How Two Lobed Asteroids and Comets are Formed: An Alternative to Dogma Concerning Ultima Thule

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Abstract: A drawing was made to show how two lobed asteroids and comets are formed. What happens is that two pre-existing objects slam into each other, making a large crown of debris that is liquefied. This liquefied debris then cools too fast to be completely rounded by gravitation. It is similar to a water droplet splash crown. Any accretion theory needs gravitational bodies strong enough to hold onto the material after any collision, and since asteroids and comets are mostly solitary, it means they were impact remains between objects that did not have strong enough gravitational fields to hold onto the debris. It also means that asteroid guts from the same collision are scattered throughout the galaxy. Ultima Thule is probably extrasolar in nature, and has nothing to do with the formation of a planet/star, it has to do with the destruction of its remains.
How Ultima Thule was Made
(All double lobed asteroids/comets)

Asteroid 1

\[ \rightarrow \]

H
300 miles

Asteroid 2

\[ \leftarrow \]

H
280 miles

Collision

Impact Location

Asteroids/s/comets

Ultima Thule, about to get ejected and cool off, solidifying into double lobe

Ejecta are much smaller than original parts

Asteroid/small moons impacting other asteroids/small moons leaves double lobed or round asteroids. Never triple or more lobed. Nature makes the most efficient impact remains.

\[ \times \] This or \[ \times \] This

NOT or Ever

This

\[ \downarrow \]

or