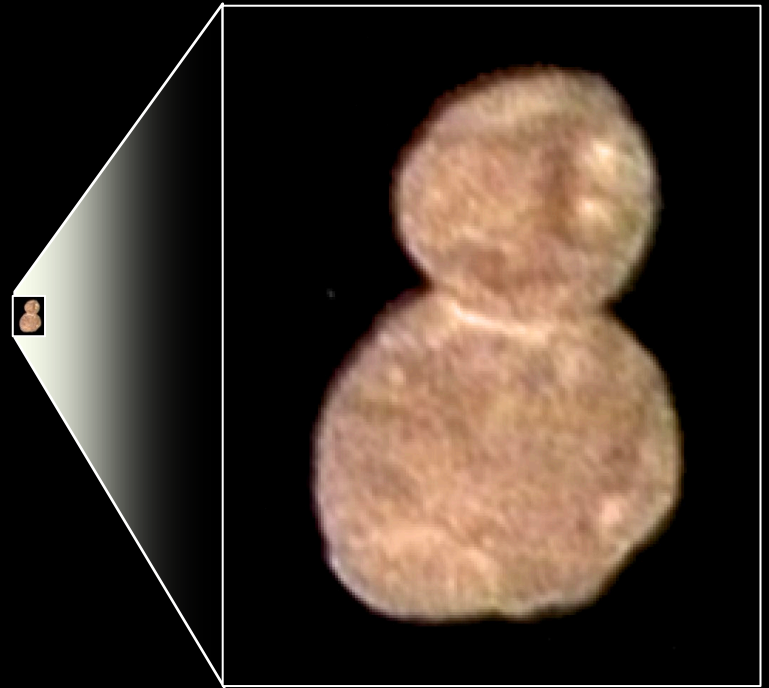
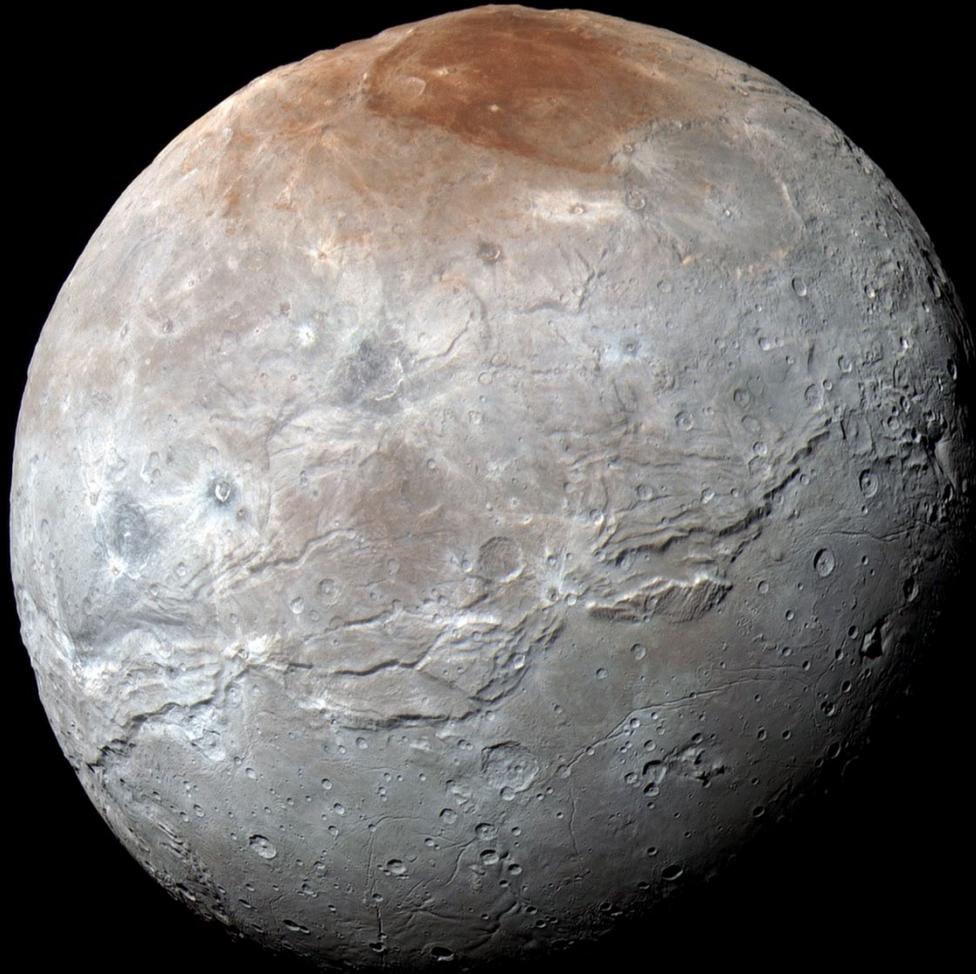
First Color Imagery

Carly Howett
New Horizons Co-Investigator
Southwest Research Institute

Color Variation

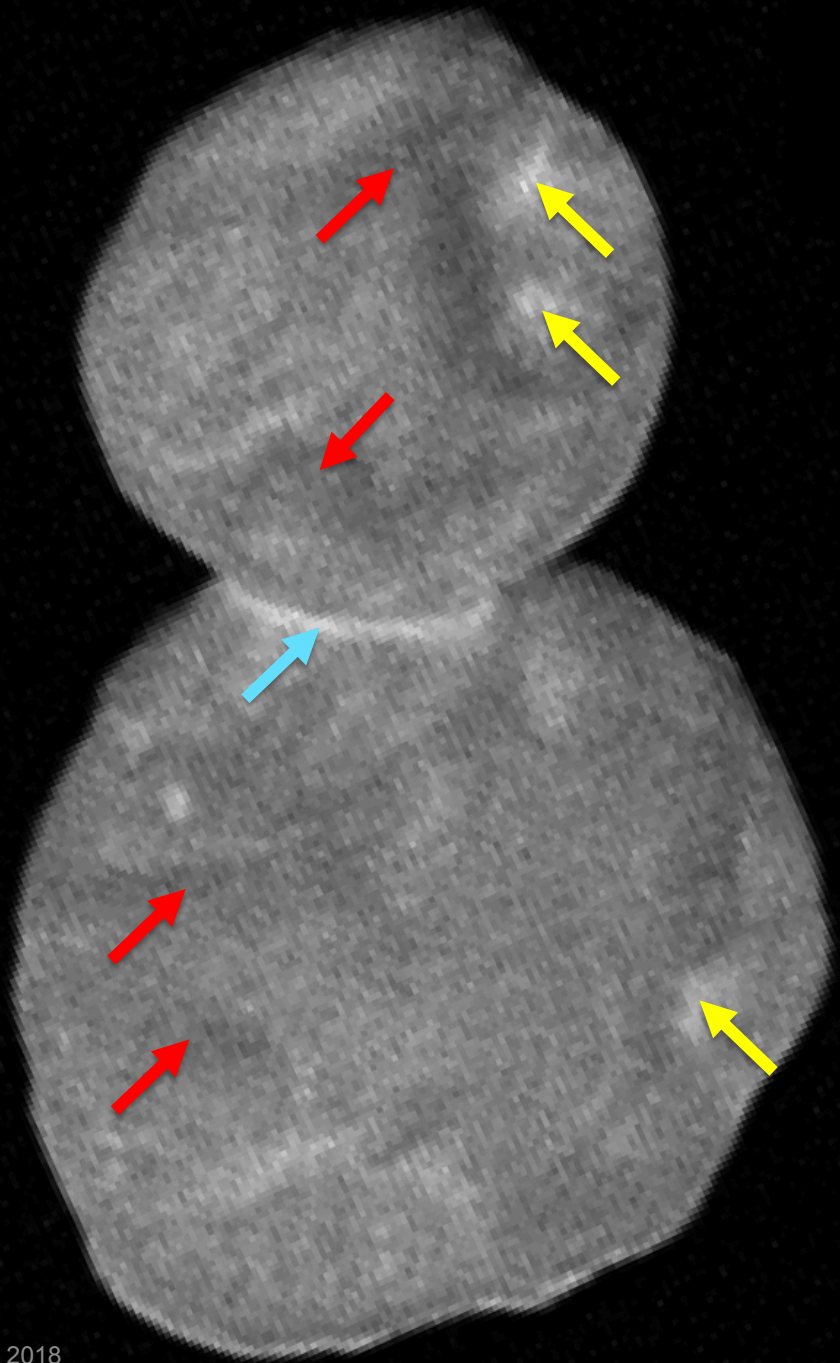


Comparisons with the Pluto System



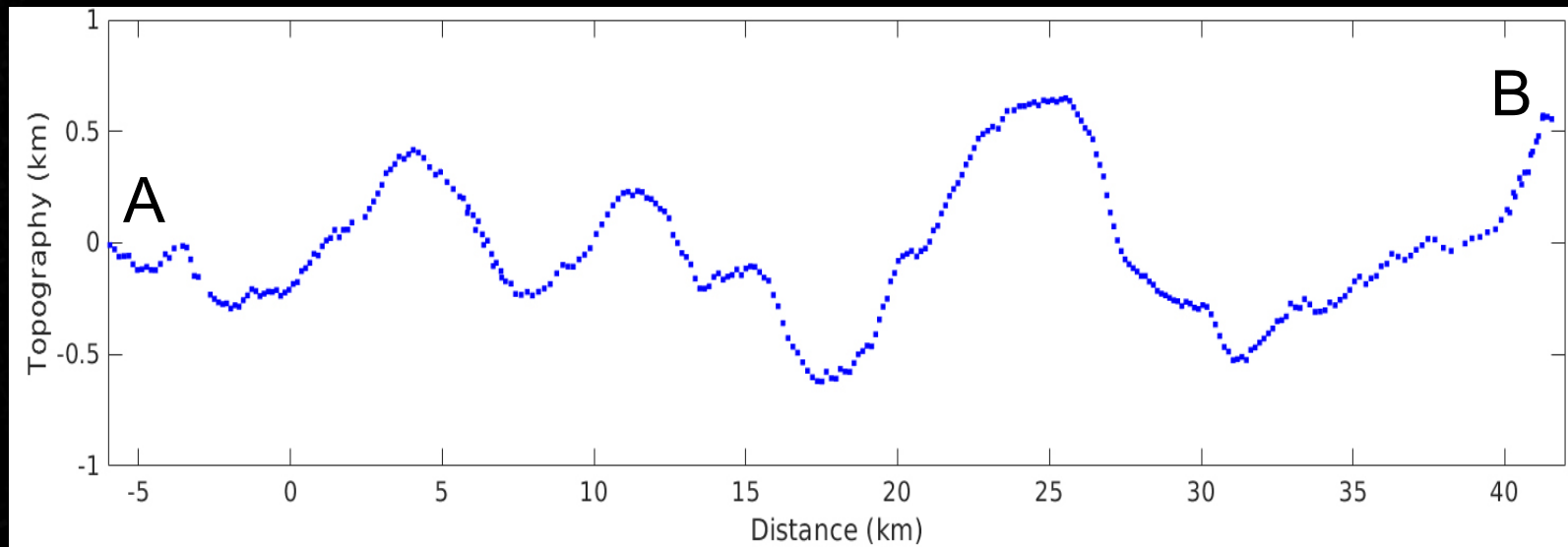
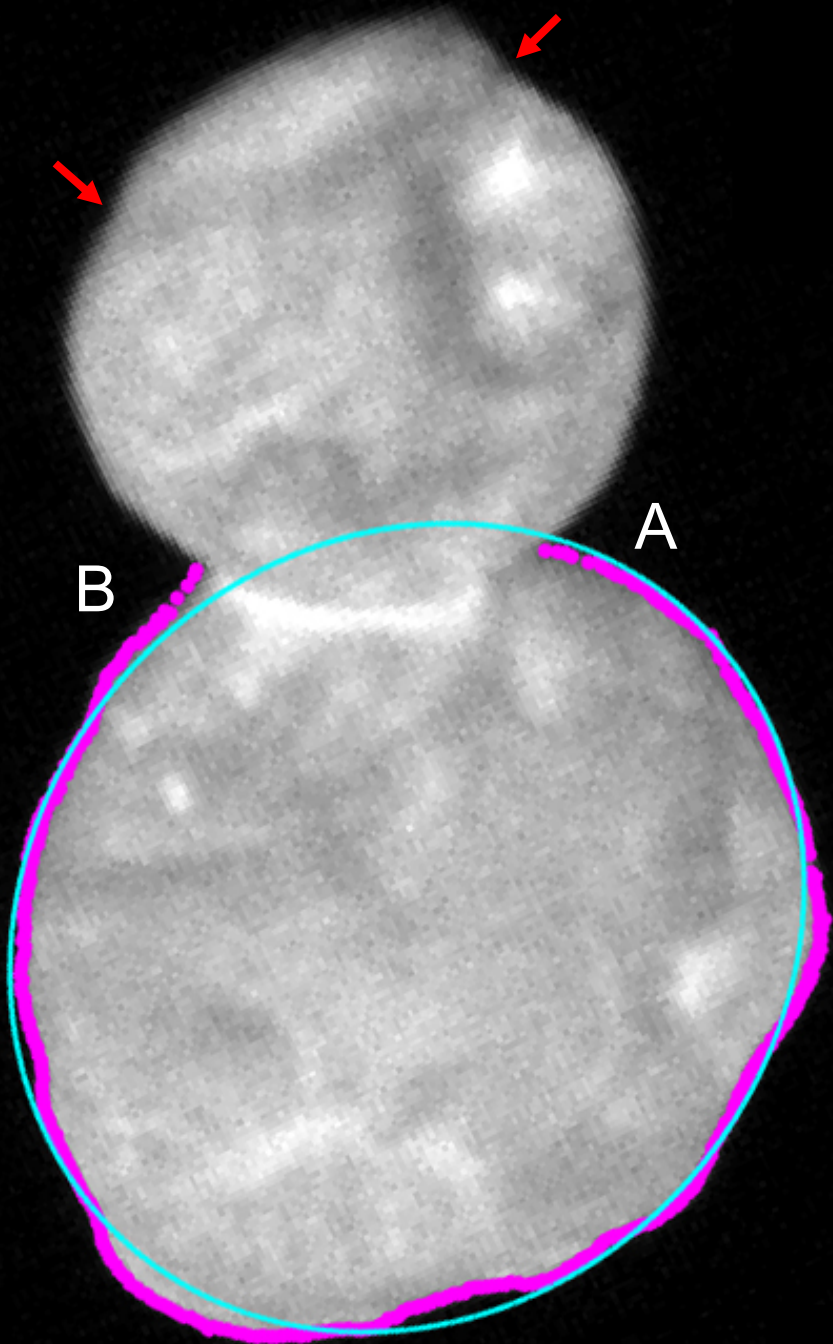
Ultima Thule Morphology

Jeff Moore
New Horizons Geology and Geophysics
Team Lead
NASA Ames Research Center

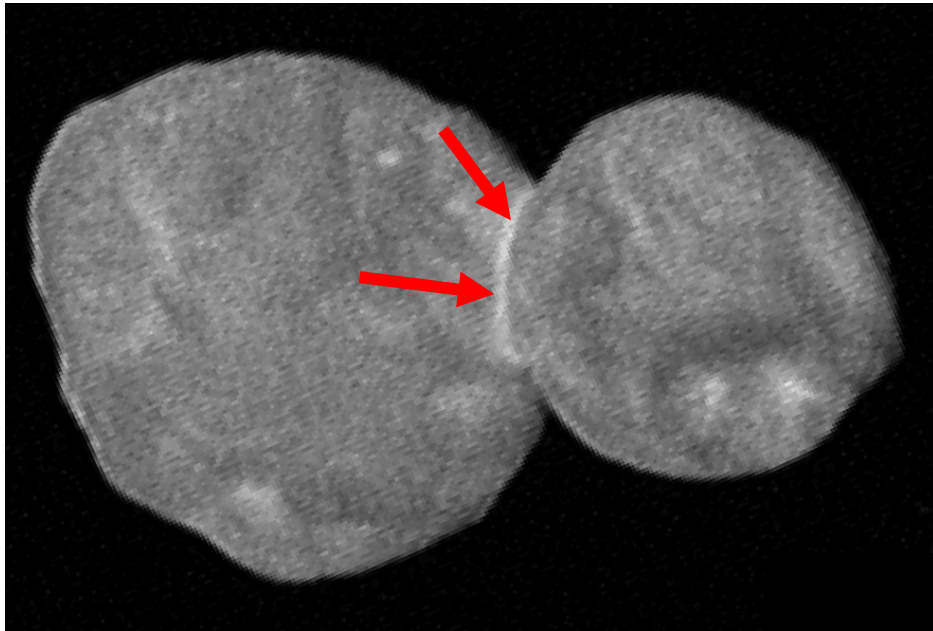


- Mottled appearance
- Brighter (yellow arrows) and darker regions (red arrows)
- Remarkable “neck” (blue arrow)
- No obvious impact craters
- Hills and ridges?

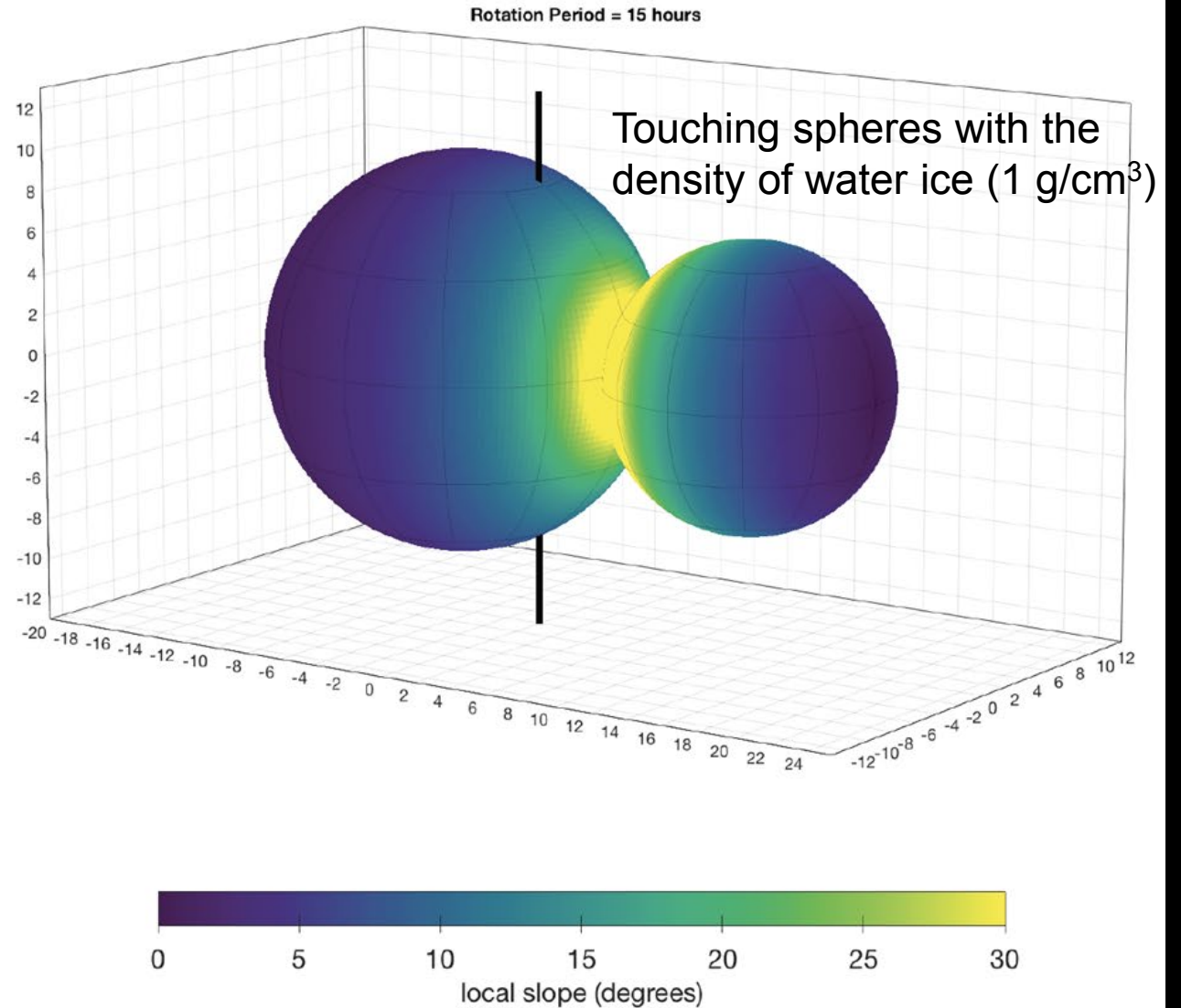
- Ultima limb topography is >1 km.
- Origins of topography are currently unclear (for instance, hills or crater rims).
- Red arrows point to apparent “divots” connected by a dark, elongated marking.



Surface Slopes



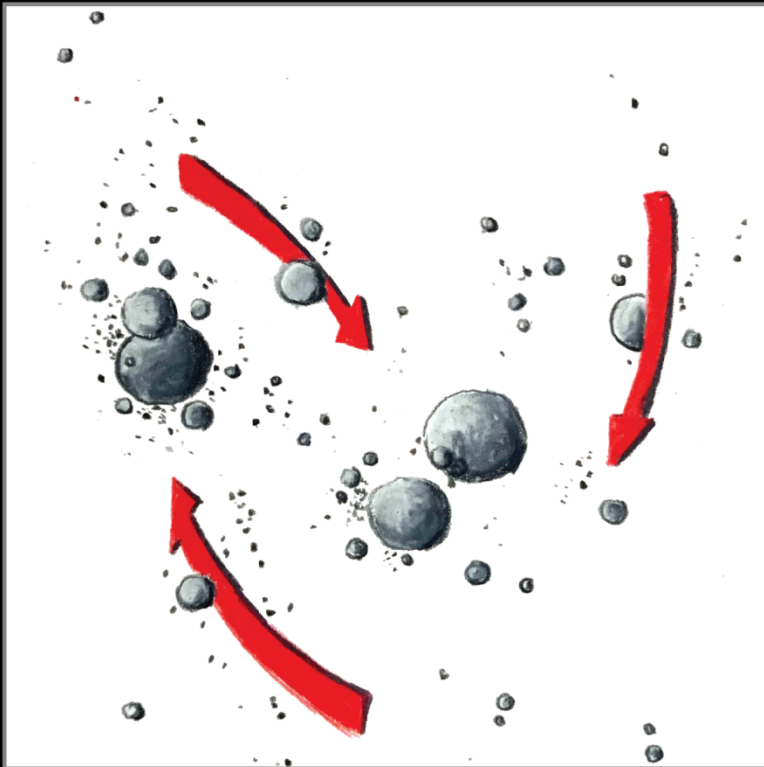
The "neck" corresponds to the steepest slopes.



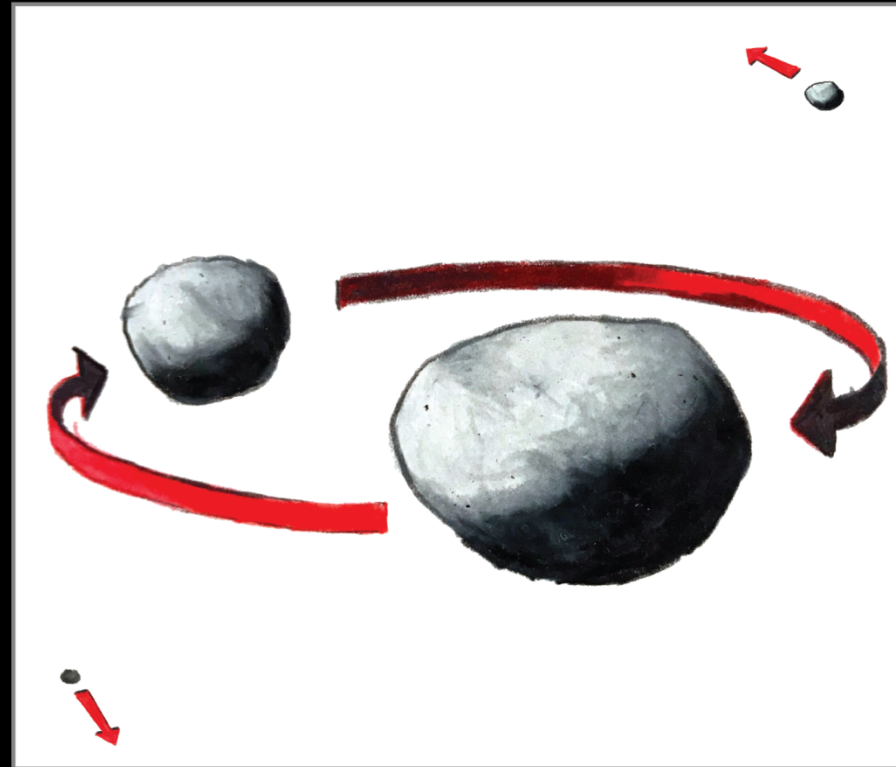
The Formation of Ultima Thule

About 4.5 billion years ago

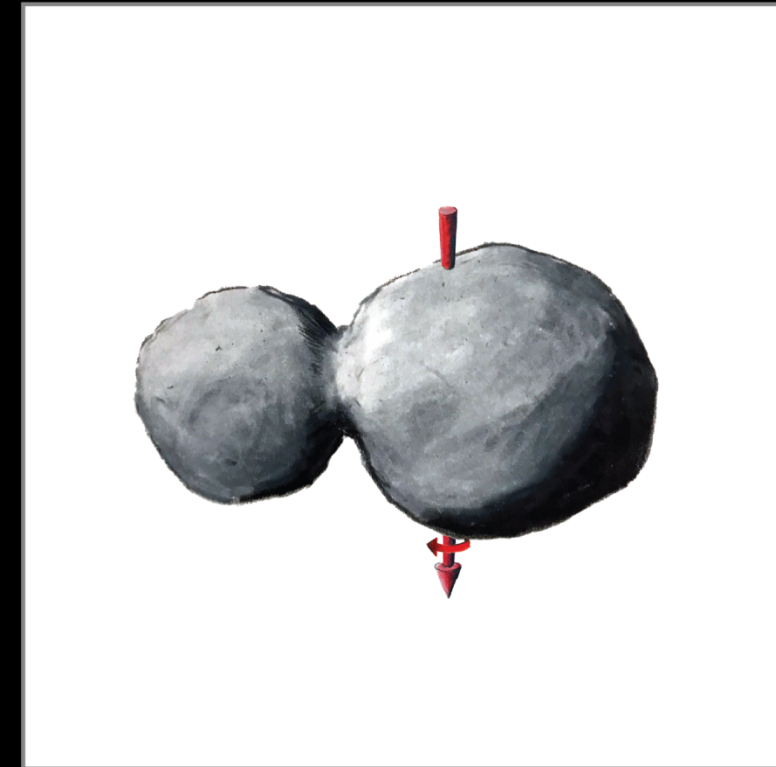
1 January 2019



A rotating cloud of small, icy bodies starts to coalesce.




Eventually two larger bodies remain: Ultima and Thule.

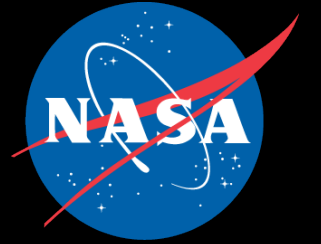


Ultima and Thule slowly spiral closer until they touch, forming the bi-lobed object we still see today.

NASA / JHUAPL / SwRI / James Tuttle Keane



Think of New Horizons as a time machine that has brought us back to the very beginning of the solar system, to a place where we can observe the most primordial building blocks of the planets.



Closing Remarks

Thomas Zurbuchen
Associate Administrator
Science Mission Directorate
NASA Headquarters

