New Horizons Beyond Pluto: The Ultima Thule Flyby

October 24, 2018

American Astronomical Society Division for Planetary Sciences

Mission Overview

Dr. Alan Stern New Horizons Principal Investigator Southwest Research Institute

A Historic Journey to the Solar System's Frontier

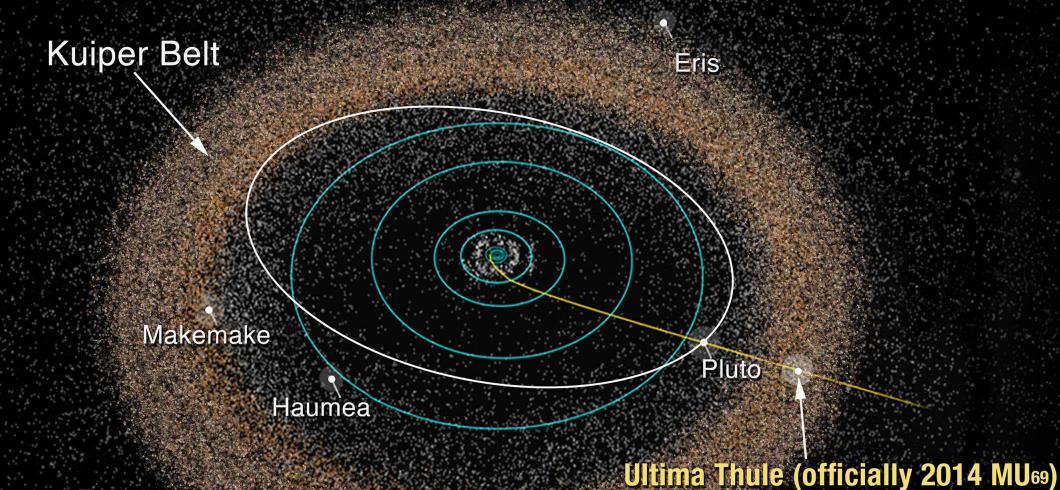
Jupiter System February 2007 Launch January 2006

Pluto System July 2015

KBOs 2016–2020

First Mission to Explore the Pluto System

First Mission to Explore the Kuiper Belt



Flyby January 1, 2019

Oct 24, 2018

The Ultima Thule Flyby

Ultima Thule Flyby: Attributes

- Ten times as wide and 1000x as massive as Rosetta's comet
- Most distant, most primitive object ever explored
- Quick
- Some danger and suspense
- Historic!

Ultima Thule: More Challenging than Pluto

- Uncertain position
- Unknown moons and hazard environment
- Lower light levels
- Longer communication time
- Older spacecraft with less power

The New Year Will Bring ...

- News from the edge of our solar system
- New knowledge gained
- New records set



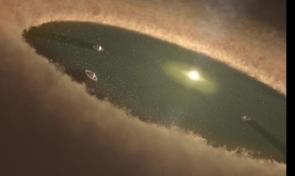
New Year's Day ... Be There!

Beyond Pluto: Ultima Thule in Context

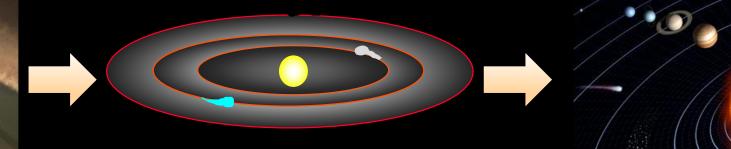
Dr. Carey Lisse New Horizons Science Team Collaborator Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory

From Dust to Planets

Primordial Disk: Dust + Gas -> Comets, Gas Giants

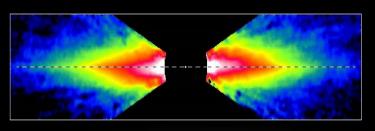


Terrestrial Planet Disk Forming Asteroids, Earths Mature Solar Systems: Planets, KBOs, Asteroids, Comets

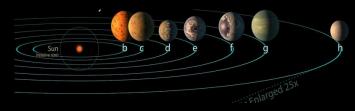


HD 100546

Size of Pluto's Orbit

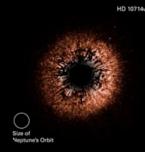


Beta Pic

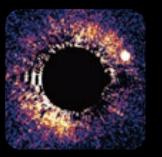


TRAPPIST-1 System

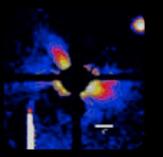
Hubble Views of 'Other' Kuiper Belts



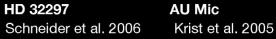
HD 107146 Ardila et al. 2005



HD 139644 Kalas et al. 2006



Oct 24, 2018



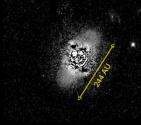


HD 15115 Kalas et al. 2005

HD 51543

Kalas et al. 2006

AU Microscopi



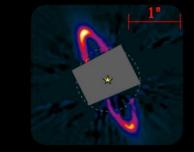
HD 92945 Clampin et al. 2006

HD 181327

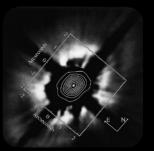
Fomalhaut

Kalas et al. 2005

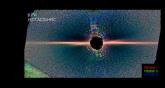
Schneider et al. 2006

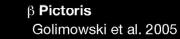


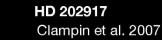
HR 4796 Schneider et al. 1999



HD 141569A Weinberger et al. 1999







HD 207129

HD 10647

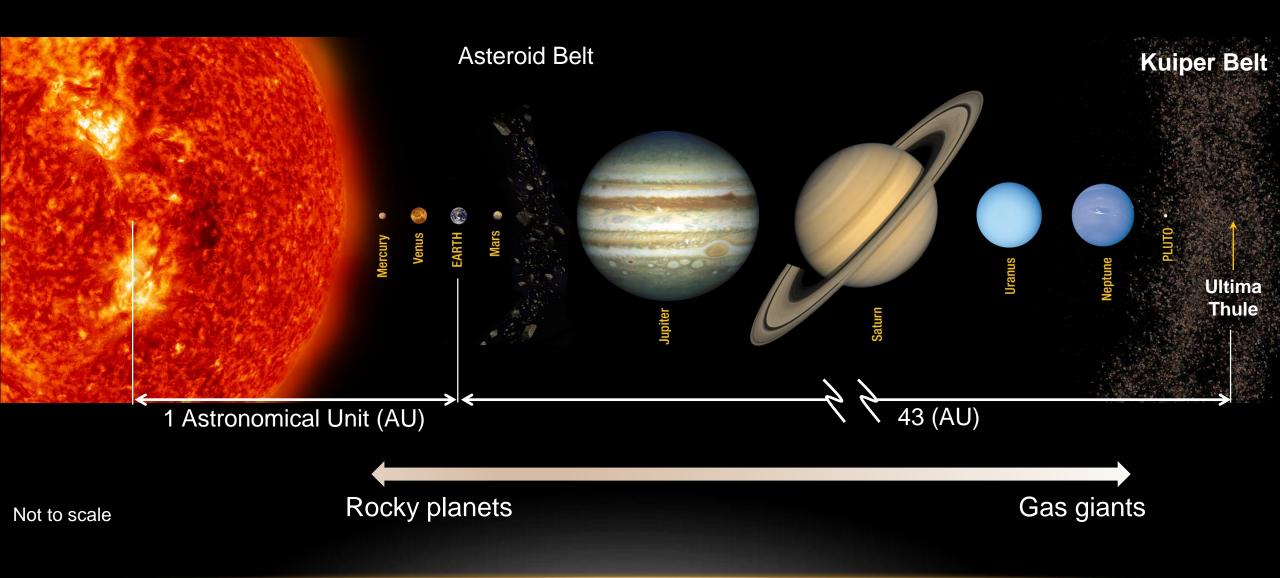
Stapelfeldt et al. 2007

Stapelfeldt et al. 2007

Credit: Mark Clampin 2010



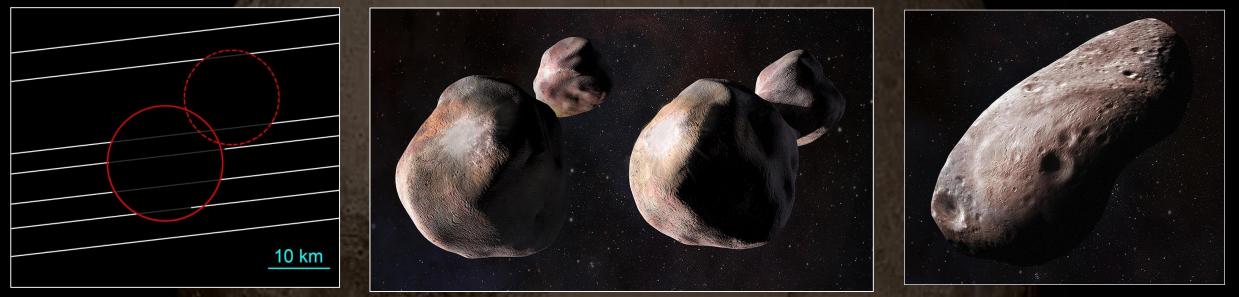
Solar System Structure



Building a Kuiper Belt Object



What Can We Expect for the Form of Ultima Thule?



Ultima Thule occultation results July 17, 2017

Binary or bi-lobed object?

Single elongated object?

Pluto (in background, not to scale), 100x bigger than UT and spherical

What Can We Expect for the Surface of Ultima Thule?

Comet Wild 2 (little processed, many sublimation pits + craters) Moon Phoebe (captured KBO, well cratered, some pits) Moon Hyperion (extremely pitted sponge-like surface)

Comet 67P (highly re-melted but well-textured surface)



(These surfaces are darker than coal, but have been artificially brightened to highlight their surface features.)

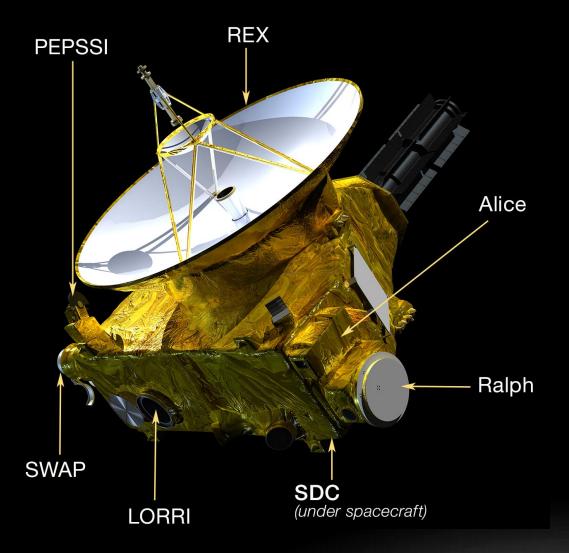


Unlikely

Flyby Science Plans

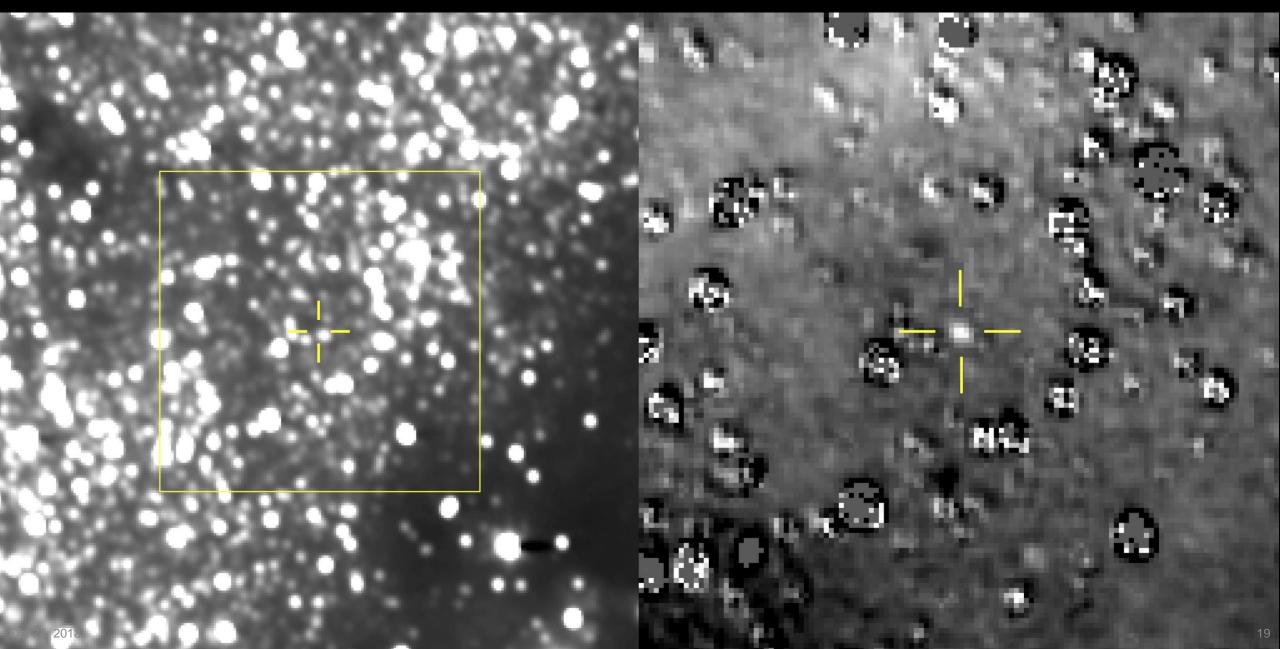
Dr. Hal Weaver New Horizons Project Scientist Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory

Advanced Science Instruments



Ralph:	Color Camera and Infrared Spectral Imager				
Alice:	Ultraviolet Spectral Imager				
LORRI:	Hi-Res Camera				
REX:	Radio Science Experiment				
SWAP:	Solar Wind Particles				
PEPSSI: Energetic Particles					
SDC:	Student Dust Counter				

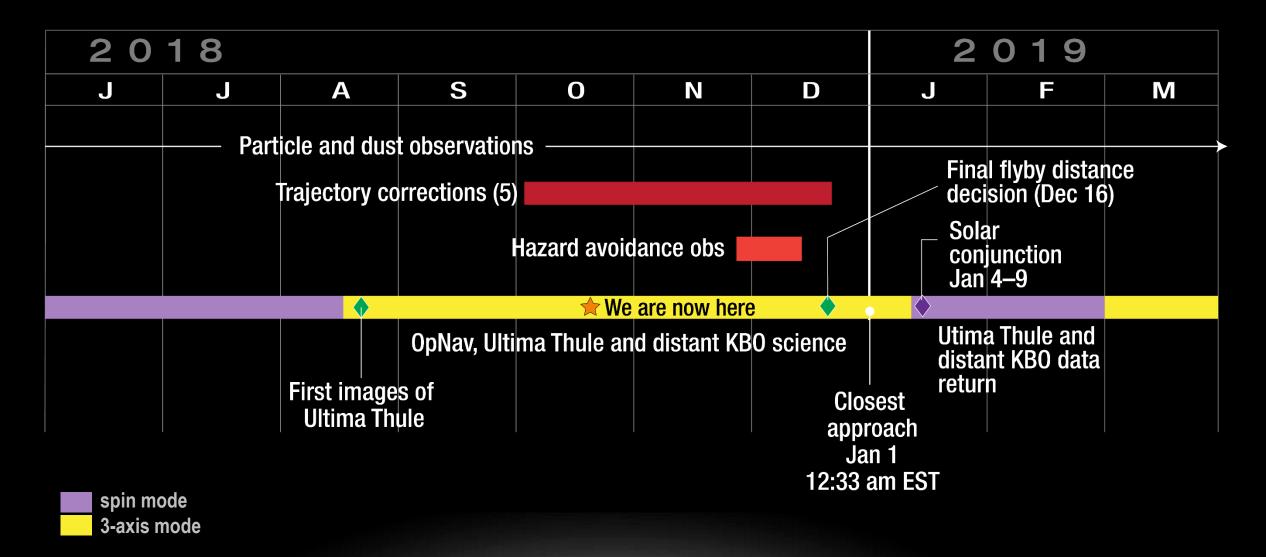
Tracking Ultima Thule



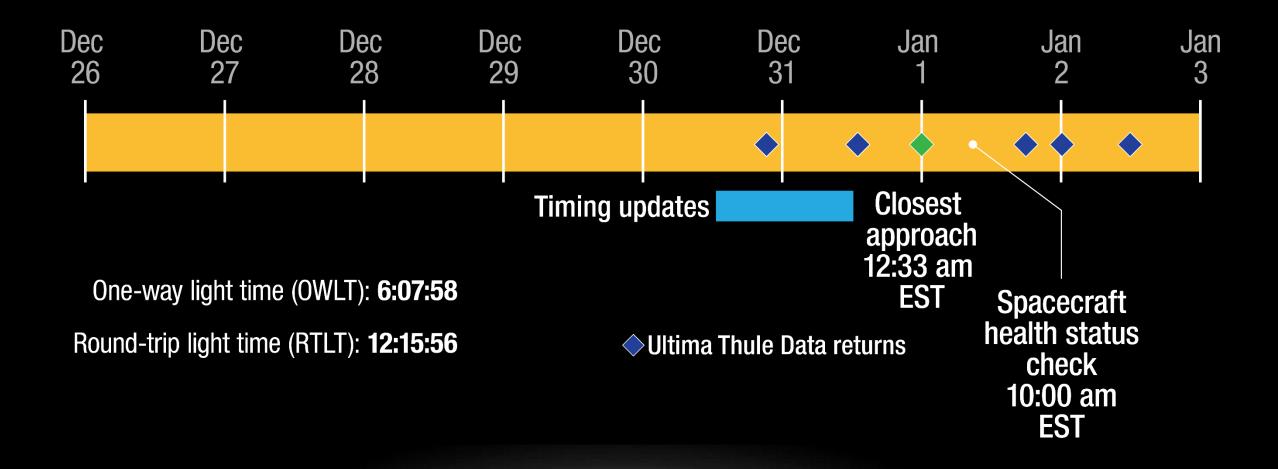
Preparing for the Unknown

- Now that New Horizons has detected Ultima Thule, the team will:
 - Monitor brightness variations to inform size, shape, rotation
 - Search for moons
 - Survey surroundings for debris
 - Refine navigation
- Can divert to a more distant flyby of Ultima Thule as late as mid-December 2018, if necessary
 - Nominal flyby distance: 3,500 km (2,170 miles)
 - Alternate flyby distance: 10,000 km (6,200 miles)

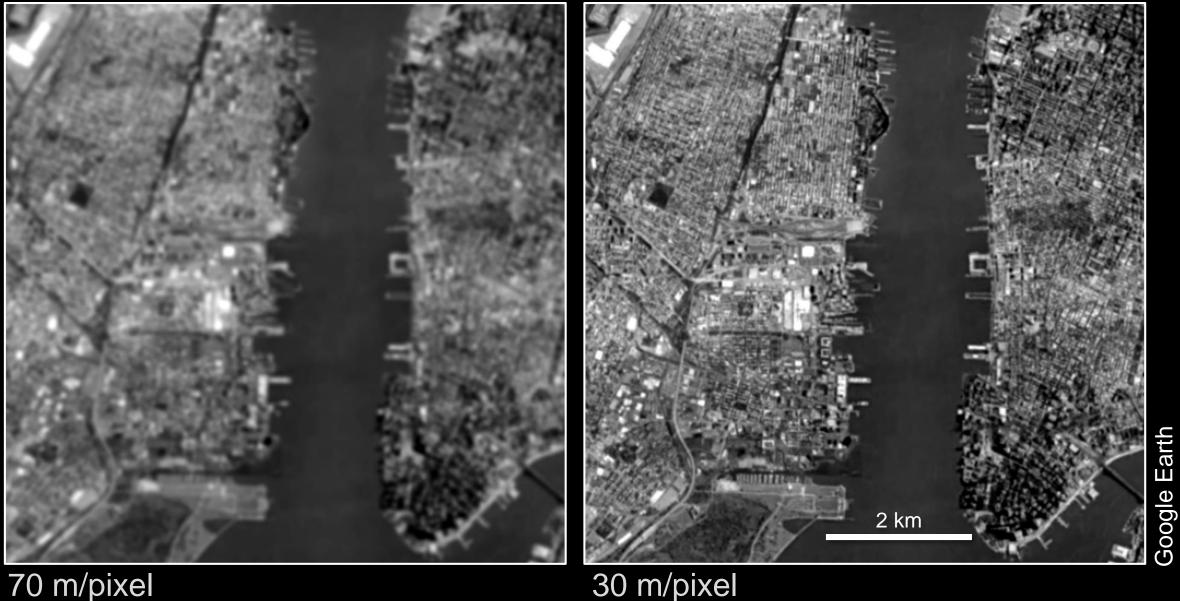
Ultima Thule Timeline Overview



Ultima Thule Flyby Closest Approach



Pluto vs Ultima Thule Resolution



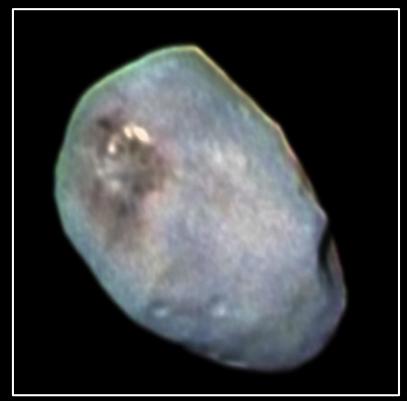
Mission Objectives

Dr. Kelsi Singer New Horizons Co-Investigator Southwest Research Institute

Ultima Thule Science Objectives

- Map geology and morphology
 - Craters, grooves, topography
- Map surface color and composition
 - Search for ices: ammonia, carbon monoxide, methane, water ice

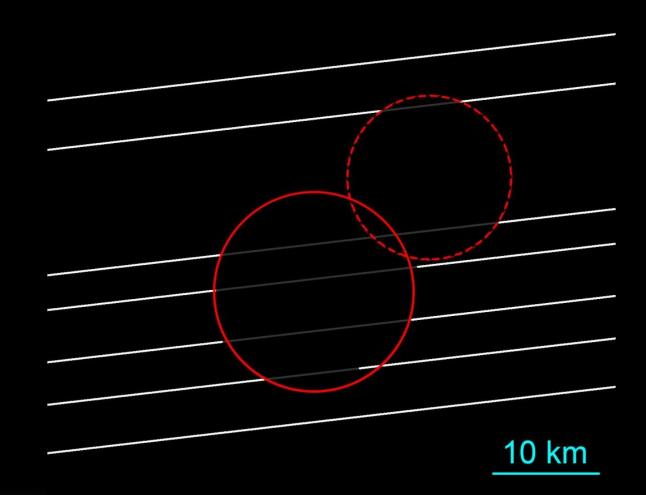




NH Color Image of Nix

Ultima Thule Science Objectives

- Structure: Single body? Binary?
- Search for and study satellites and rings
- Search for a coma (atmosphere and/or dust/ice grains)



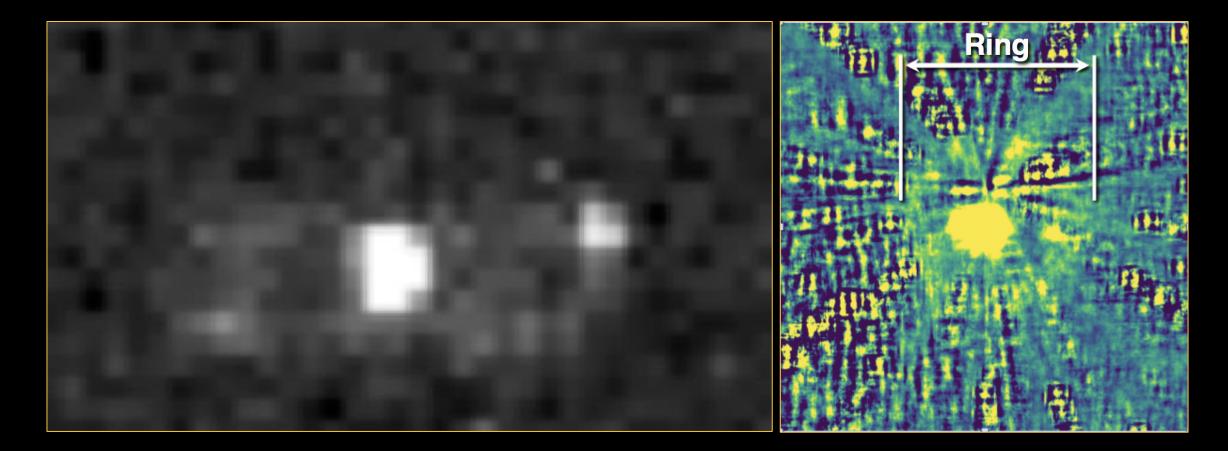
Simulated Ultima Highest Resolution

Saturn's moon Phoebe at 30 m/pixel with 4 pixels of smear and estimated signal levels

Simulated Ultima Best Color Image

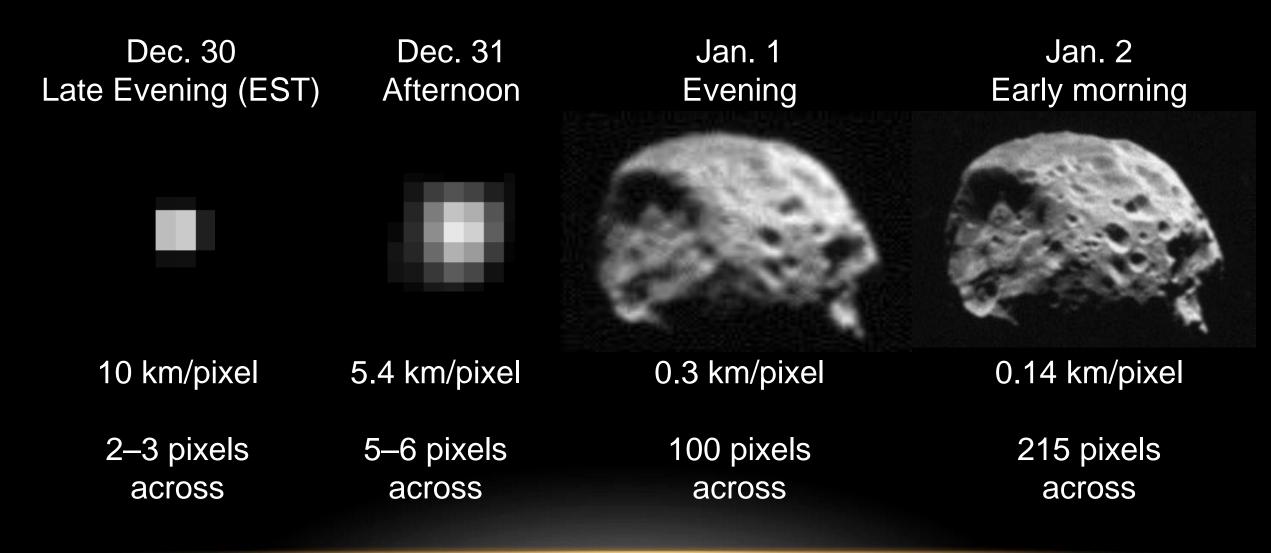
Mars' moon Phobos at 400 m/pixel

Search for Satellites and Rings



LORRI 4x4 on approach

Early Data Return: LORRI



Earliest Data Returns

Arrival Time (EST)	Color	Composition	Atmospheric	Thermal	Dust	Charged Particles
Dec. 31 Afternoon	21 km/pixel	75 km/pixel	Alice Airglow		\checkmark	\checkmark
Jan.1 Afternoon/ Evening	1.5 km/pixel		Alice Airglow, UV Surface, Solar Occultation		\checkmark	
Jan. 2 Evening		1.8 km/pixel		Nighttime Scan		\checkmark

Follow New Horizons

- Media Contacts
 - Michael Buckley Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Lab <u>michael.buckley@jhuapl.edu</u> 443-567-3145
 - Maria Stothoff
 Southwest Research Institute
 210-522-3305
 maria.stothoff@swri.org
 - JoAnna Wendel NASA HQ joanna.r.wendel@nasa.gov 202-358-1003

- On the Web
 - <u>www.nasa.gov/newhorizons</u>
 - http://pluto.jhuapl.edu
- Twitter: @nasanewhorizons
- Twitter: @NewHorizons2015
- Facebook: <u>www.facebook.com/new.horizons1/</u>
- Ultima Flyby Media Registration: <u>http://pluto.jhuapl.edu/News-Center/Media-</u> <u>Registration.php</u>