

# Ozone Found on Jupiter's Moon Callisto

**Source: TH** 

#### Why in News?

Recently, a team of scientists from various countries, including **India**, has uncovered compelling evidence suggesting the existence of <u>ozone</u> **on Callisto**, **one of Jupiter's moons**.

 Previously thought of as a barren celestial body, scientists now consider that this icy moon could harbour conditions conducive to supporting life.

#### Note

Researchers recreated Callisto's surface conditions in the laboratory and exposed this setup to vacuumultraviolet photons and observed an absorption spectrum showing **ozone formation**, similar to what **Hubble** observed on Callisto in 1997.

Ozone presence suggests the presence of oxygen, essential for life.

## What are the Key Features of Callisto?

- About: Callisto ranks as one of Jupiter's largest moons and is the third-largest moon in the Solar System, following Ganymede (Jupiter) and Titan (Saturn).
  - It was discovered in 1610, by Italian scientist Galileo Galilei along with Jupiter's three other largest moons: Ganymede, Europa and Io.
  - As per\_NASA, after <u>Saturn</u> (146), Jupiter (95) boasts the highest number of moons in the Solar System.
- Features: It is primarily composed of water ice, rocky materials, sulfur dioxide, and organic compounds.
  - Its surface is heavily cratered, indicating a long history of being struck by asteroids and comets.
  - It also lacks the extensive seismic activity seen on some of Jupiter's other moons, such as lo and <u>Europa</u>.

### What are Some Other Potentially Habitable Celestial Bodies?

- Habitable Zone: Habitable zone is the distance from a star at which liquid water could exist on orbiting planets' surfaces.
  - Habitable zones are also known as **Goldilocks' zones**, where conditions might be just right (neither too hot nor too cold) for life.



#### Potential Habitable Celestial Bodies

- **Kepler 22b**: It is the first planet confirmed by NASA's Kepler mission to orbit within the habitable zone of a sun-like star.
  - The planet, 2.4 times the size of Earth, resides in a region where liquid water could potentially exist, **vital for sustaining life.**
- **Proxima Centauri b:** Proxima Centauri b is an exoplanet, which is a planet that orbits a star other than our sun.
  - It is located in the **habitable zone of its star**, which means that it is the right distance from the star to potentially have liquid water on its surface.
  - Proxima Centauri b is also very close to Earth, at only 4.2 light-years away.
- TRAPPIST-1 System (Star System): The TRAPPIST-1 system is a group of seven Earth-sized planets orbiting an ultra-cool dwarf star about 39 light-years away.
  - Several of the planets within the TRAPPIST-1 system are located within the habitable zone, and some may have liquid water on their surfaces.

### **Significance of Ozone**

- Ozone, composed of three oxygen atoms (O<sub>3</sub>) bonded together, plays a vital role in shielding planets from harmful ultraviolet radiation.
  - The ozone layer is found in the lower part of the earth's stratosphere, around 15-35 km above ground.
- It acts as a protective layer in Earth's atmosphere, absorbing most of the sun's harmful <u>ultraviolet (UV) radiation</u> and preventing it from reaching the surface.
  - Ultraviolet radiation in particular is harmful to many species (but also useful to some others).
  - Two of its components, called ultraviolet-B and ultraviolet-C can damage DNA, trigger mutations, and increase the risk of skin cancer and cataracts in humans.

# Q1. Which one of the following is associated with the issue of control and phasing out of the use of ozone-depleting substances? (2015)

- (a) Bretton Woods Conference
- (b) Montreal Protocol
- (c) Kyoto Protocol
- (d) Nagoya Protocol

Ans: (b)

# Q.2 Which one of the following planets has largest number of natural satellites or moons? (2009)

- (a) Jupiter
- (b) Mars
- (c) Saturn
- (d) Venus

Ans: (a)

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