

Moon Callisto



Picture (Callisto):

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Callisto_\(moon\)#/media/File:Callisto -
July 8 1979 \(38926064465\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Callisto_(moon)#/media/File:Callisto_-_July_8_1979_(38926064465).jpg)

The moon is named after the nymph Callisto (the most beautiful), one of the many mistresses of Zeus (Roman: Jupiter). Callisto is the second largest moon of Jupiter and only slightly smaller than the planet Mercury. With binoculars, you can already observe the moon. It has a bound rotation, which makes the orbital period equal to the rotational period. Callisto is in a 3:7 orbital resonance with the larger moon Ganymede. The density of Callisto is smaller than that of the other Galilean moons, of which it is also one. The surface of the moon is extremely old (about 4 billion years) and was not subject to major changes in the early days of the solar system. A layer of ice estimated to be 200 km thick covers the visible, somewhat darker surface. Beneath it may be an ocean of liquid salt water. Callisto has a very thin atmosphere of carbon dioxide. Since Callisto lies outside the radiation belt from Jupiter, it is considered a possible target for manned spaceflight near Jupiter.

Important data of Callisto:

Semi-major axis:	1,882,700 km
Periapsis – Apoapsis:	1,869,500 km – 1,895,800 km
Eccentricity:	0.007
Inclination (ecliptic):	2.1°
Orbital period (sidereal):	16.689 d
Average orbital speed:	8.20 km/s
Mean diameter:	4,820.6 km
Mass:	about 0.02 Earth masses ($1.076 \cdot 10^{23}$ kg)
Mean density:	1.830 g/cm ³
Synodic rotation period:	16.689 days
Synodic Inclination (Jupiter):	0.51°

Surface gravity:	1.235 m/s ²
Escape velocity:	2,400 m/s
Surface temperature:	-193 until -108 °C (80 until 165 K)

Link: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Callisto_\(moon\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Callisto_(moon))