



**The impact of starspot-crossing events
on transmission spectra and the first
precise panchromatic spectrum of a
starspot with JWST**

The background features a dark purple field on the left, transitioning into a large, curved shape on the right that is colored in shades of orange and yellow. Several white-outlined circles and ovals of various sizes are scattered across the scene, some overlapping the colored shapes. A central, rounded rectangular box with a dark purple gradient and a thin black border contains the main text.

**The impact of starspot-crossing events
on transmission spectra and the first
precise panchromatic spectrum of a
starspot with JWST**

Stellar Contamination

How to disentangle the TLSE and the planetary atmosphere?

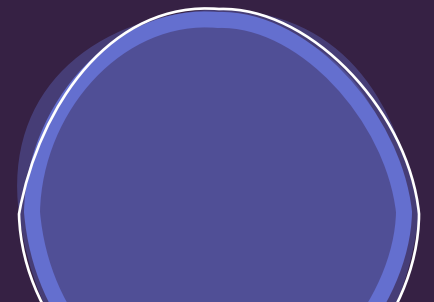
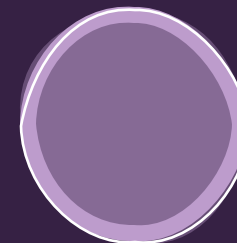
E.g., **GJ 486b** [Moran+23], **GJ 1132b** [May+23], **TOI 270d** [Mikal-Evans+23], **L98-59c** [Barclay+23], **LHS 1140b** [Cadieux+24] and **TRAPPIST-1c** [Radica+24].

Lots of cool work in progress!

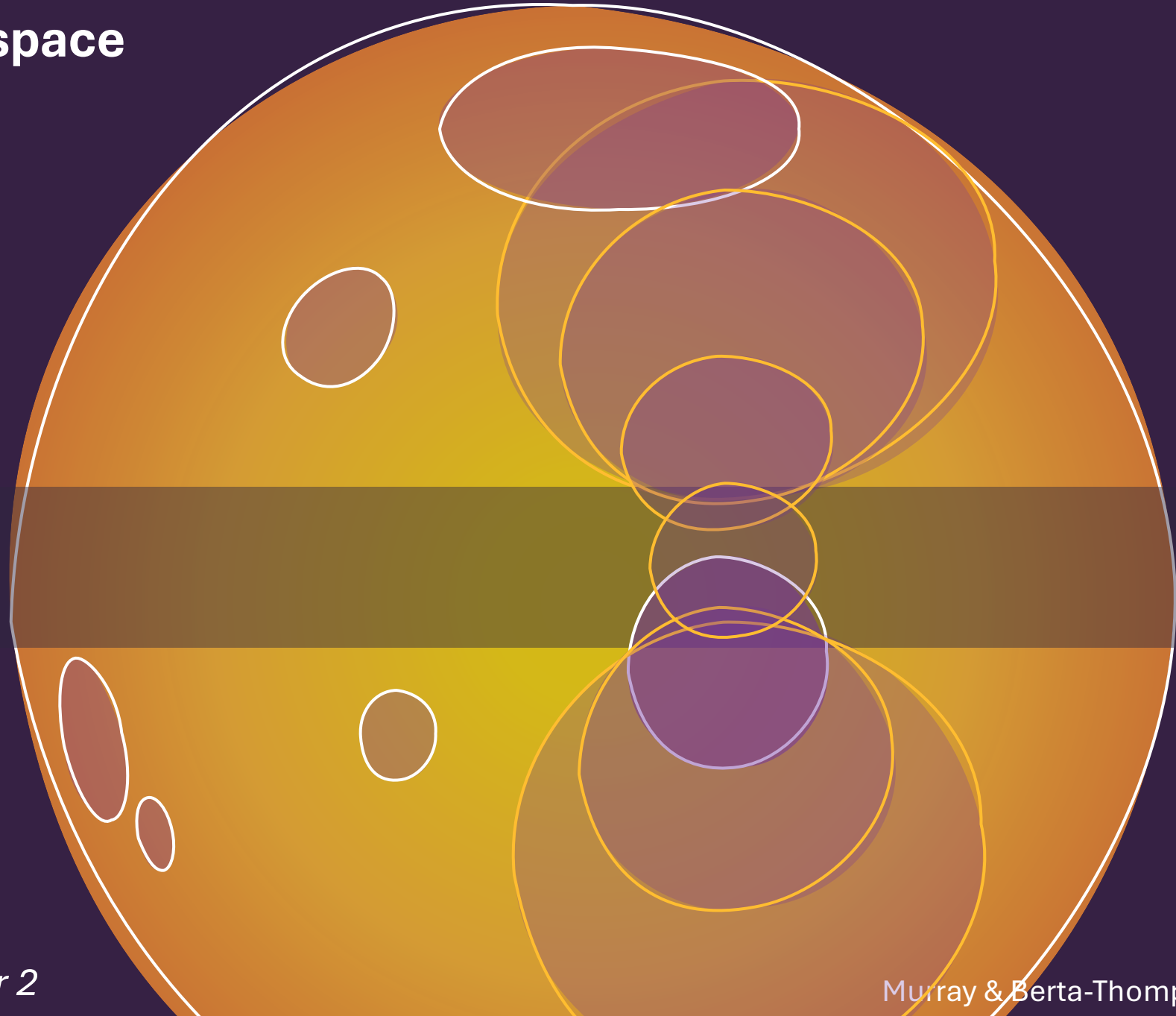
- Using multi-planet systems to correct for contamination [e.g. **TRAPPIST-1**; Rathcke+24, JWST-GO-6456 - PI Allen, co-PI Espinoza]
- Using time-resolved spectroscopy over rotation period to constrain heterogeneous features [Berardo+25]
 - 3D MHD simulations of cool stars
 - Lots more we'll learn this week!

How accurate are our current stellar models?

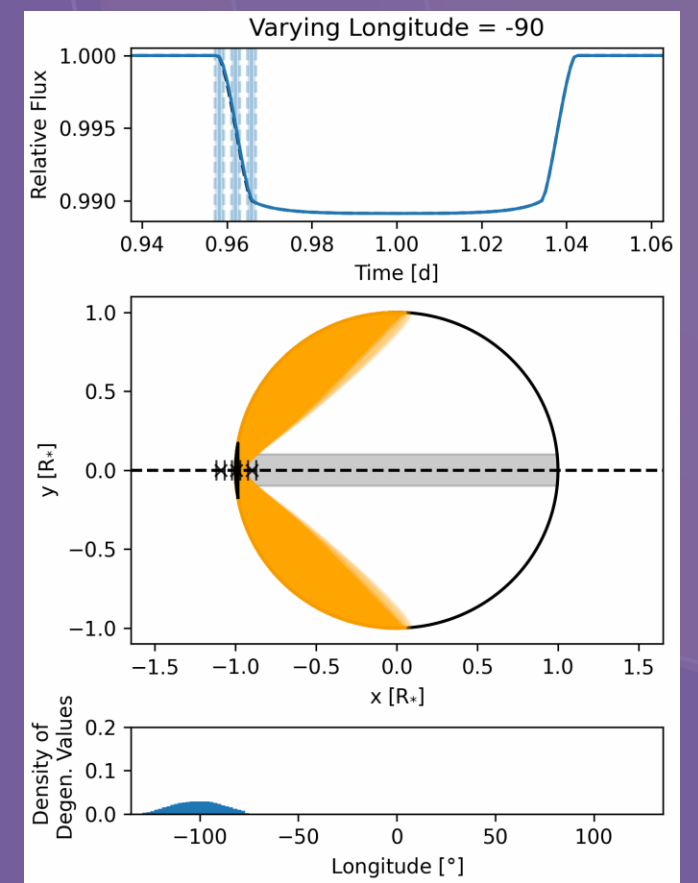
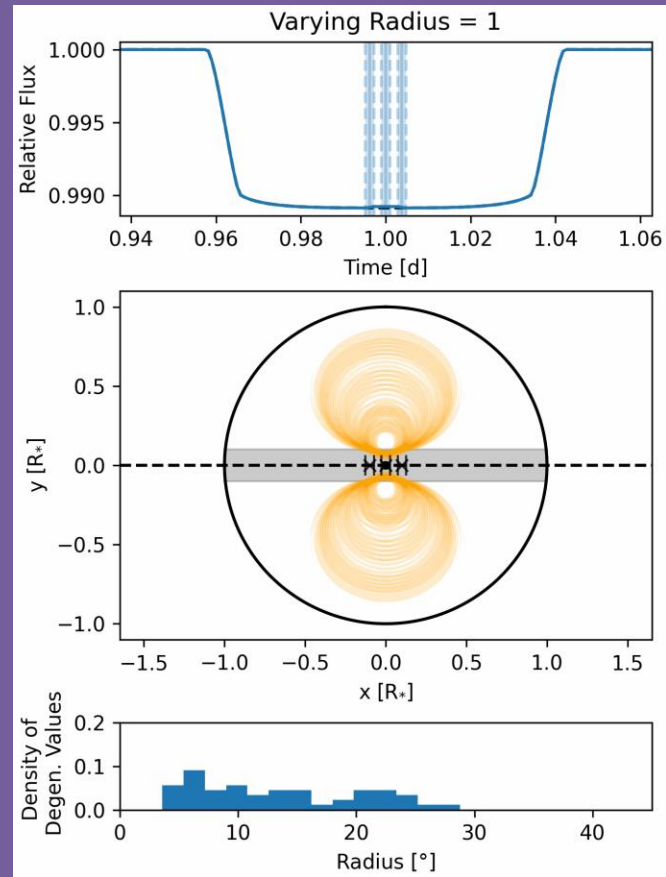
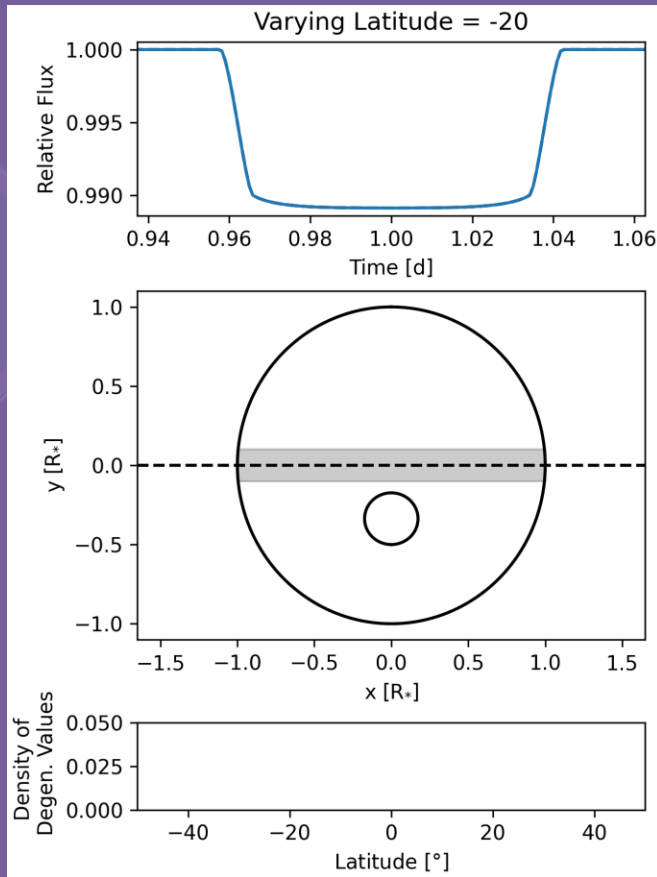
Significant discrepancies between stellar models and with observations [Rackham & deWit23]. E.g., **TRAPPIST-1b** [Lim+23]



The degeneracy space



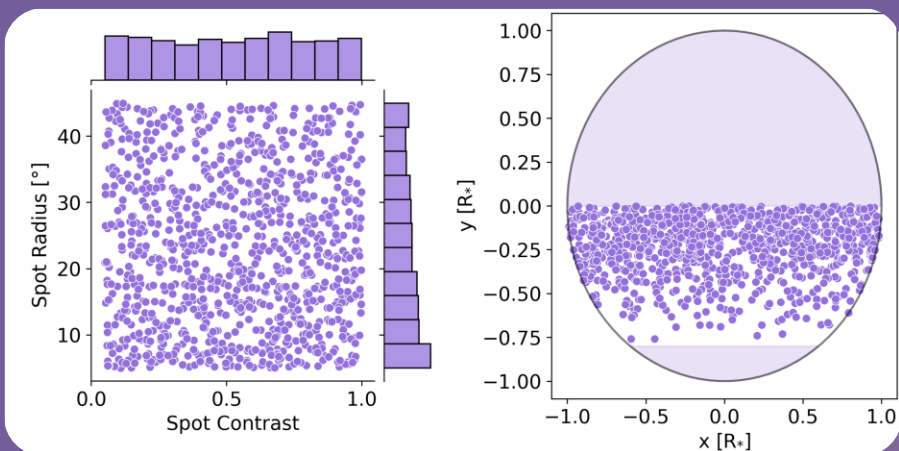
The degeneracy space



(assume circular spots, $R < 45^\circ$)

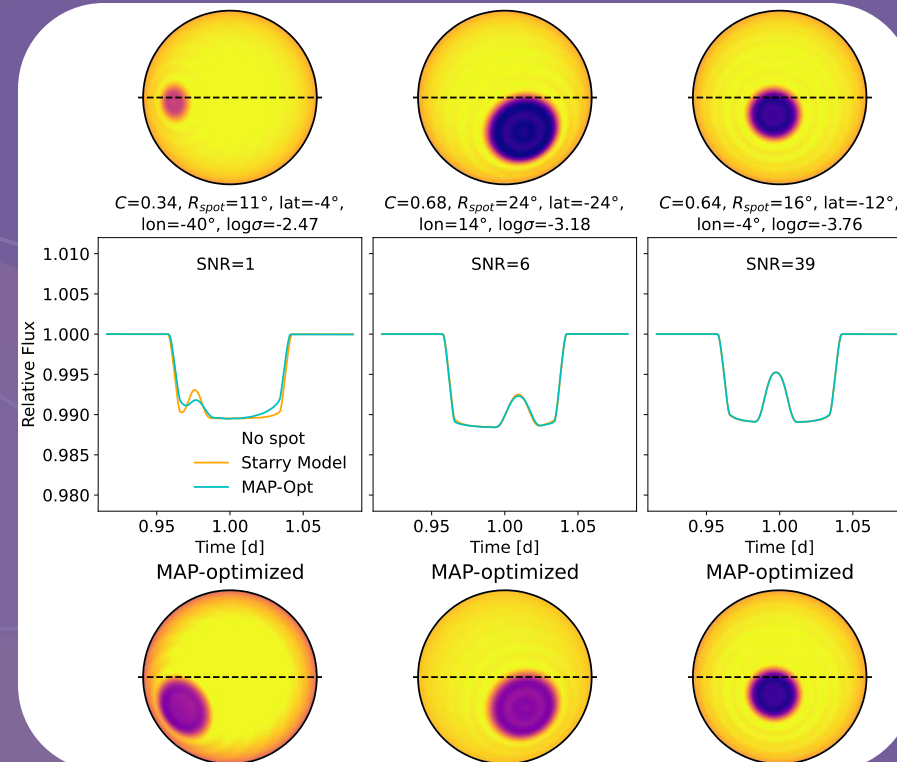
A sample of spot-crossing events

Generate a sample of 1000 spots with spot-crossing events ($R_{\text{spot}}, \varphi, \lambda, C$)



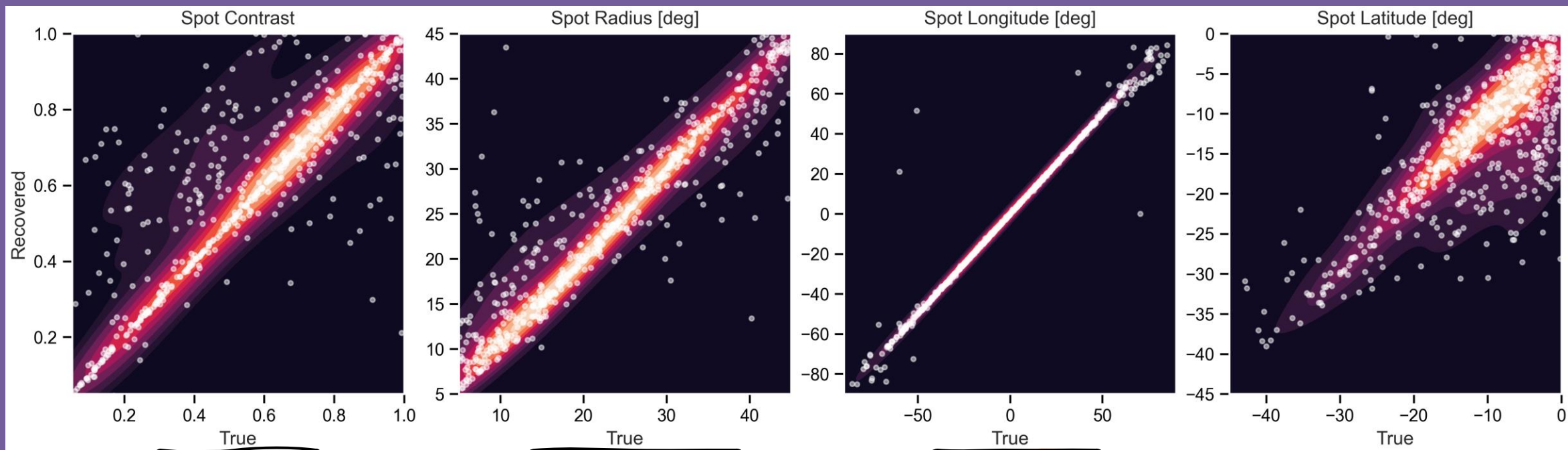
Inject into LCs with varying σ ($R_p/R_* = 0.1$)

Recover spot parameters using *starry*



A sample of spot-crossing events

For SNR > 5:



$$\sigma C = 3\%$$

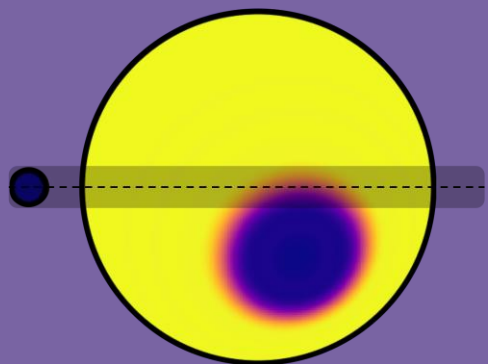
$$\sigma R_{spot} = 5\%$$

$$\sigma \lambda = 0.5\%$$

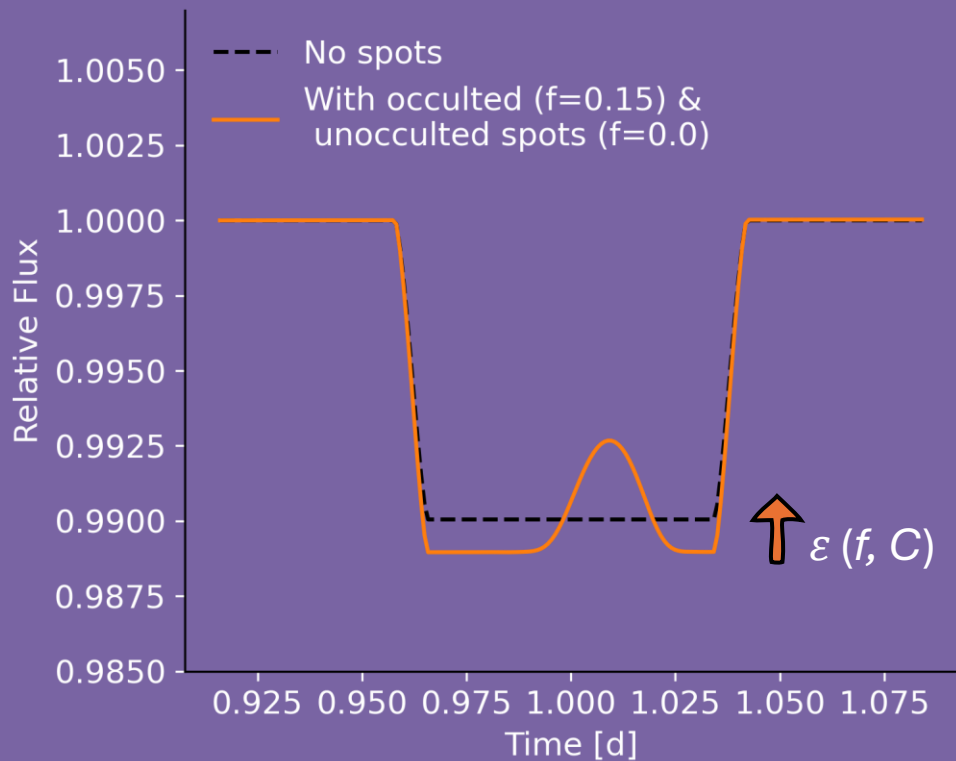
$$\sigma \varphi = 26\%$$

$$\sigma R_{planet} = 0.3\%$$

Should you mask or model a spot-crossing event?

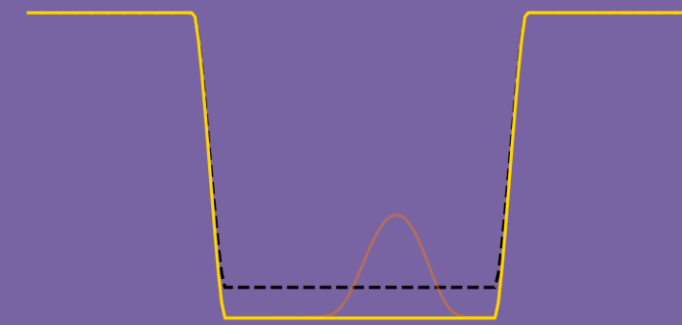


mask?

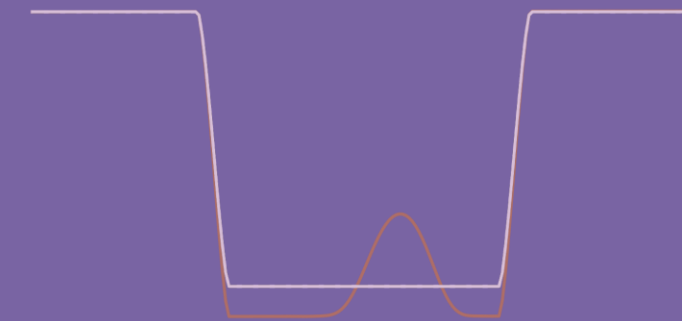


model?

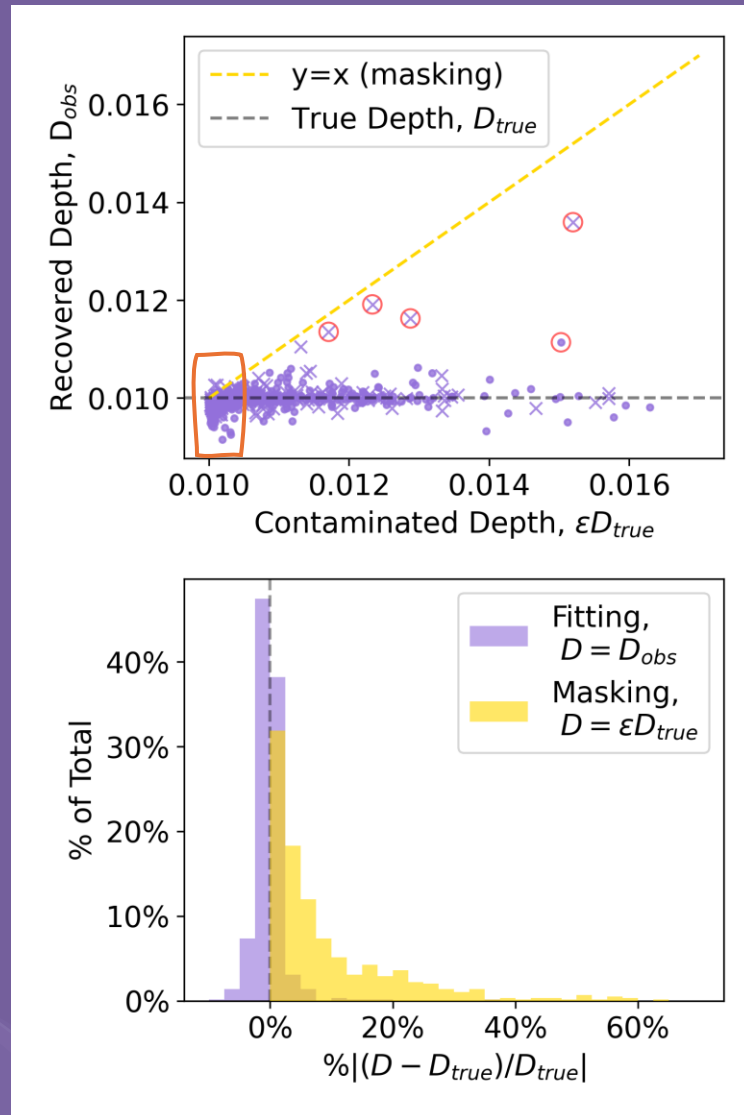
- No spots
- With occulted ($f=0.15$) & unocculted spots ($f=0.00$)
- Masked occulted spots



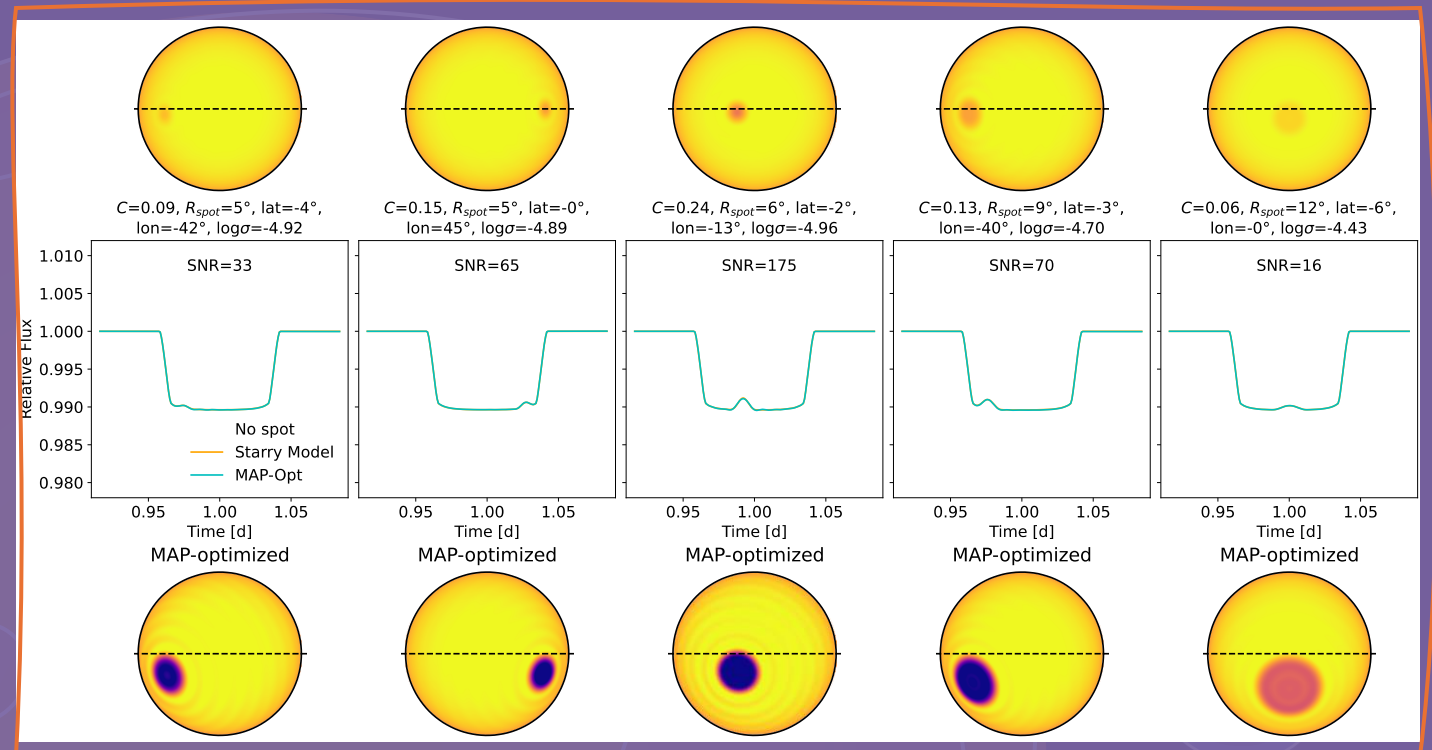
- No spots
- With occulted ($f=0.15$) & unocculted spots ($f=0.00$)
- Corrected for occulted spots



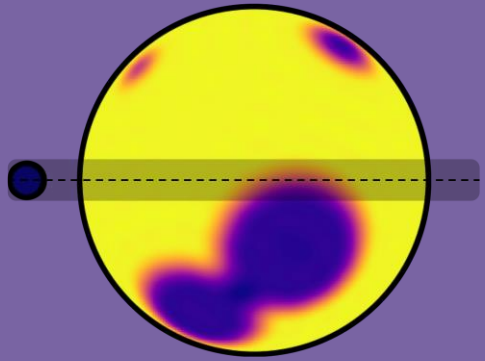
Should you mask or model a spot-crossing event?



- >95% of SNR>5 cases improved by modeling!
- When $\epsilon > 3.2\%$ (equiv. $fC_{\lambda} > 0.03$) fitting for a spot-crossing **always** improved the recovery of the transit depth compared to masking and doesn't rely on stellar models.

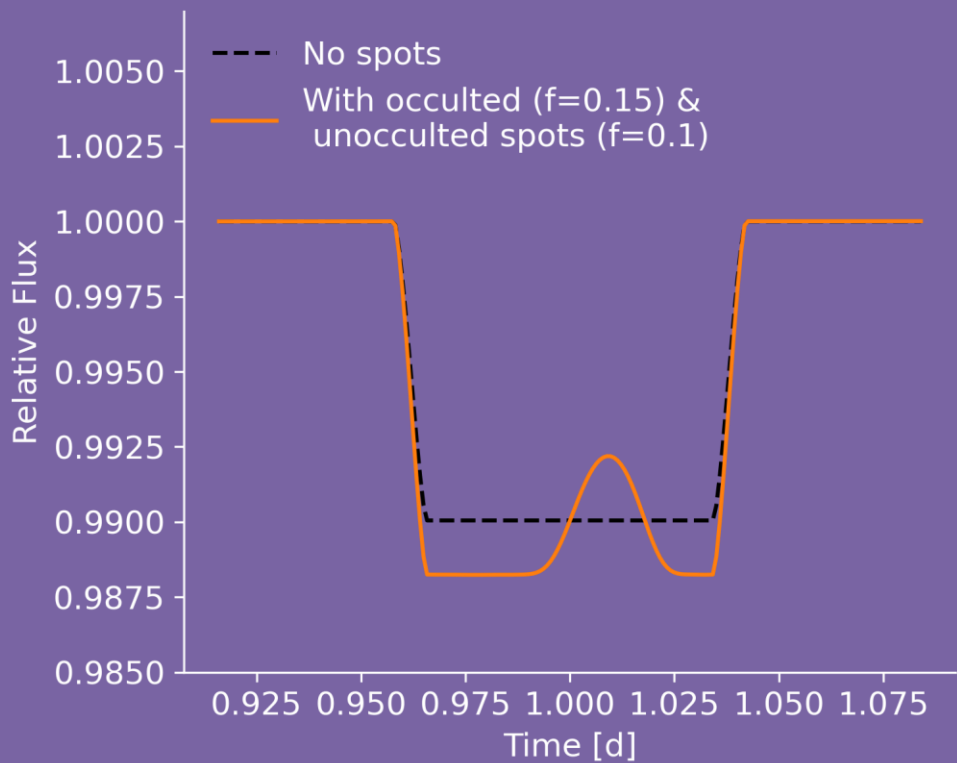


What about unocculted starspots?

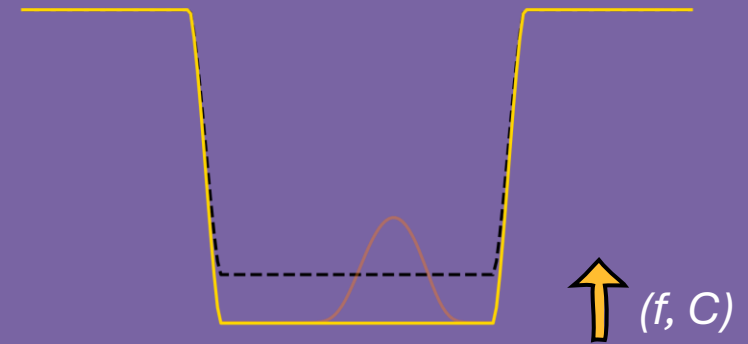


mask?

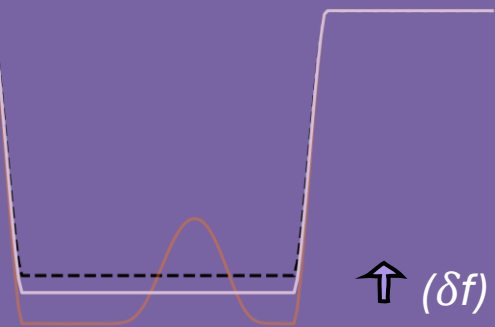
model?



- No spots
- With occulted (f=0.15) & unocculted spots (f=0.08)
- Masked occulted spots



- No spots
- With occulted (f=0.15) & unocculted spots (f=0.08)
- Corrected for occulted spots



So you have a spot-crossing event...

Should you mask or model?

Model, unless the spot is very small / low contrast.

Can we get informative priors?

The spot-crossing observables can help us to (somewhat) constrain the parameter space.

How do I deal with degeneracies?

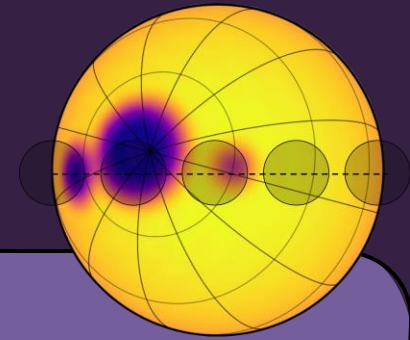
Use multiple spot-fitting codes? Model the degeneracy space? Adopt stellar models?

The impact of starspot-crossing events ^{getting to} on transmission spectra and the first precise panchromatic spectrum of a starspot with JWST



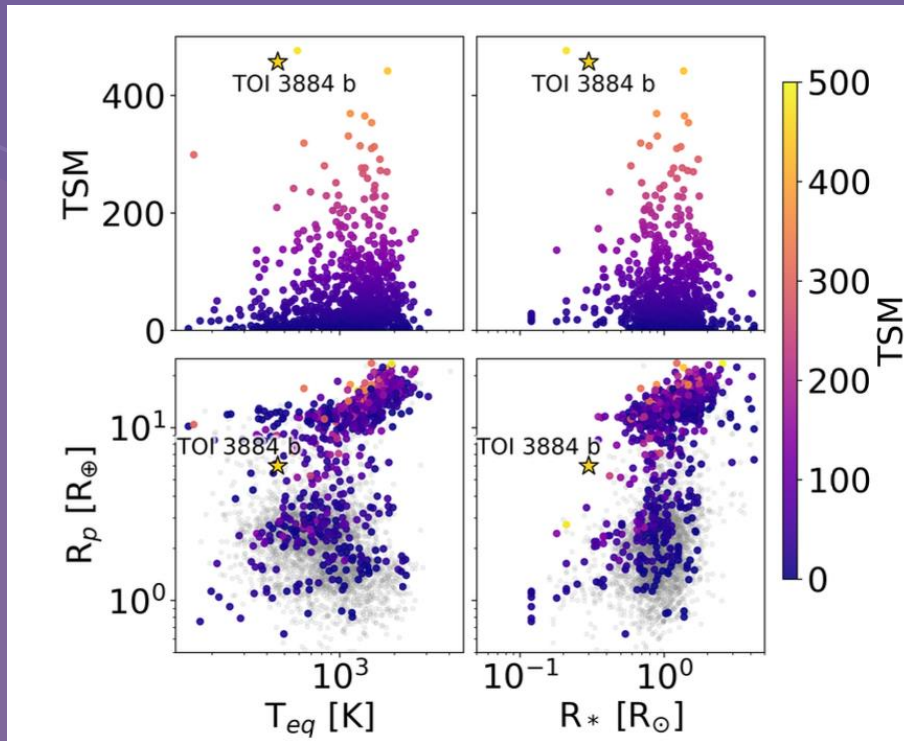
JWST-GO-5863 : Shining a Spot-light on the Atmosphere of a Giant Planet around a Cool Star

PI Catriona Murray

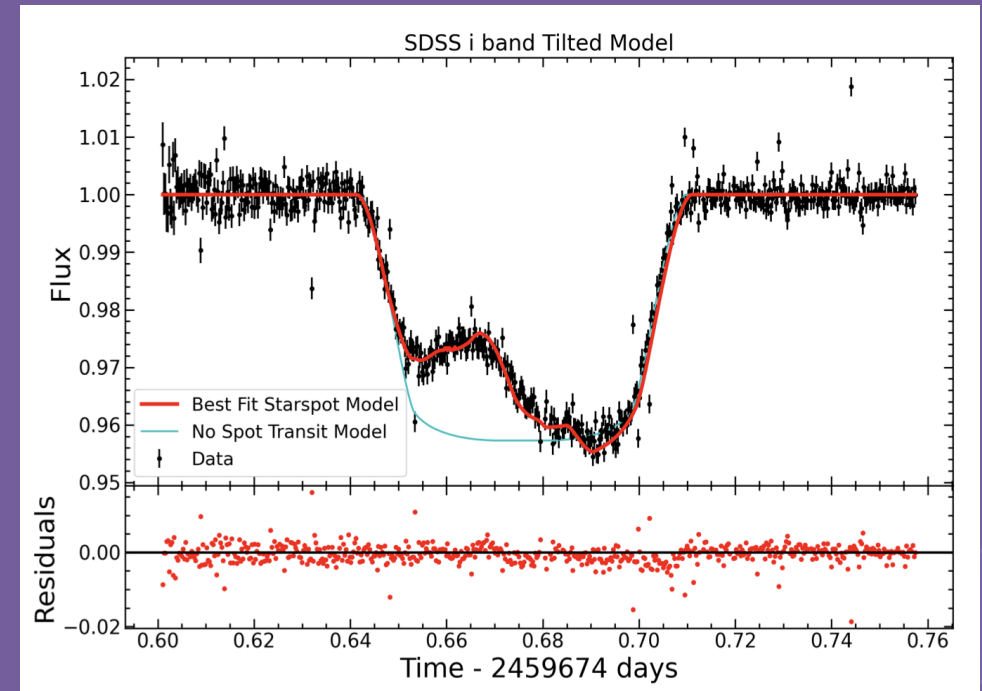


TOI-3884b

TOI-3884b is a uniquely observable super-Neptune transiting an M4



A persistent polar spot complex the planet eclipses every transit



Libby-Roberts+2023

2 NIRISS + 2 NIRS pec G395M

Conclusions

Spot degeneracies are hard!

We can to some extent map the degenerate regions and use these as informative priors

We ran injection-recovery tests of a large sample of spot-crossings with *starry*

We always improve on transit depth recovery (vs masking) with larger/higher contrast spots. Small/low contrast spots are often over-corrected.

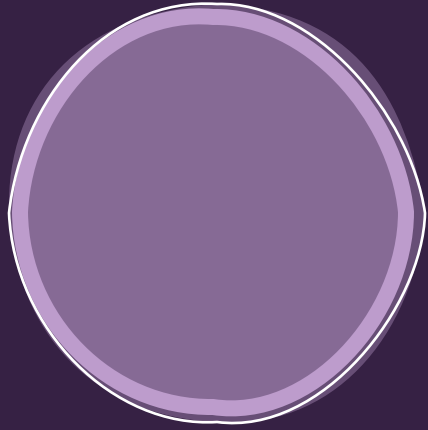
Despite degeneracies, we recover the longitudes, contrasts and radii well, but as expected, the latitude remains unconstrained.

JWST-GO-5863 (TOI-3884b)

First steps towards a panchromatic empirical spot spectrum.

We can compare benchmark stellar contamination mitigation techniques!

Lots of challenges! We see lots of flares. We see varying spot structure from transit to transit.



Extra Slides

