



# **Strict limits for secondary atmospheres on the small temperate TRAPPIST-1 d**

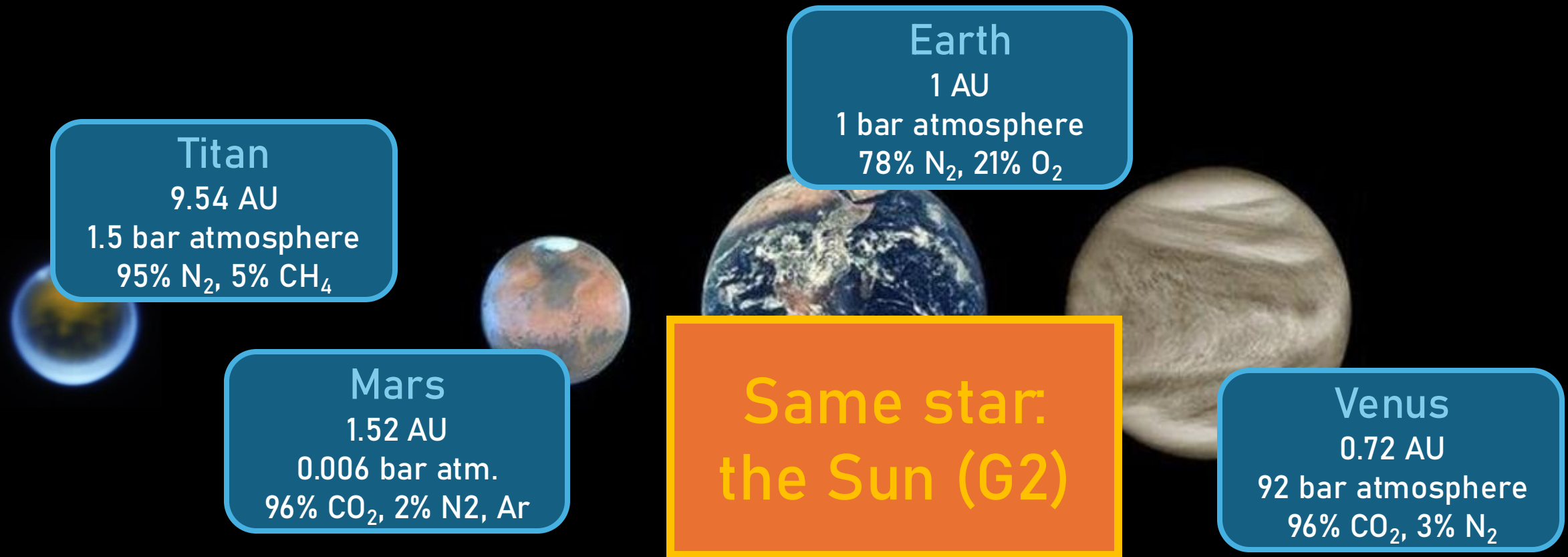
Caroline Piaulet-Ghorayeb

E. Margaret Burbridge Fellow at UChicago

On behalf of the NEAT GTO team. Key collaborators: Björn Benneke, Martin Turbet, Keavin Moore

Know Thy Star 2, February 2025

# A small sample of rocky planet atmospheres



# The challenge of predicting atmosphere presence for rocky exoplanets

To *predict* whether or not a planet has an atmosphere, theory depends on factors that observations can't provide:

## Host star

XUV history  
Stellar wind  
Flares  
...

## Planet

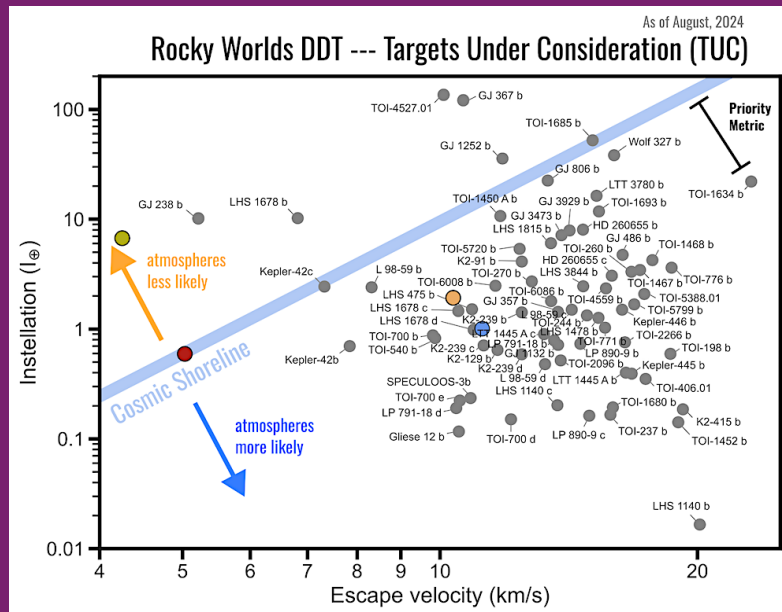
Volatile reservoirs  
Internal composition  
Energy budget  
...

Atmospheric reconnaissance of small planets can inform **where**, **when** and for **how long** small planets can hold on to or revive atmospheres.

# The challenge of predicting atmosphere presence for rocky exoplanets



500-hr JWST DDT program



TRAPPIST-1



~400 hr on TRAPPIST-1 planets in GTO/GO programs

# TRAPPIST-1 : the gift of intra-system uniformity

7 small rocky planets around the same small star, TRAPPIST-1

## Host star

XUV history  
Stellar wind  
Flares  
...

## Planet

Volatile reservoirs  
Internal composition  
Energy budget  
...

Main differences are initial **volatile inventory**, **irradiation**

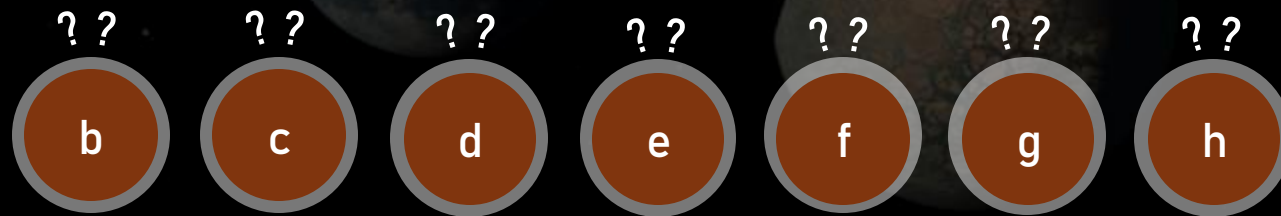
# Multiple ~~birds~~ planets with one stone

Search for an atmosphere on a rocky planet:

**NO atmosphere**  
Lower limit on XUV irradiation  
Upper limit on initial volatile reservoirs  
...

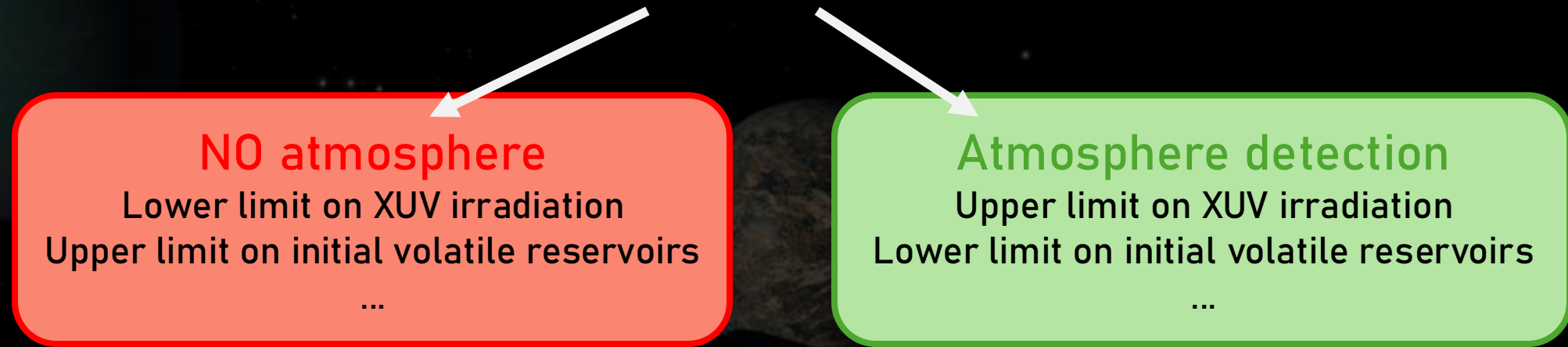
**Atmosphere detection**  
Upper limit on XUV irradiation  
Lower limit on initial volatile reservoirs  
...

TRAPPIST-1

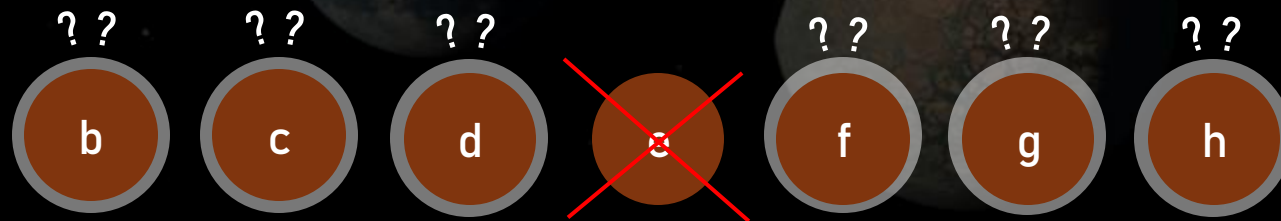


# Multiple *~~birds~~* planets with one stone

Search for an atmosphere on a rocky planet:

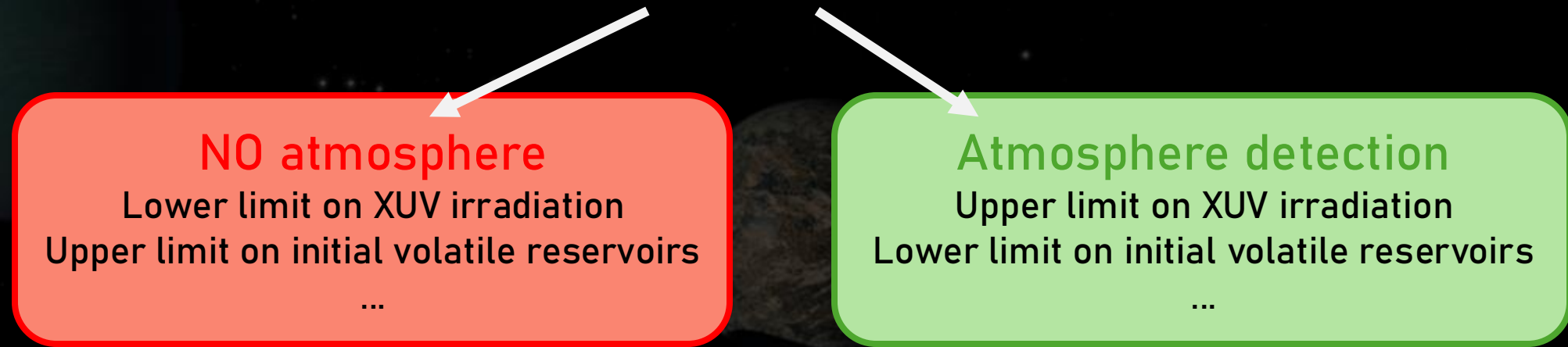


For the TRAPPIST-1 planets, any result on *one* planet

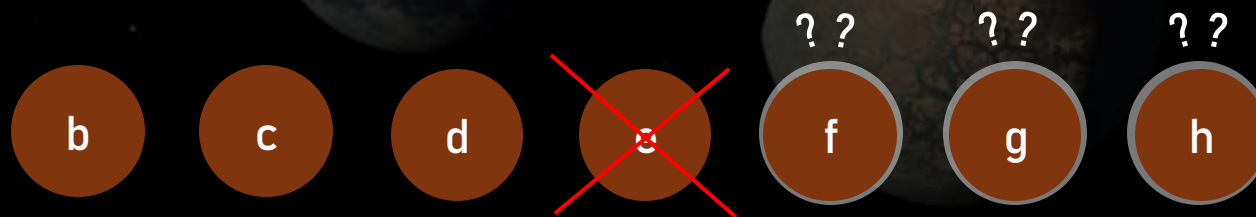


# Multiple *~~birds~~* planets with one stone

Search for an atmosphere on a rocky planet:



For the TRAPPIST-1 planets, any result on *one* planet informs the likelihood of atmospheric presence on *all* of them





# Multiple ~~birds~~ planets with one stone

Search for an atmosphere on a rocky planet:

**NO atmosphere**

Lower limit on XUV irradiation  
Upper limit on initial volatile reservoirs  
...

**Atmosphere detection**

Upper limit on XUV irradiation  
Lower limit on initial volatile reservoirs  
...

For the TRAPPIST-1 planets, any result on *one* planet informs the likelihood of atmospheric presence on *all* of them

**\*\* BUT not all TRAPPIST-1 planets are equal for constraining atmosphere retention**

TRAPPIST-1 b (Greene+2023; Lim+2023) & TRAPPIST-1 c (Zieba+ 2024; Radica, Piaulet-G.+2025) were *~expected* to have lost their atmospheres (e.g. Krissansen-Totton 2023)

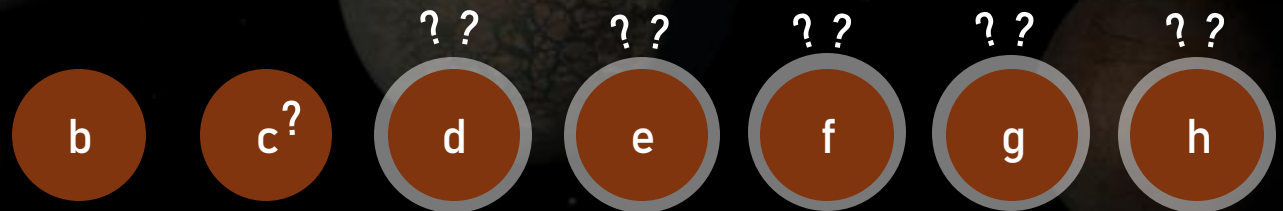
# TRAPPIST-1 d: Entering the realm of high-reward atmospheric reconnaissance

## TRAPPIST-1 d Fact Sheet

$M_p$ :  $0.39 \pm 0.01 M_{\oplus}$   
 $R_p$ :  $0.79 \pm 0.01 R_{\oplus}$   
 $S_p$ :  $1.12 \pm 0.04 S_{\oplus}$   
 $T_{eq,A=0}$ : 286 K  
Period: 4 days

*values from Agol+ 2021*

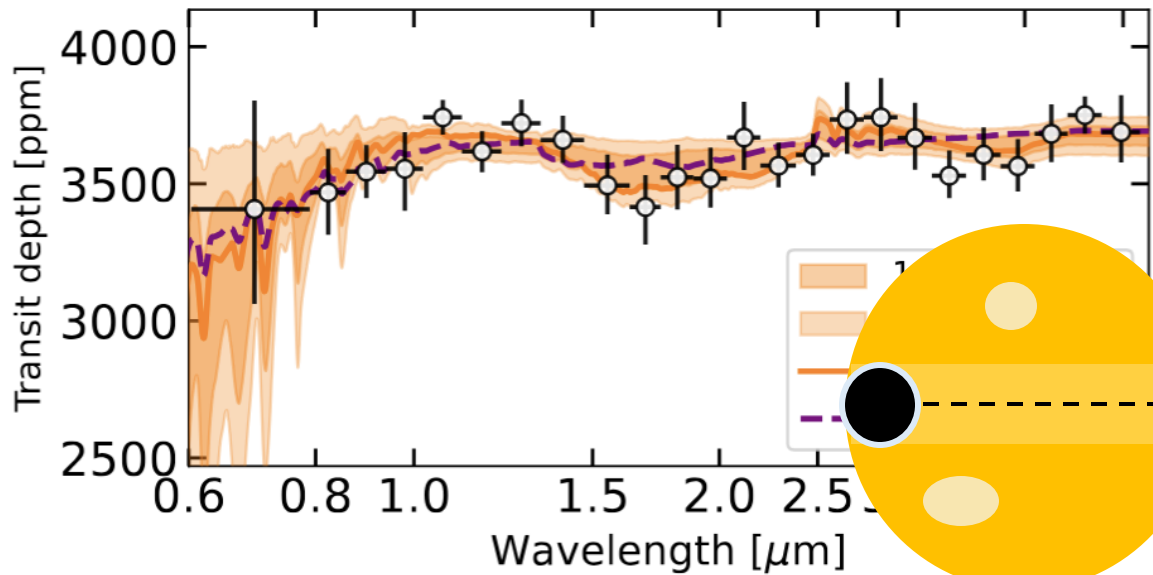
- Planet at the cusp of the HZ !
- ~50/50% odds of atmosphere loss (Krissanson-Totton 2023)
- 2 NIRSpec/PRISM transits (NEAT GTO)



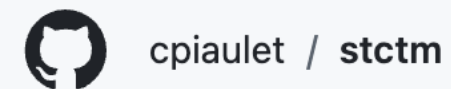
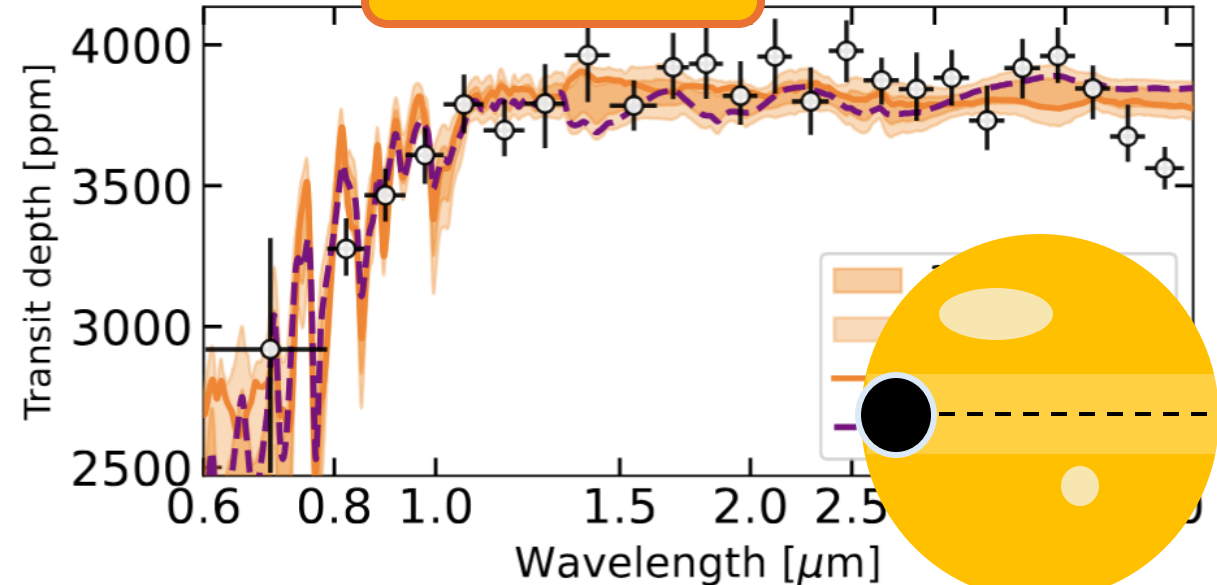
Greene+ (2023)  
Lim, ..., Piaulet+ (2023)  
Zieba+ (2023)  
Radica, Piaulet-G.+ (2024)

# Visit-to-visit variations in the TLS signature

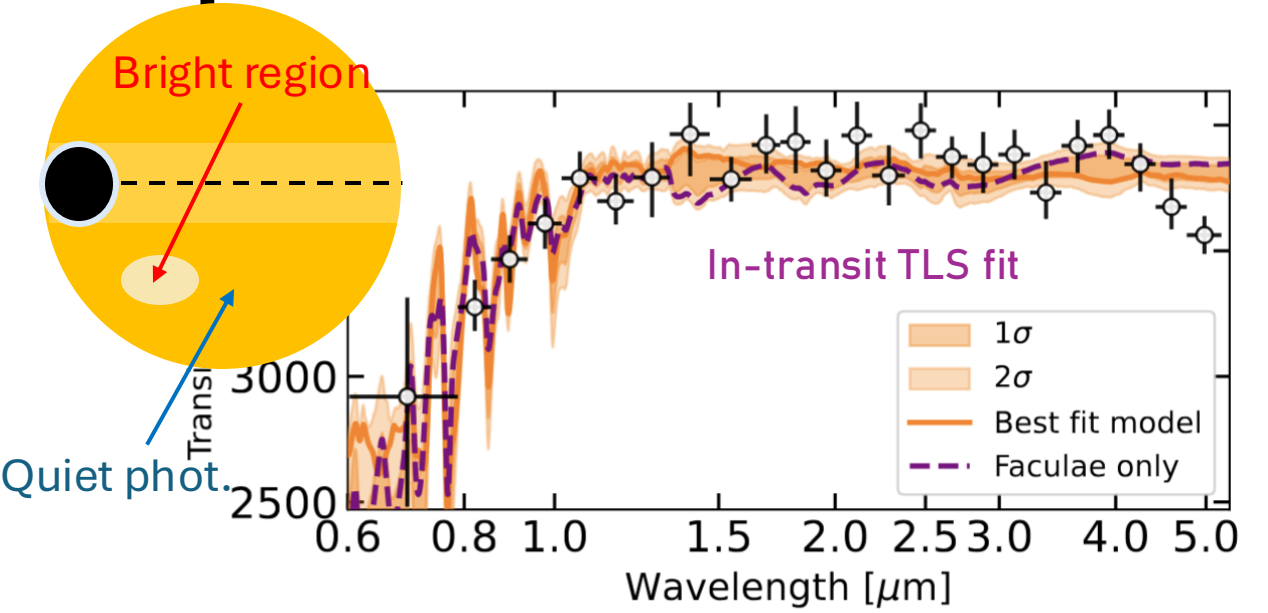
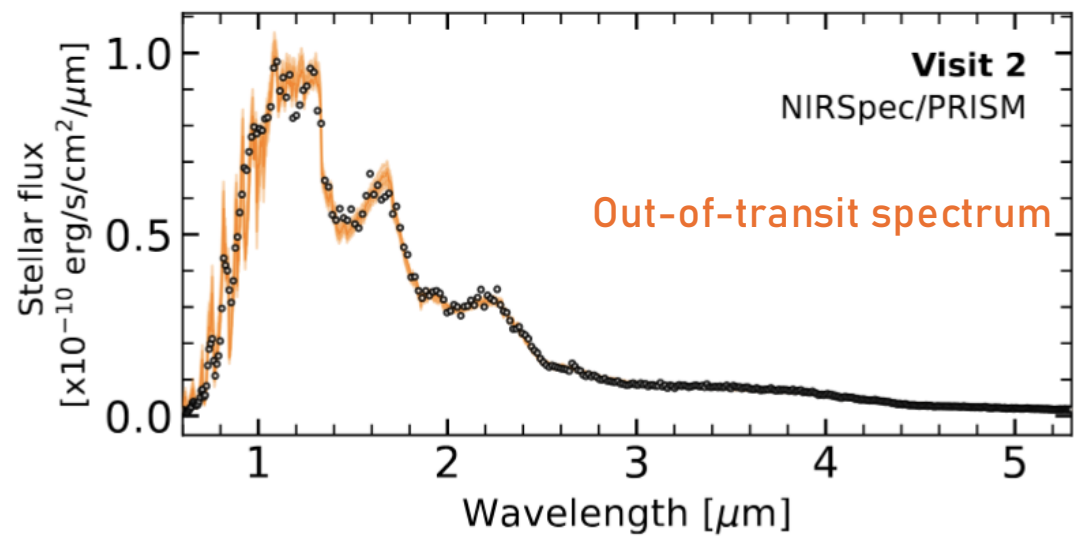
Visit 1



Visit 2



# Taming the TLS beast: out-of-transit stellar spectrum retrievals



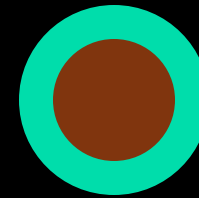
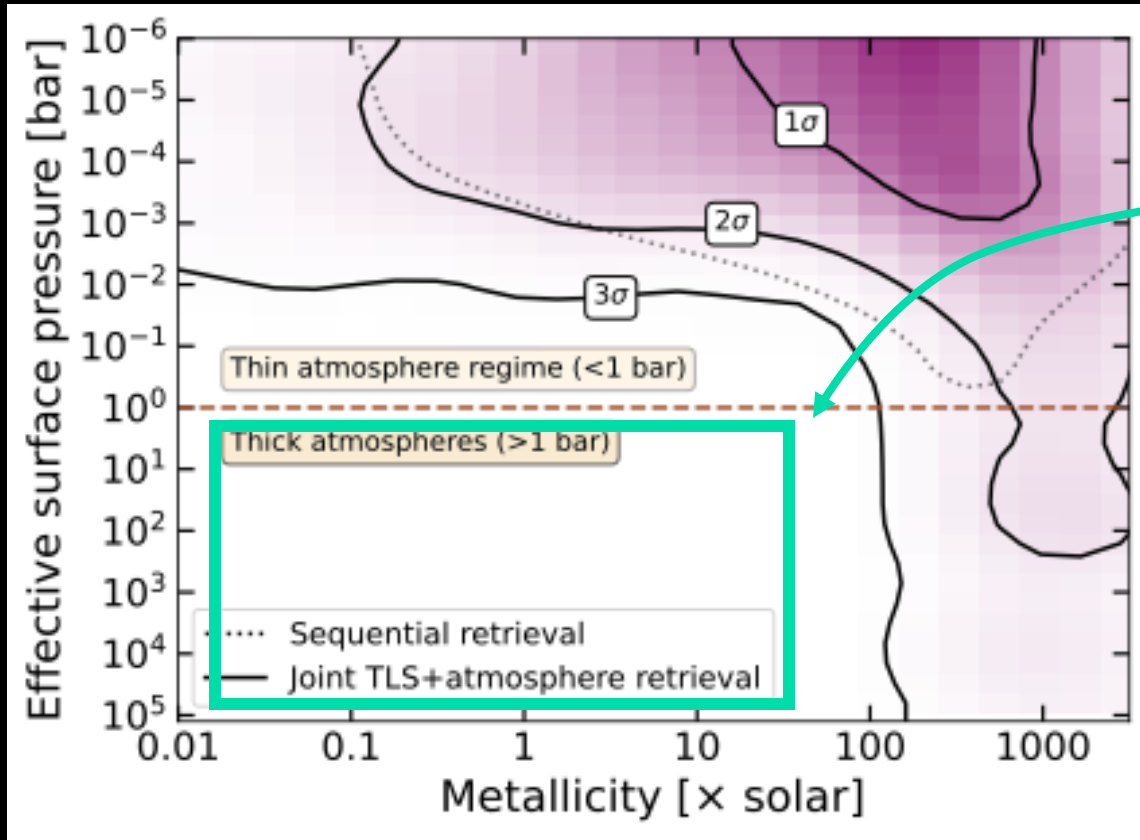
$$F_{\text{out}} = (1 - f_{\text{bright}}) \times F_{\text{phot}}(T_{\text{phot}}) + f_{\text{bright}} \times F_{\text{bright}}(T_{\text{bright}})$$

$$D(\lambda, \text{TLS}) = \frac{D}{1 - f_{\text{bright}} \left( 1 - \frac{F_{\text{bright}}(T_{\text{bright}})}{F_{\text{phot}}(T_{\text{phot}})} \right)}$$

The out-of-transit spectrum is sensitive to **temperatures** & provides independent constraints on  $T_{\text{phot}}$

The TLS effect is sensitive to **even small fractions** of heterogeneities but does not probe  $T_{\text{phot}}$

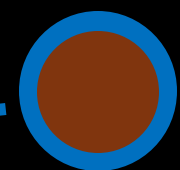
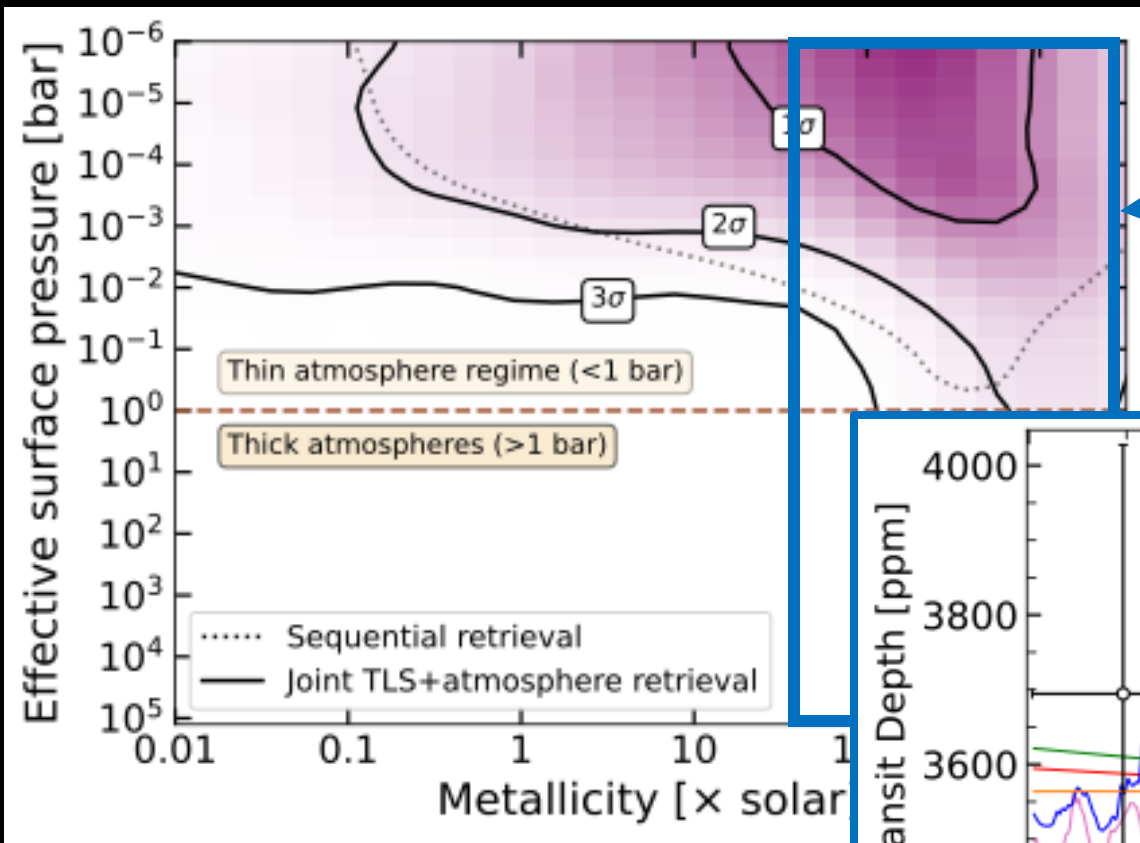
# NIRSpec/PRISM reaches sensitivity to <1 bar secondary atmospheres on TRAPPIST-1 d



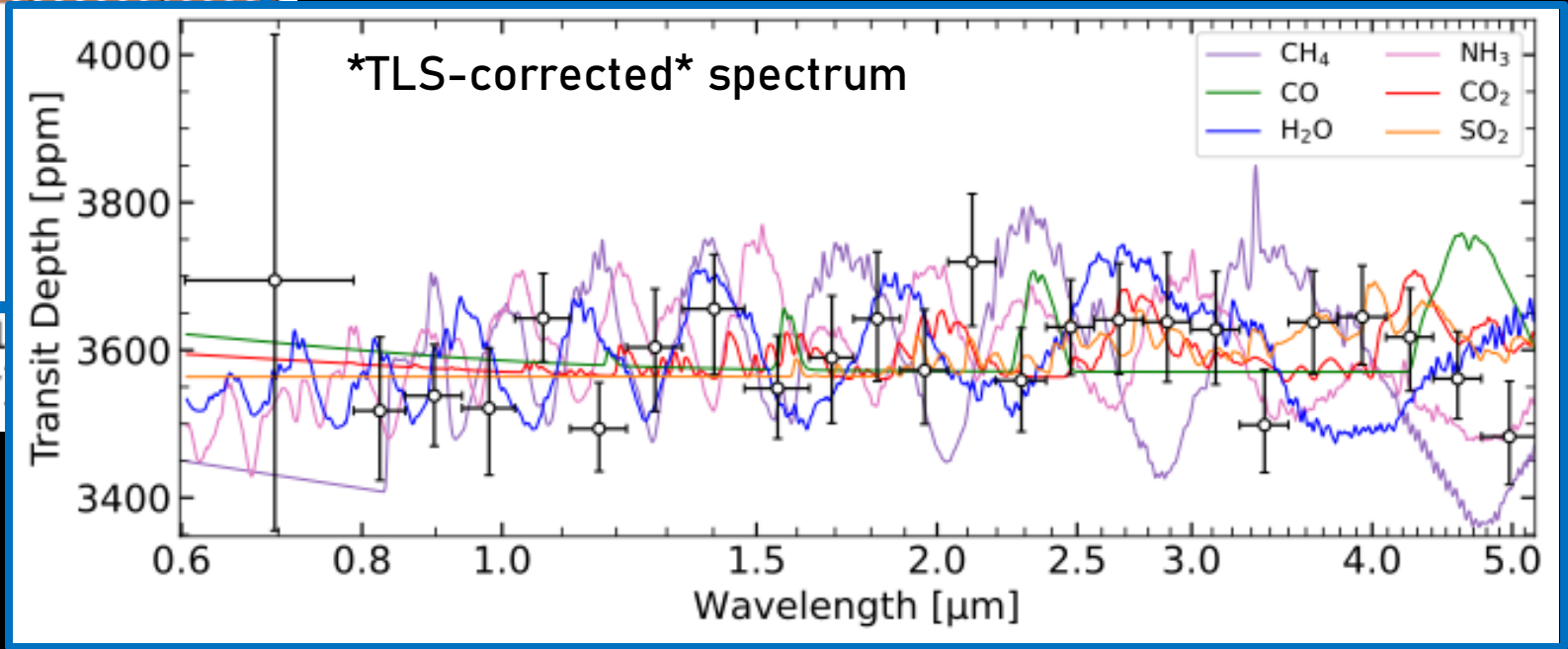
Thick H/He-rich atmosphere

- Visit-dependent **stellar contamination**
- Shared **planetary atmosphere** properties

# NIRSpec/PRISM reaches sensitivity to <1 bar secondary atmospheres on TRAPPIST-1 d

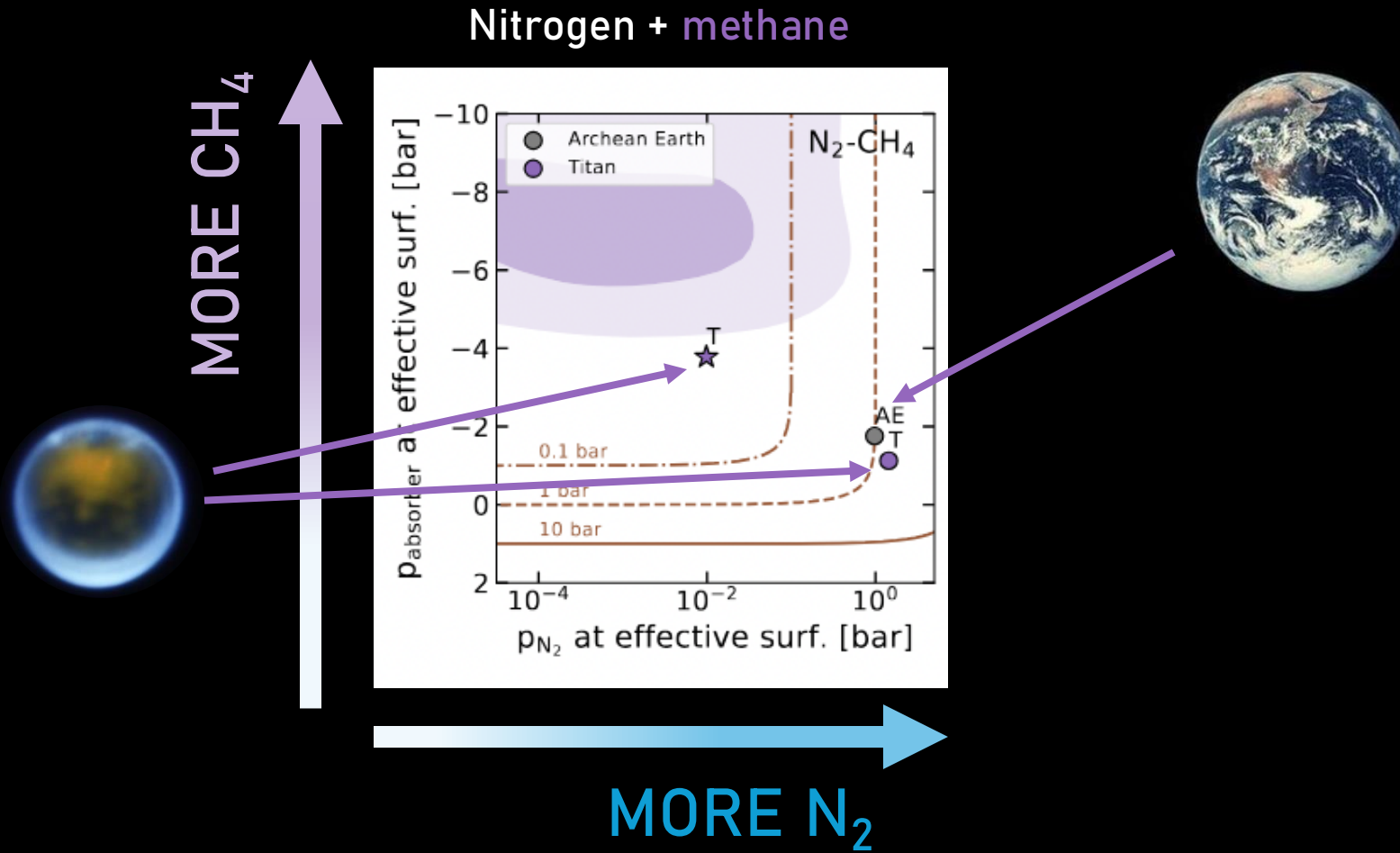


High-metallicity atmosphere

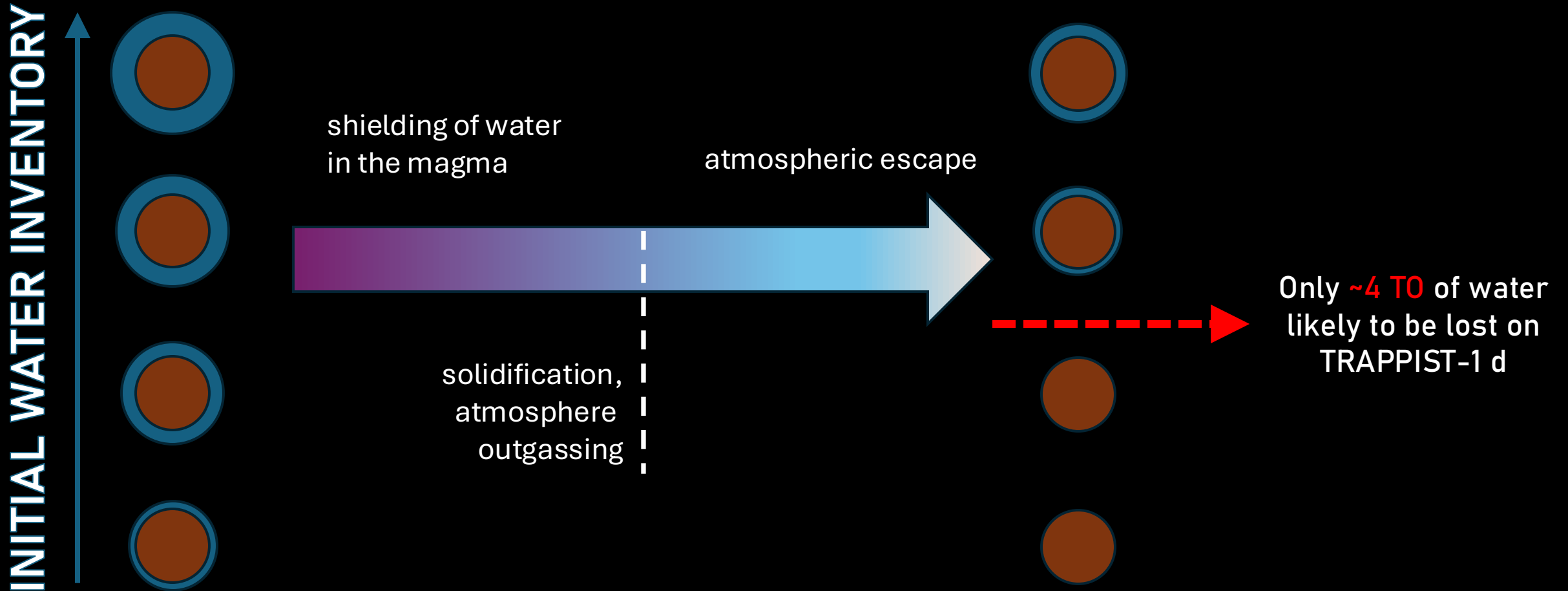




# Strict limits on thin high mean molecular weight atmospheres for a $0.8 R_{\oplus}$ rocky planet



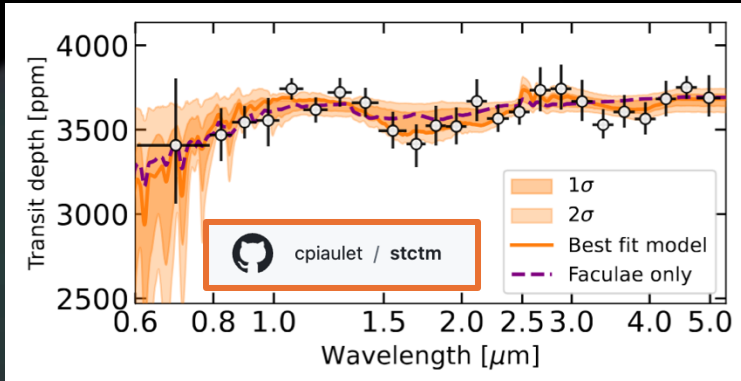
# If TRAPPIST-1 d is desiccated, b & c formed dry



Modeling following methods of Moore, Cowan & Boukaré (2023)



# Take-home messages



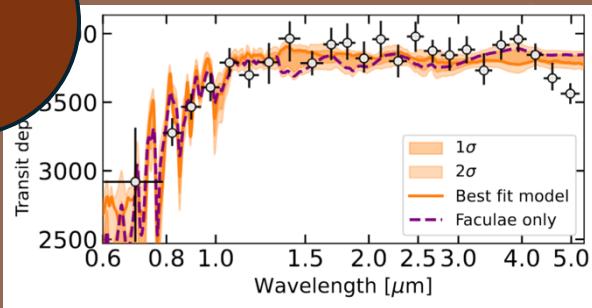
*JWST* + rigorous accounting for stellar heterogeneities  
= precision to probe secondary atmospheres

Compositions compatible with the NIRSpec/PRISM spectrum:

1

Bare rock ?

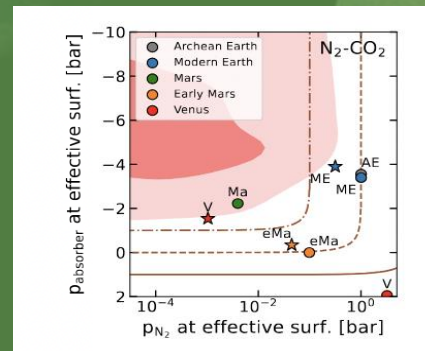
→ The inner TRAPPIST-1 planets likely formed dry



2

Solar system terrestrial-like ?

→ Either thin Mars-like atm. or cloudy Venus-like atm.



3

Other (e.g. H<sub>2</sub>O-rich) composition ?

→ Water clouds at terminator could mask water in transmission

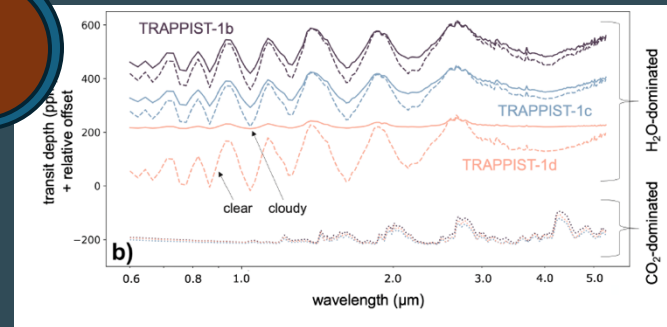


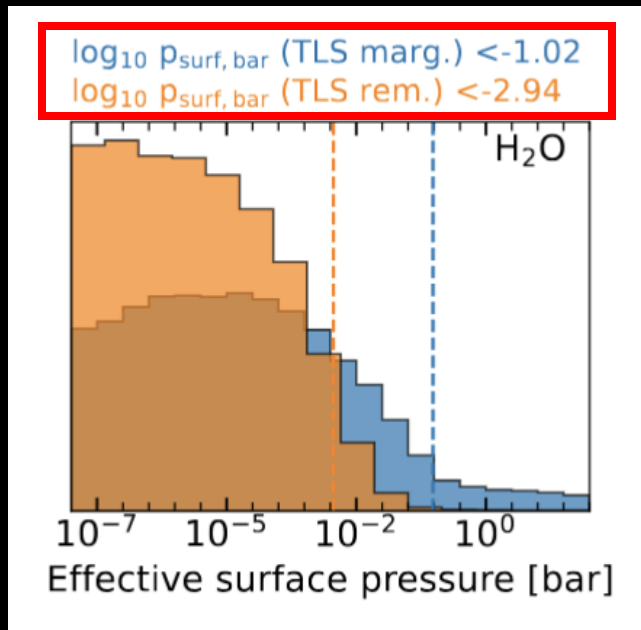
Fig. from Turbet et al. (2023)



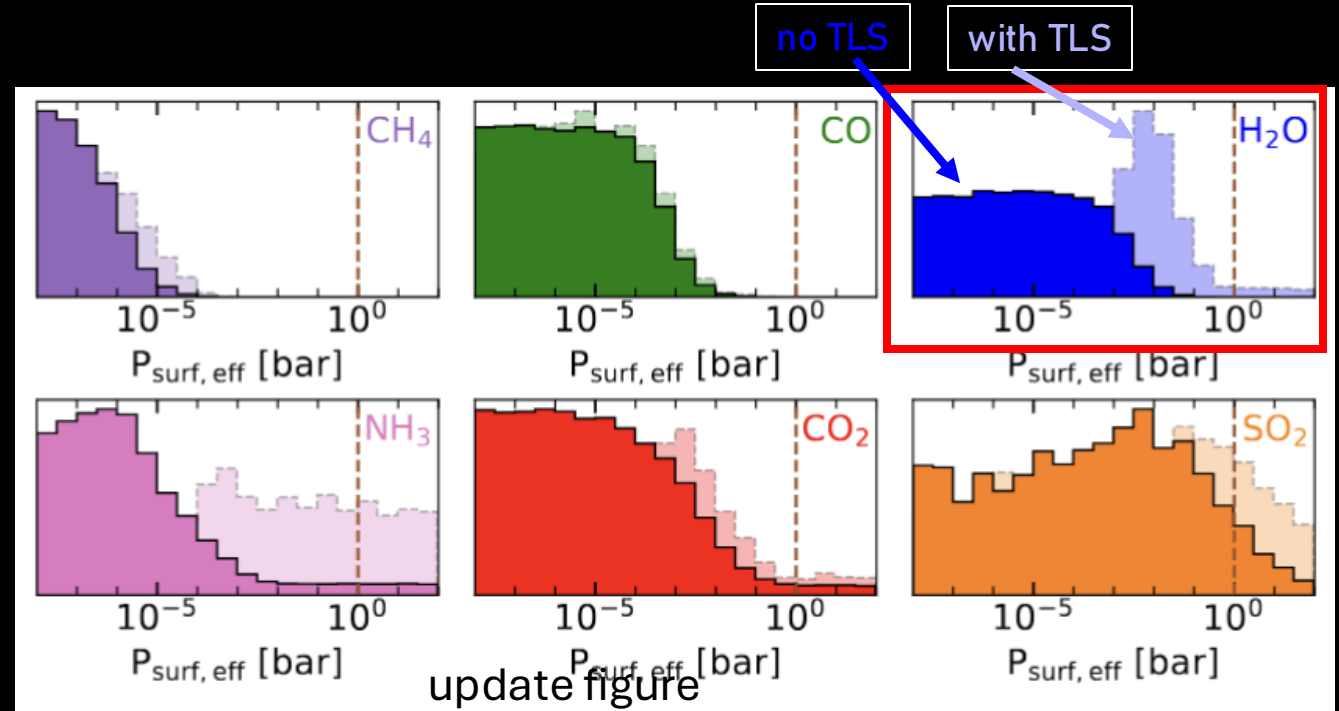
**Thank you!**

# Stellar contamination as a limiting factor on molecular feature detections

TRAPPIST-1 c (NIRISS SOSS, 2 visits, *shared* TLS)  
Radica, Piaulet-G. et al. (2025)

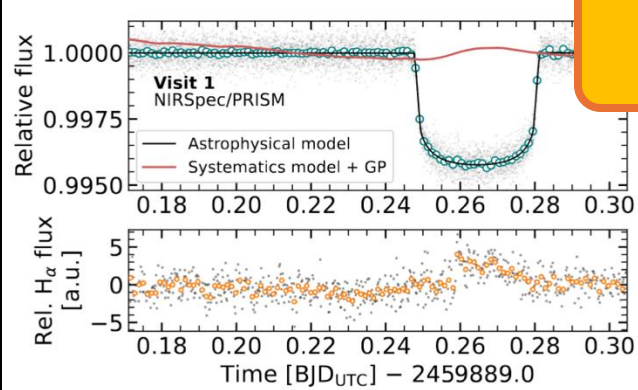


TRAPPIST-1 d (NIRSpec PRISM, 2 visits, *different* TLS)

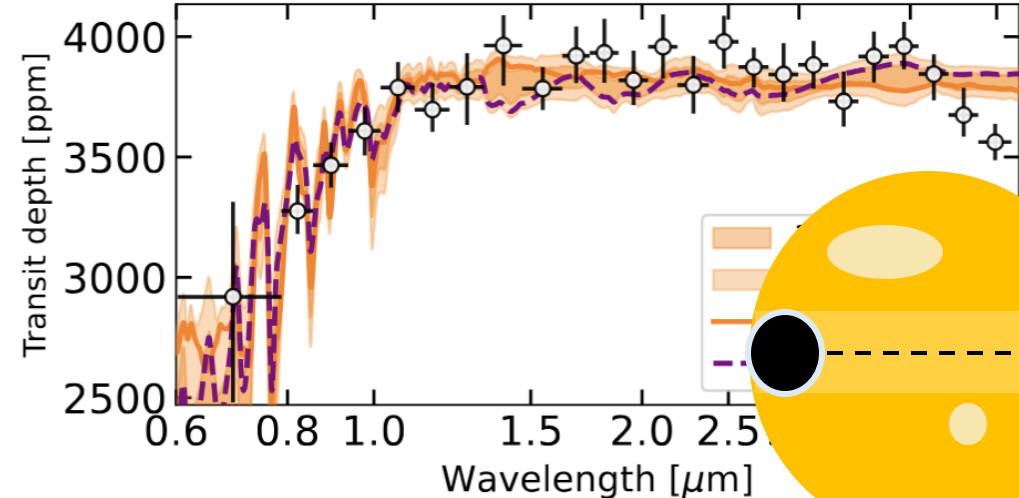
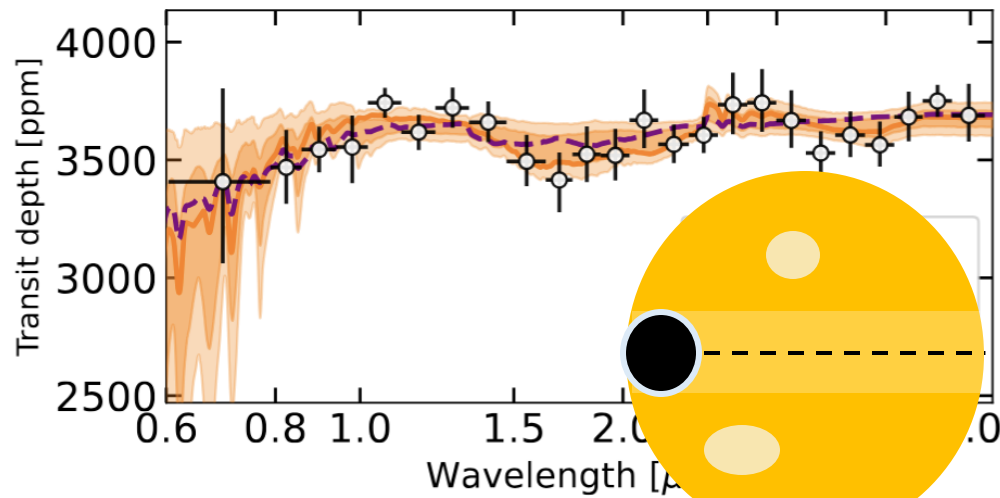
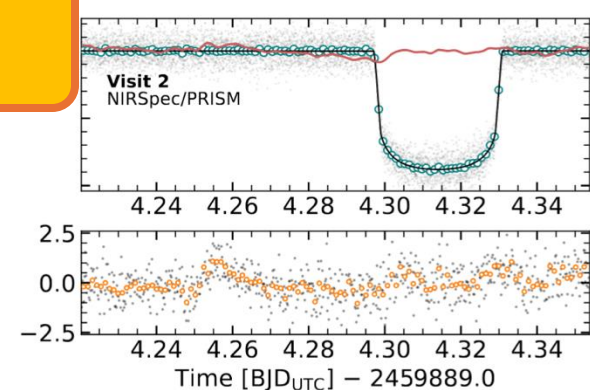


# Visit-to-visit variations in the TLS signature

Visit 1



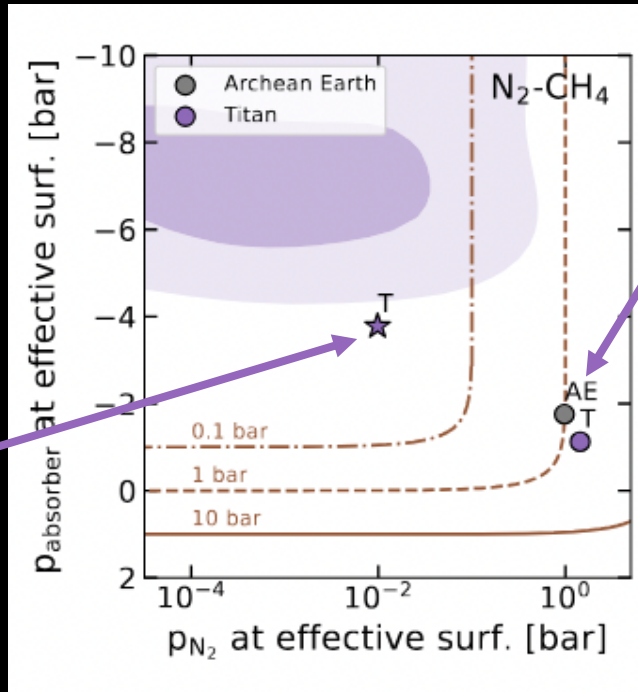
Visit 2



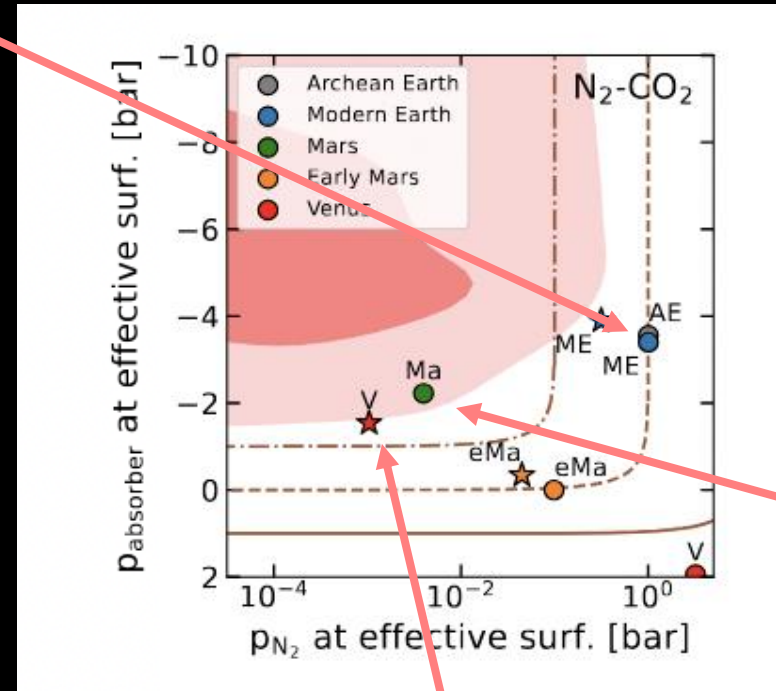


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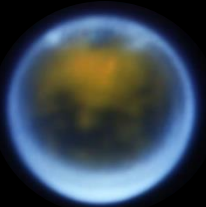
Nitrogen + methane



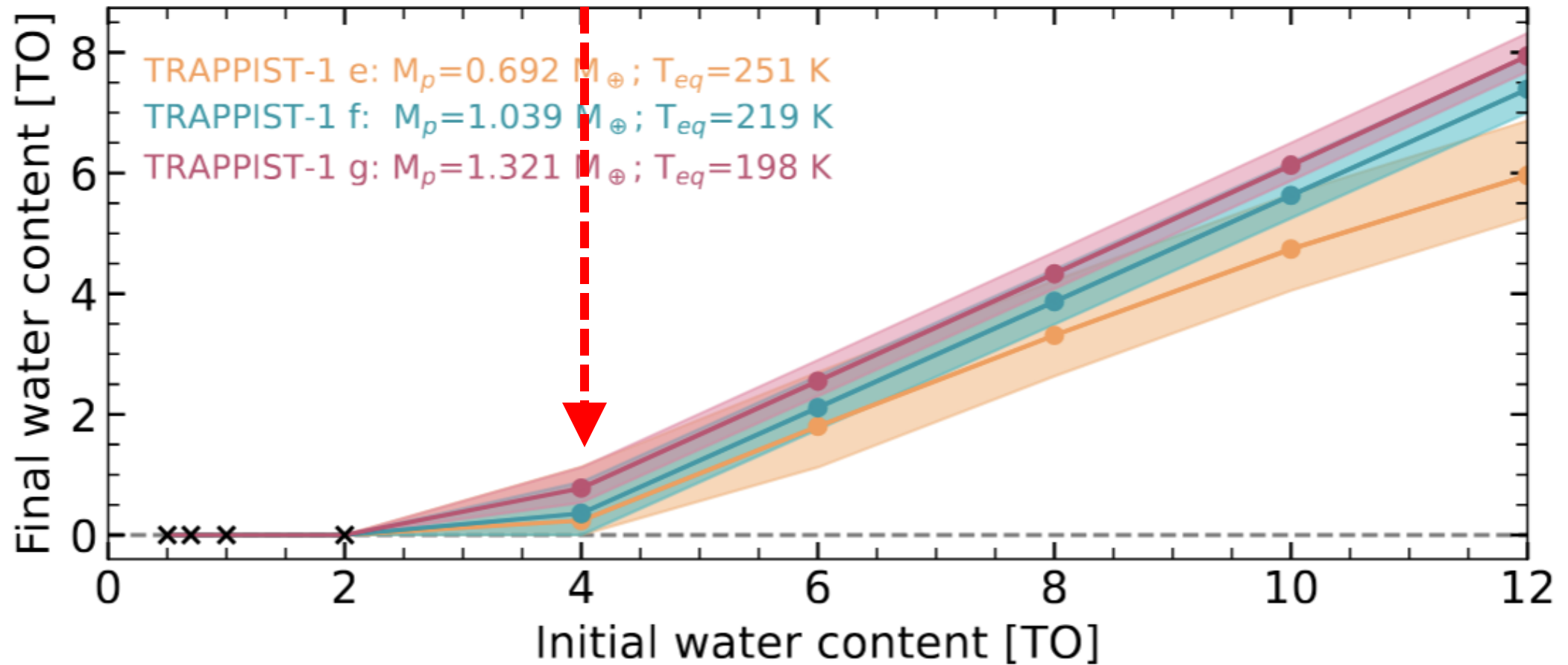
Nitrogen + carbon dioxide



Small amounts of  $CO_2$ ,  $CH_4$  similar to terrestrial planets not detected

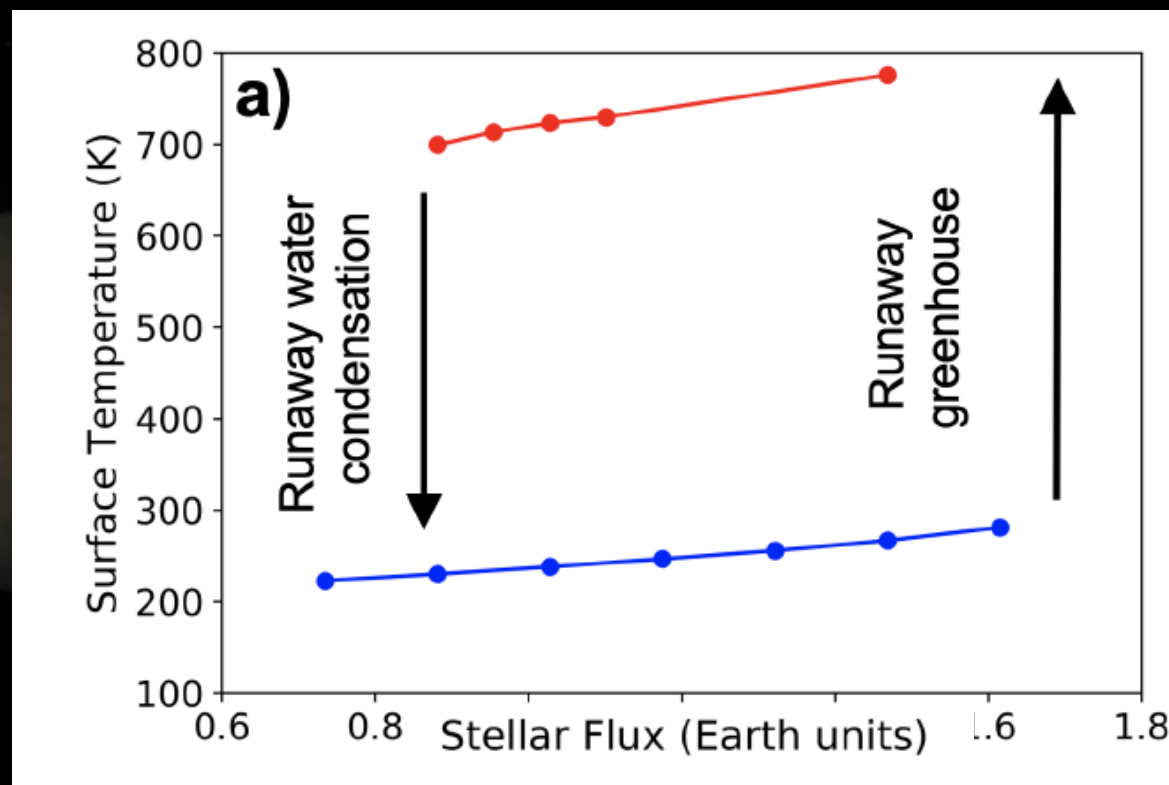


# Absence of atmosphere on TRAPPIST-1 d does not preclude atmospheres on HZ planets



# The case of water: TRAPPIST-1 d lies inside the water condensation zone

In "hot start" sceharios, water should be in the vapor form, in the atmosphere

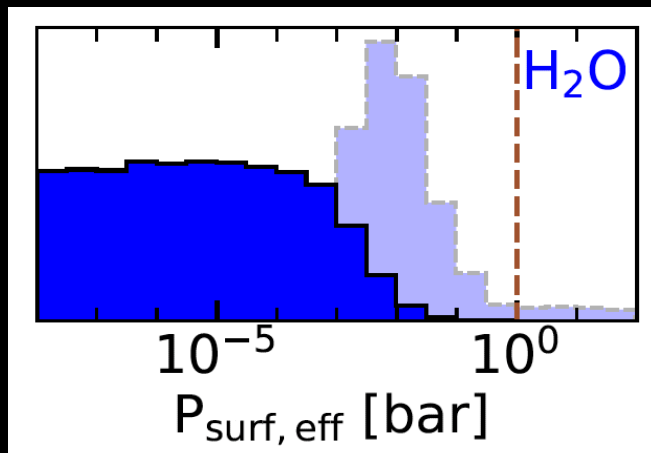


Turbet et al. (2023)

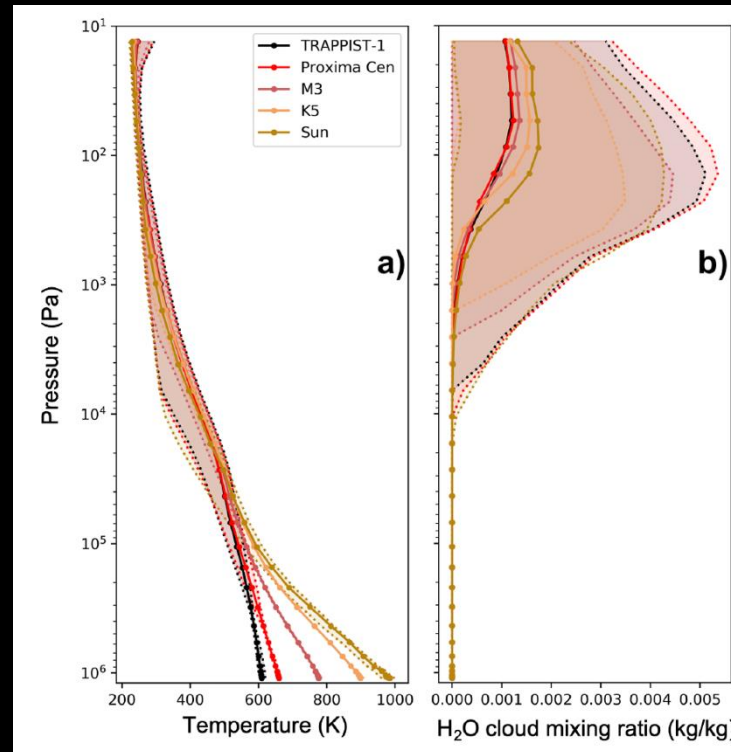
# Non-detection of water in the spectrum is in line with 3D modeling predictions

Prediction of **nightside** stratospheric H<sub>2</sub>O clouds...

Non-detection of H<sub>2</sub>O



Piaulet-G. et al., in prep



Turbet et al. (2023)

... that reach the **terminator** as the planet approaches the HZ

