## Limb topography of 2014 MU69

Carver J. Bierson,<sup>1</sup>O. M. Umurhan,<sup>2</sup> S. J. Robbins,<sup>3</sup> C. Lisse,<sup>4</sup> F. Nimmo,<sup>1</sup> R. A. Beyer,<sup>2,5</sup> P. Schenk,<sup>6</sup> J. T. Keane,<sup>7</sup> J. M. Moore,<sup>2</sup> W. B. McKinnon,<sup>8</sup> A. Verbiscer,<sup>9</sup> J. Parker,<sup>3</sup> C. B. Olkin,<sup>3</sup> H. A. Weaver,<sup>4</sup> J. R. Spencer,<sup>3</sup> S. A. Stern<sup>3</sup> and the New Horizons Geology, Geophysics, and Imaging Team

 <sup>1</sup> University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA, 95060
<sup>2</sup>NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA
<sup>3</sup>Southwest Research Institute, Boulder, CO
<sup>4</sup>Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, Laurel, MD
<sup>5</sup>SETI Institute, Mountain View, CA
<sup>6</sup>Lunar and Planetary Institute, Houston, TX
<sup>7</sup>California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA
<sup>8</sup>Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO,
<sup>9</sup>University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA. CThomas1@ucsc.edu

On new years day, 2019, the New Horizons Spacecraft flew past 2014 MU69. MU69 is the first cold classical kuiper belt object to ever be visited by a spacecraft. As with any newly explored world one of the first things we want to understand is the topography. Topographic analysis provides important insight into the processes that shape any given world. At MU69, the most accurate topographic measurements are obtained by measuring the position of the limb in close approach images. Through this process we obtain topographic profiles that span long sections of the body. Initial results show topographic variations of  $\pm 1$  km. As the spacecraft viewing geometry changed through the encounter different topographic features appear. Analysis is actively being performed to understand the processes controlling this topography and its implications for KBOs more generally.