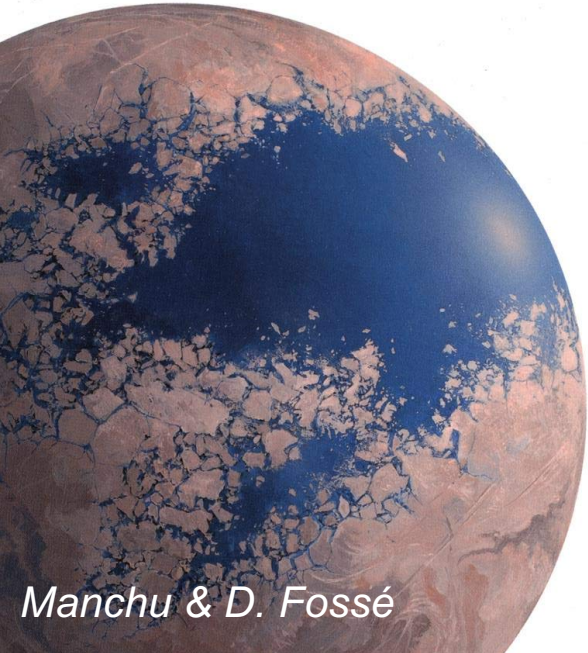


CHARACTERIZING THE ATMOSPHERES AND CLIMATES OF NEARBY EARTH-SIZED, TEMPERATE EXOPLANETS



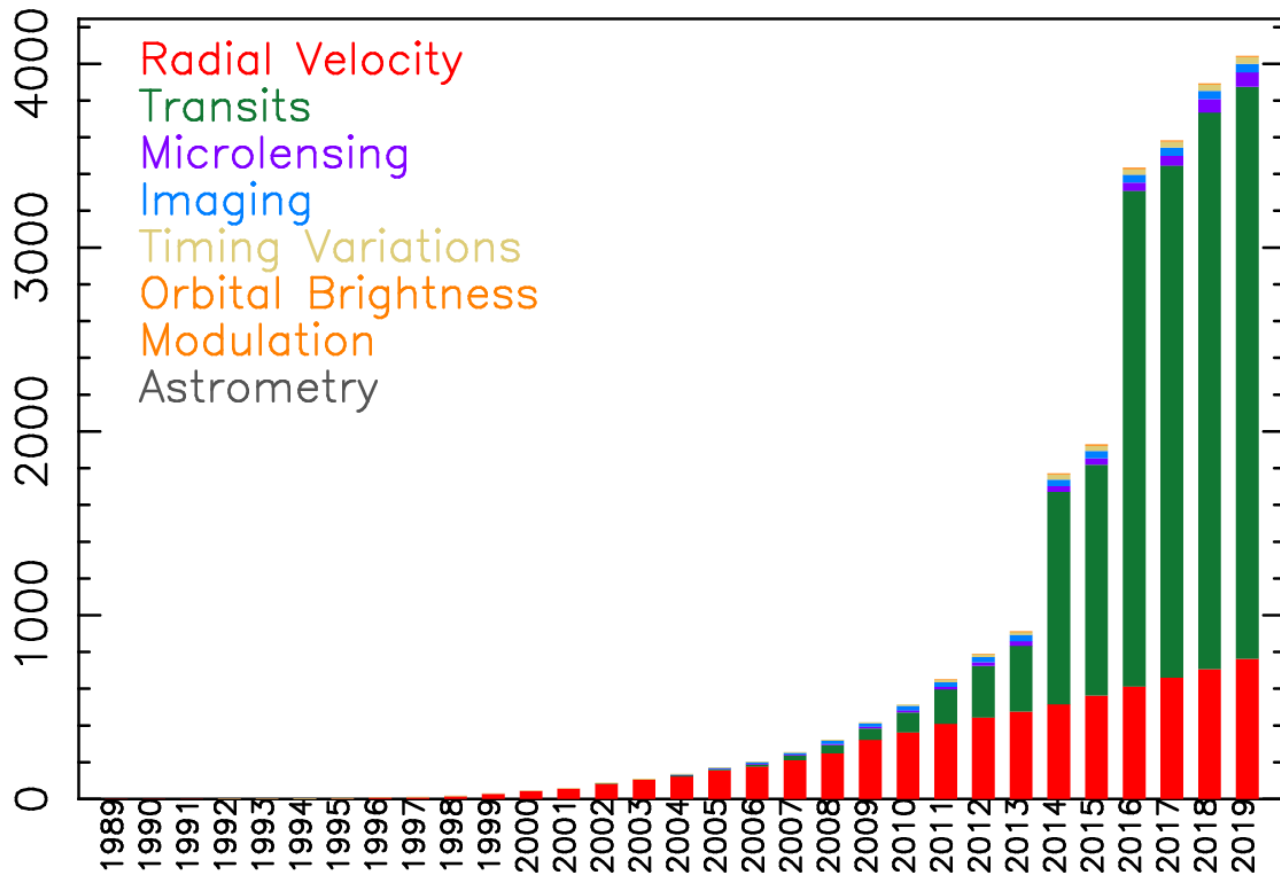
Martin Turbet



And C. Lovis, E. Bolmont, D. Ehrenreich, G. Chaverot, T. Fauchez, M. Lefèvre, S. Quanz, J. Hagelberg, D. Mondelain, J-M Hartmann, H. Tran, A. Campargue, O. Pirali, D. Abbot, E. Kite, J. Leconte, F. Forget, F. Selsis, E. Millour, T. Kodama, E. Wolf

*Marie Curie postdoctoral fellow
and TGF fellow
at the Geneva Observatory (CH)*

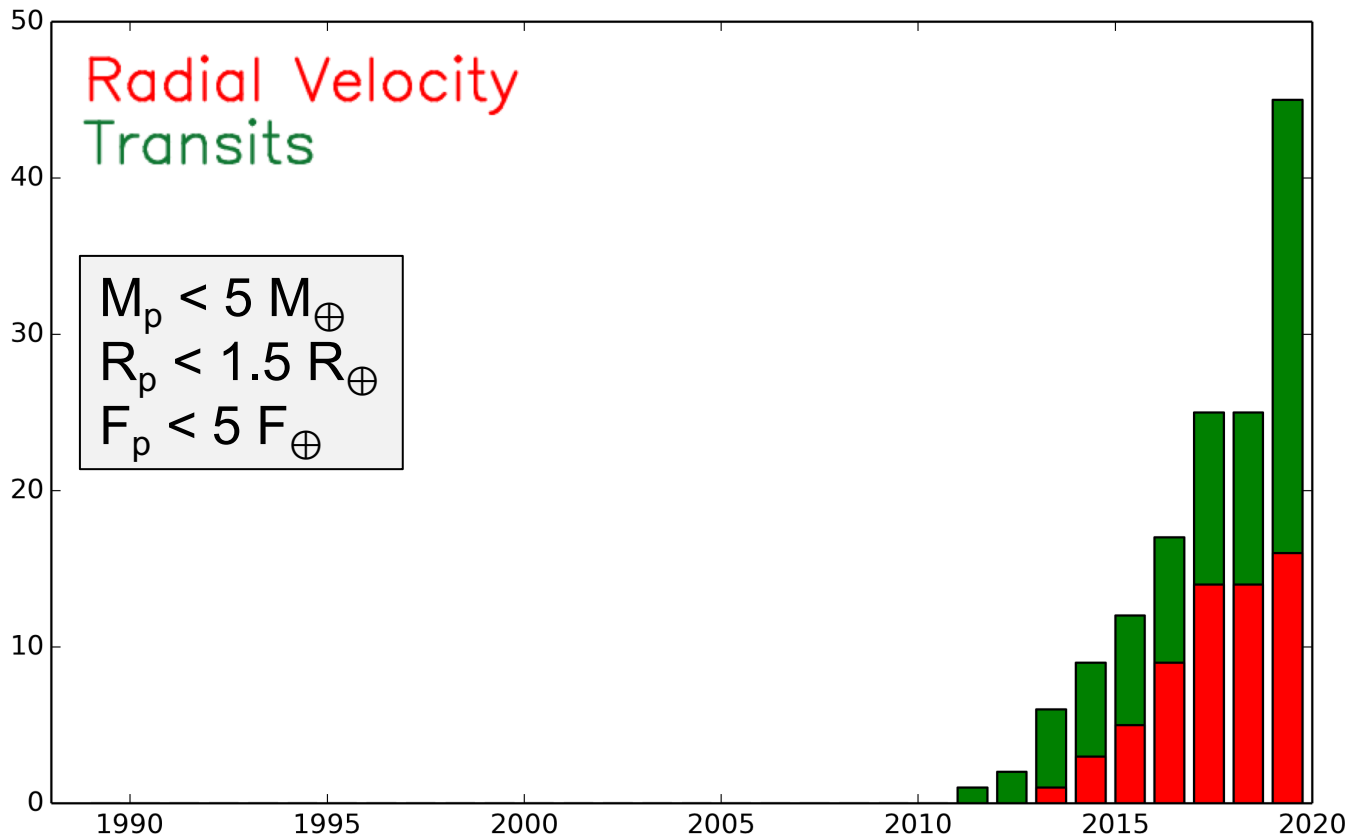
CUMULATIVE DETECTION OF EXOPLANETS PER YEAR



year

NASA Exoplanet archive

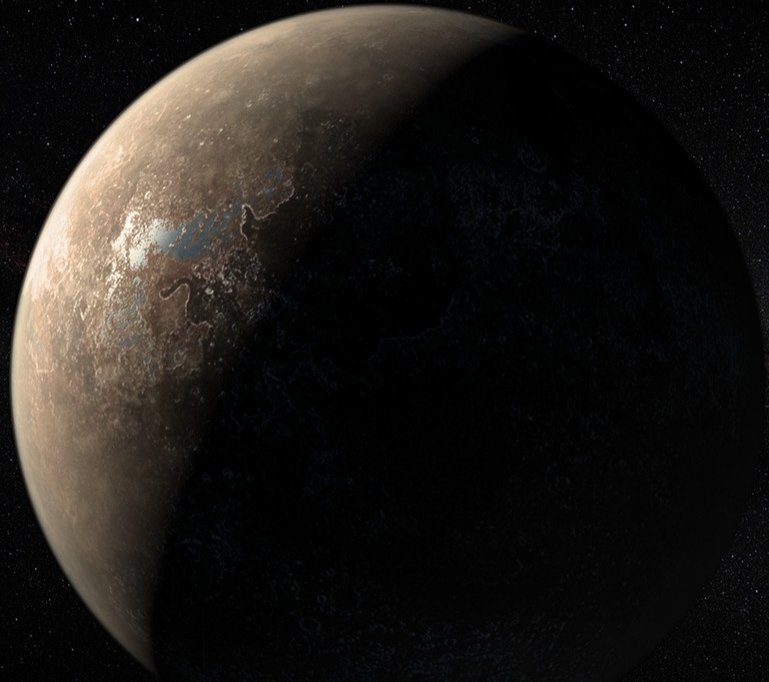
CUMULATIVE DETECTION OF SMALL, TEMPERATE EXOPLANETS PER YEAR



year

Homemade literature digging

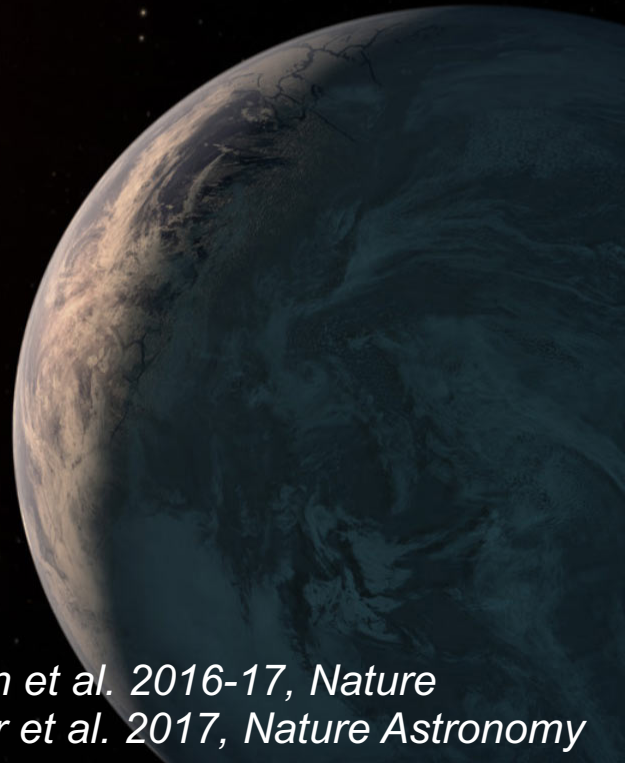
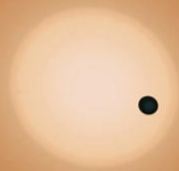
PROXIMA CENTAURI b – our closest neighbour



ESO Artist view

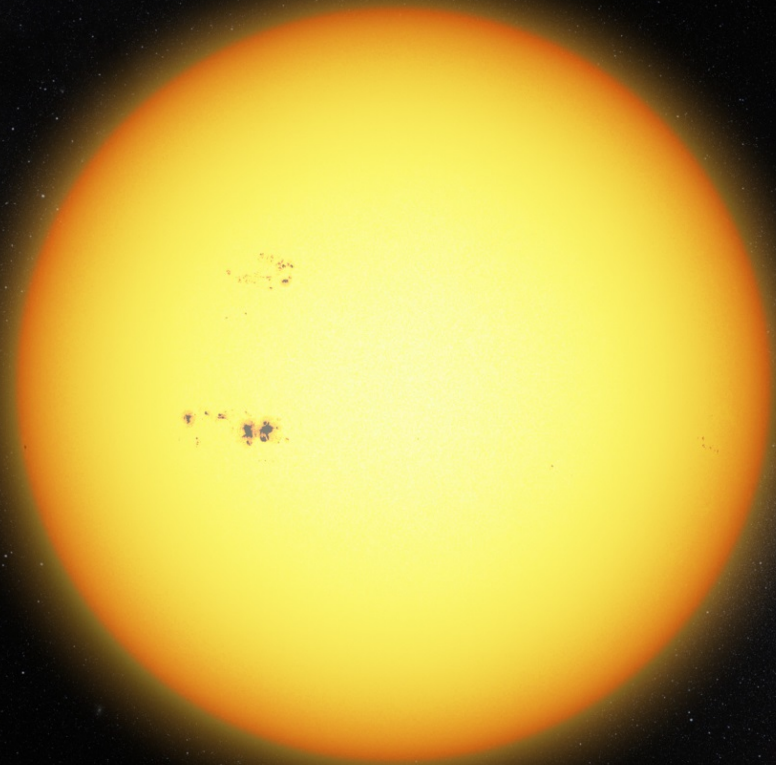
Anglada-Escudé et al. 2016, Nature

TRAPPIST-1 – host of 7 wonders



NASA JPL Artist view

M. Gillon et al. 2016-17, Nature
R. Luger et al. 2017, Nature Astronomy



Sun



TRAPPIST-1

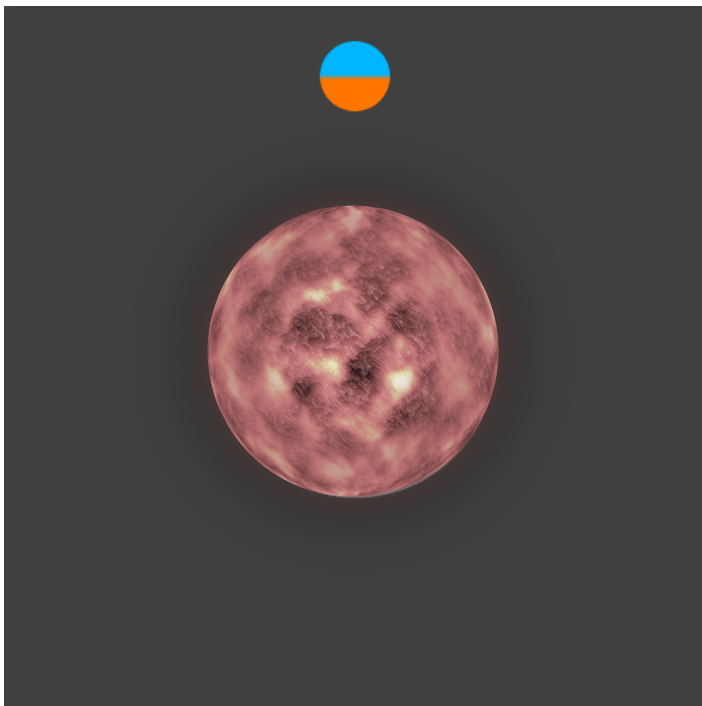


DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PLANETS ORBITING SUN-LIKE STARS VS LATE M-STARS



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PLANETS ORBITING SUN-LIKE STARS VS LATE M-STARS

#1 Tidal locking / Synchronous rotation



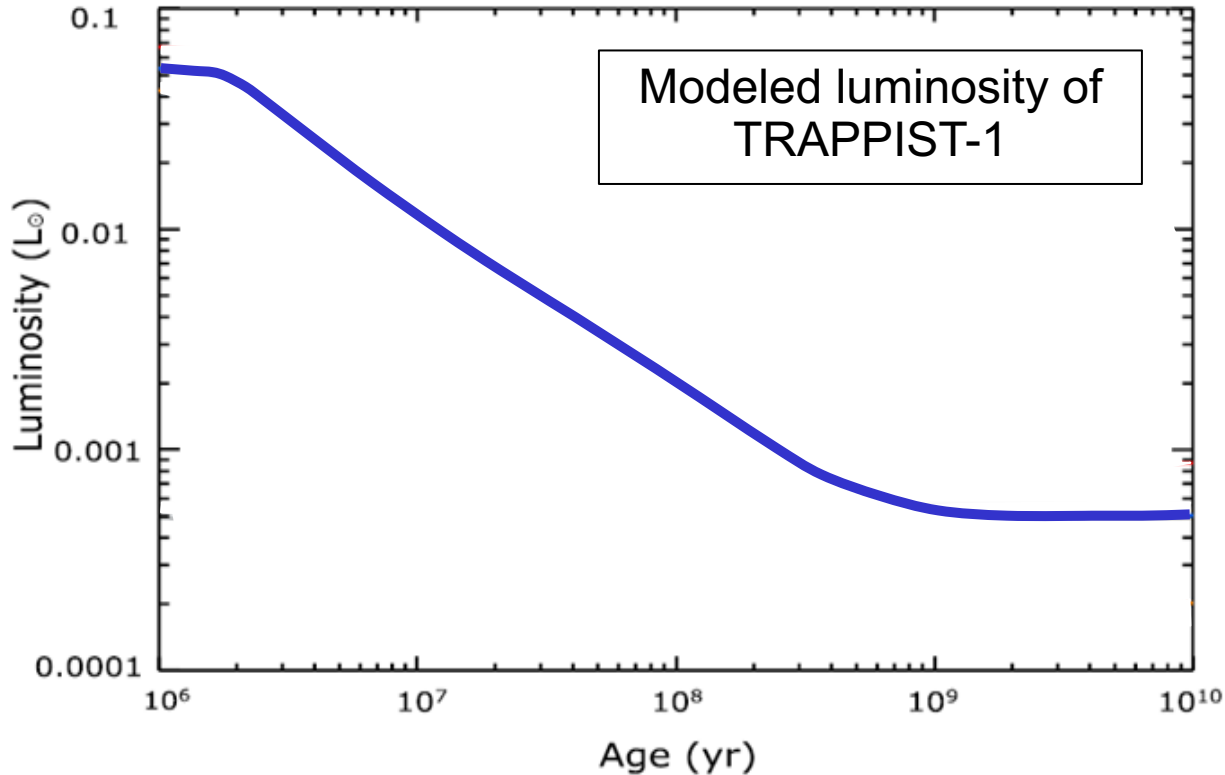
May not be accurate if:

- Strong atmospheric tides
(*Leconte et al. 2015, Science*)
- High eccentricity
(*Makarov 2012, Ribas et al. 2016, A&A*)
- Strong planet-planet interactions
(*Vinson et al. 2019*)



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PLANETS ORBITING SUN-LIKE STARS VS LATE M-STARS

#2 Runaway greenhouse during the Pre Main Sequence phase of the host star

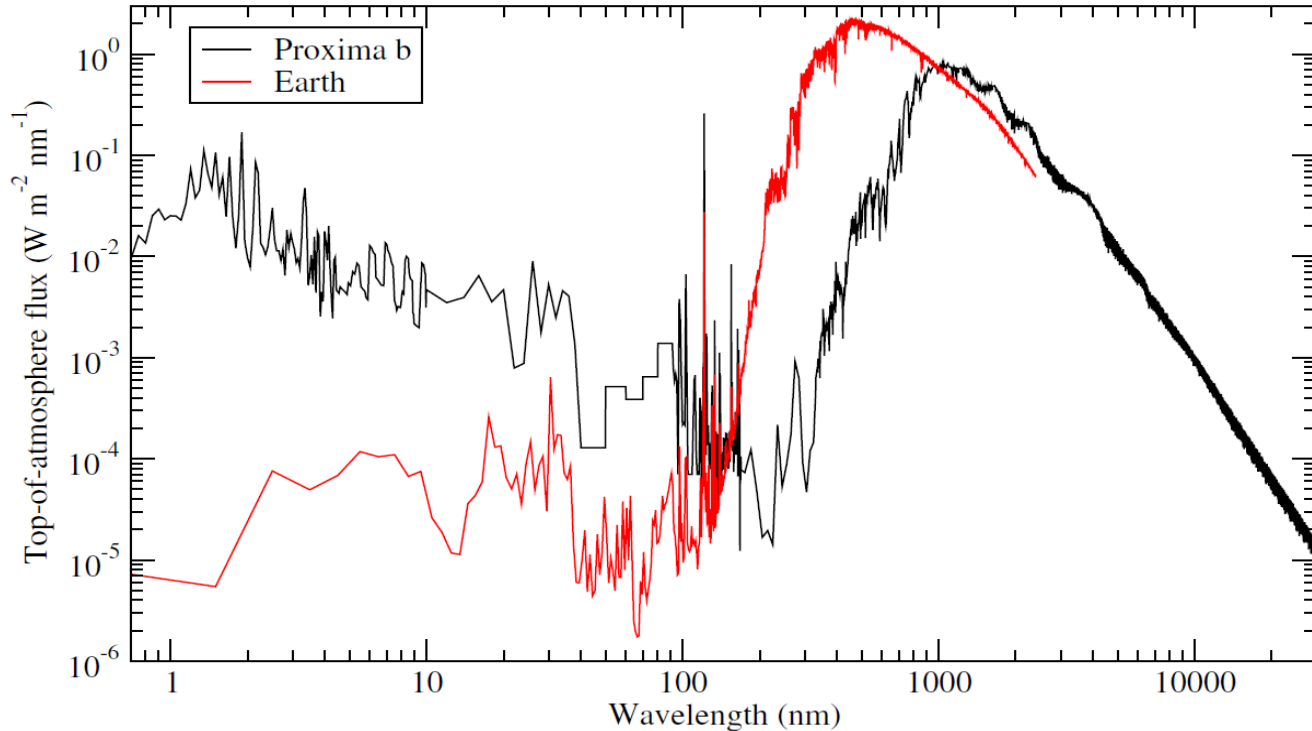


*Adapted from
Bolmont et al. 2017,
MNRAS*

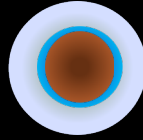


DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PLANETS ORBITING SUN-LIKE STARS VS LATE M-STARS

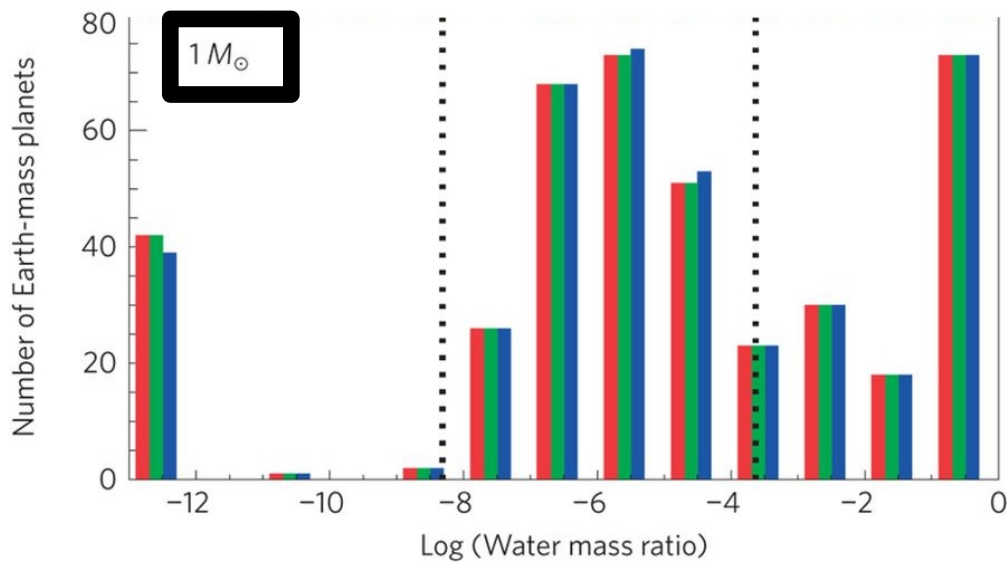
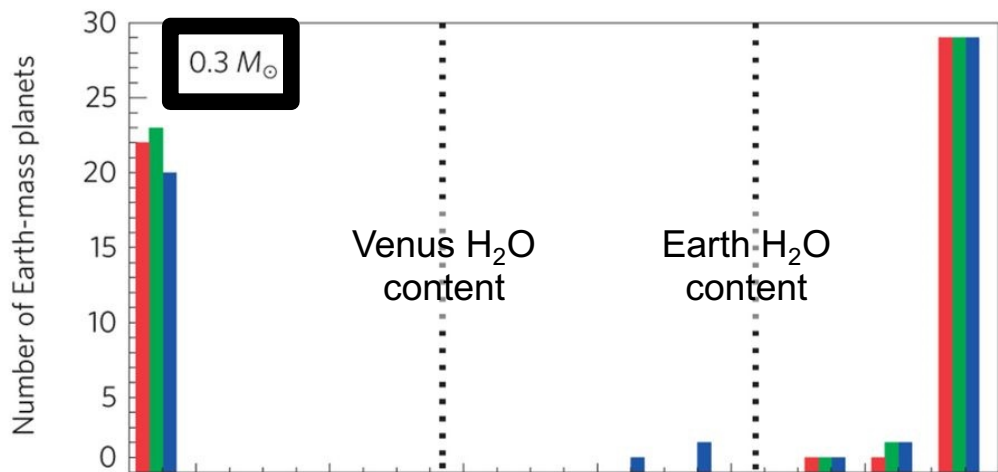
#3 Large X/EUV-driven atmospheric escape

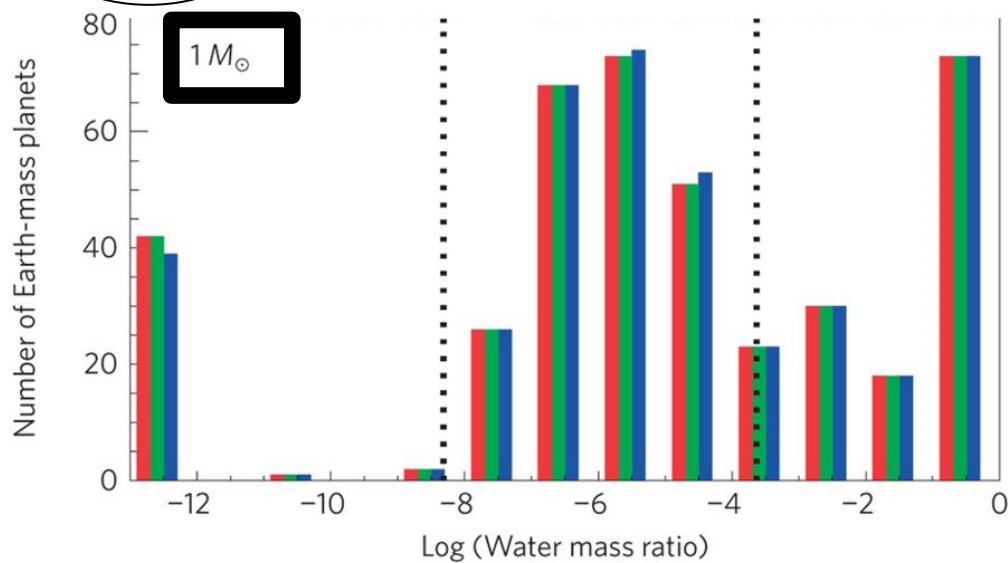
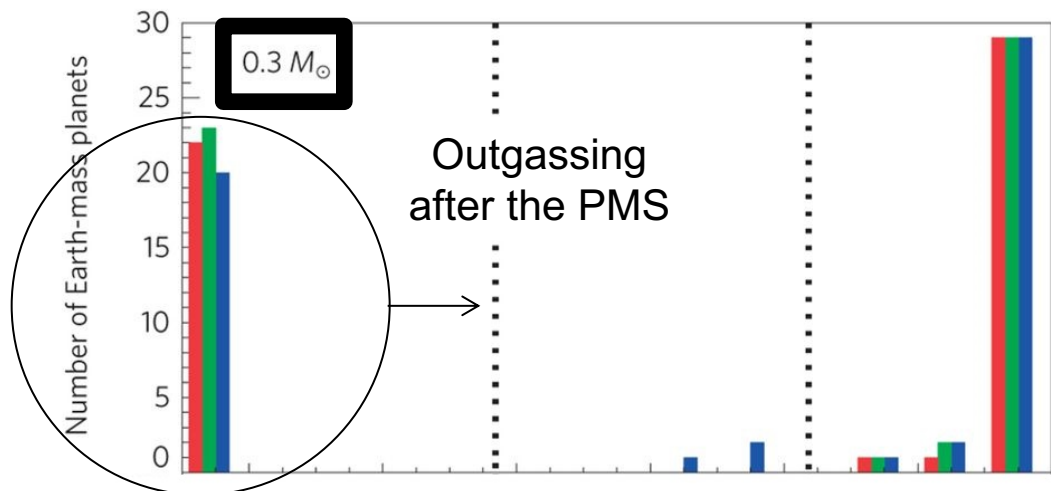


Proxima Centauri
spectrum, based on
multiple observations



VOLATILE-POOR PLANET ENDS UP
COMPLETELY DRY AIRLESS PLANET



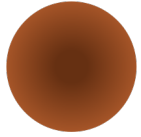


FOUR MAIN POSSIBLE SCENARIOS

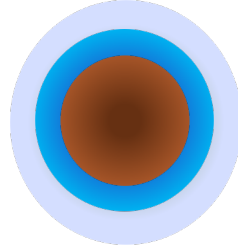


Dry, airless planet

FOUR MAIN POSSIBLE SCENARIOS

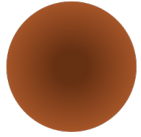


Dry, airless planet

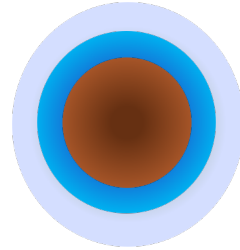


Volatile-rich,
(e.g. water-rich) planet

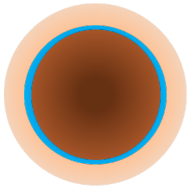
FOUR MAIN POSSIBLE SCENARIOS



Dry, airless planet

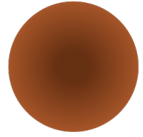


Volatile-rich,
(e.g. water-rich) planet

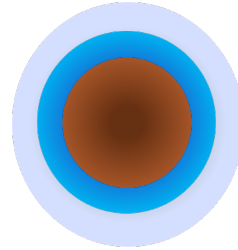


Dry, airless planet
replenished with
volatile delivery and
volcanic outgassing
after PMS

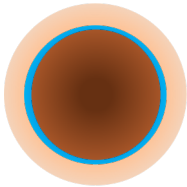
FOUR MAIN POSSIBLE SCENARIOS



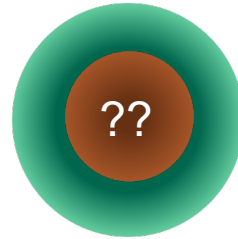
Dry, airless planet



Volatile-rich,
(e.g. water-rich) planet

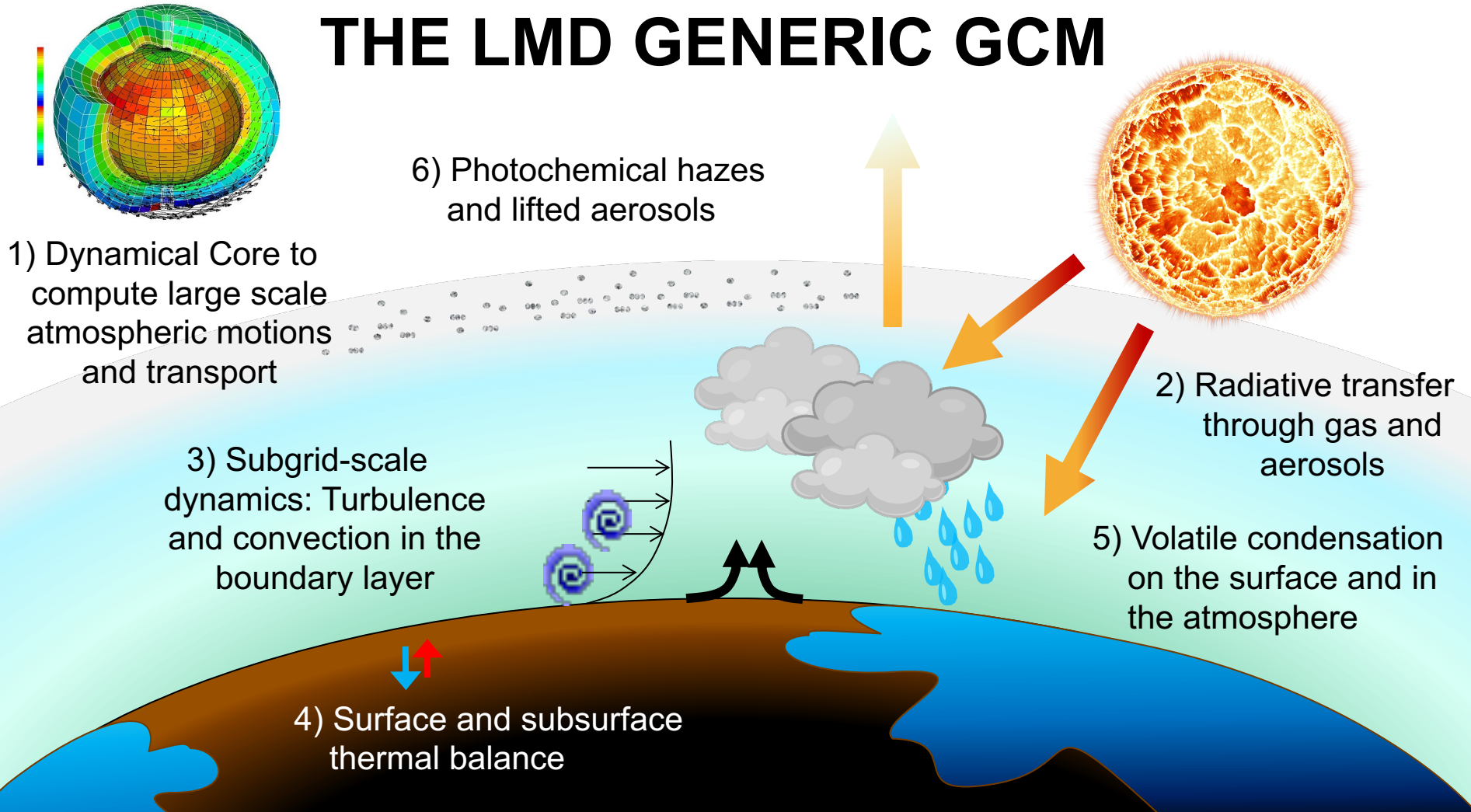


Dry, airless planet
replenished with
volatile delivery and
volcanic outgassing
after PMS

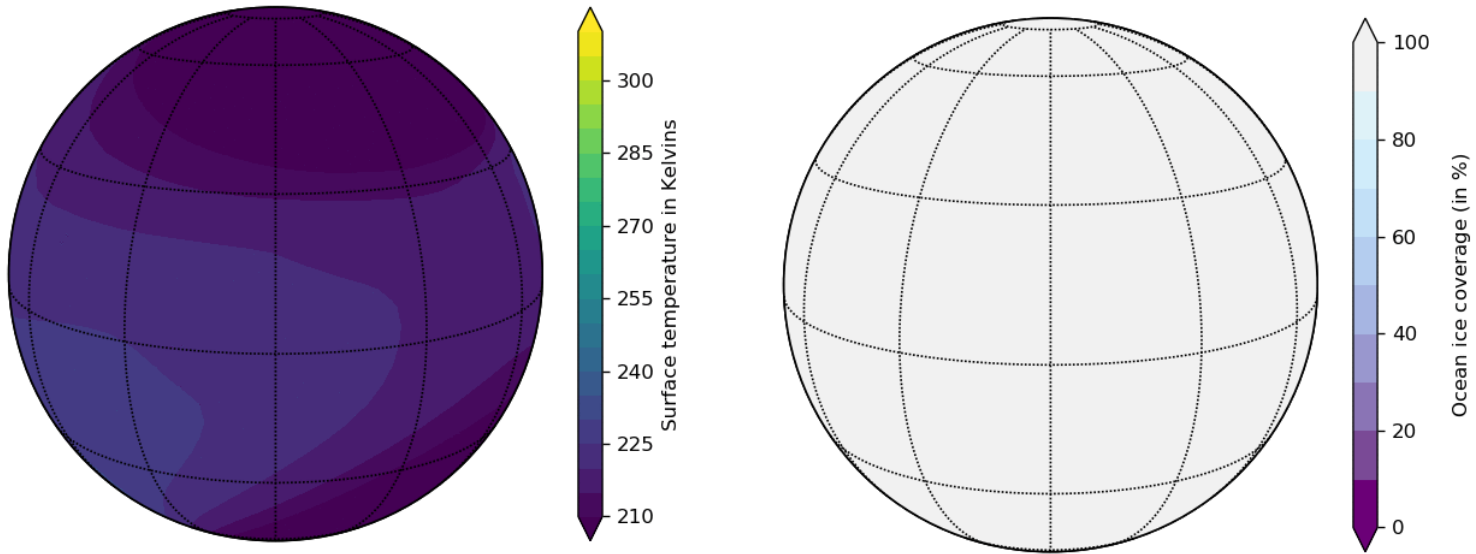


Known unknowns (H₂-rich
planet? He-rich planet? Etc.)
and unknown unknowns

THE LMD GENERIC GCM

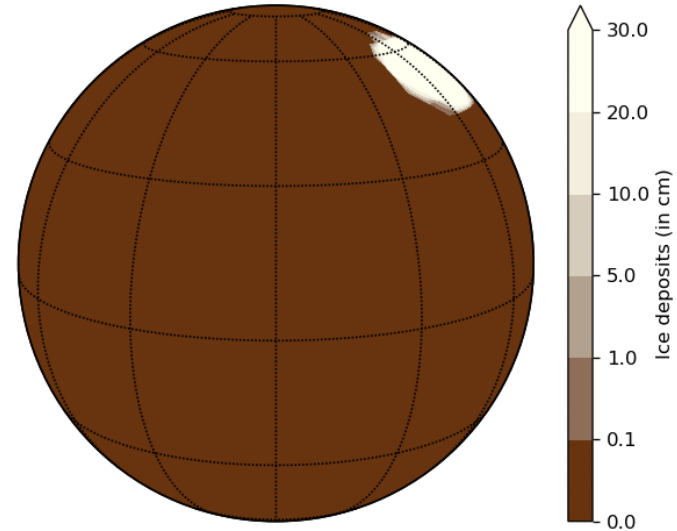
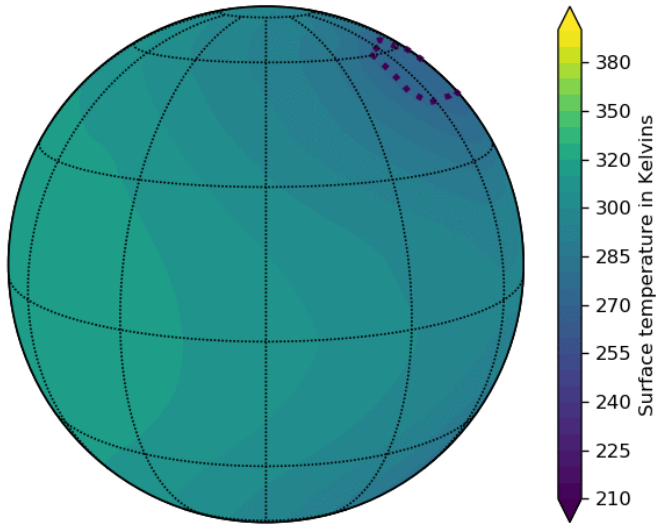


Example of a 3D Global Climate Model simulation of a tidally-locked terrestrial **aquaplanet** orbiting around a low mass star



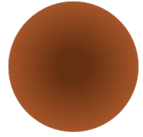
Made with the LMD Generic GCM

Example of a 3D Global Climate Model simulation of a tidally-locked terrestrial **land planet** orbiting around a low mass star

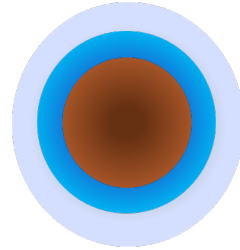


Made with the LMD Generic GCM

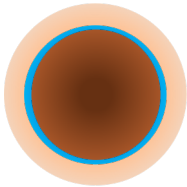
FOUR MAIN POSSIBLE SCENARIOS



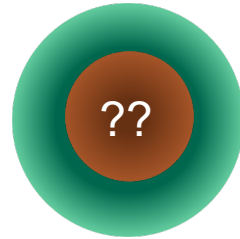
Dry, airless planet



Volatile-rich,
(e.g. water-rich) planet



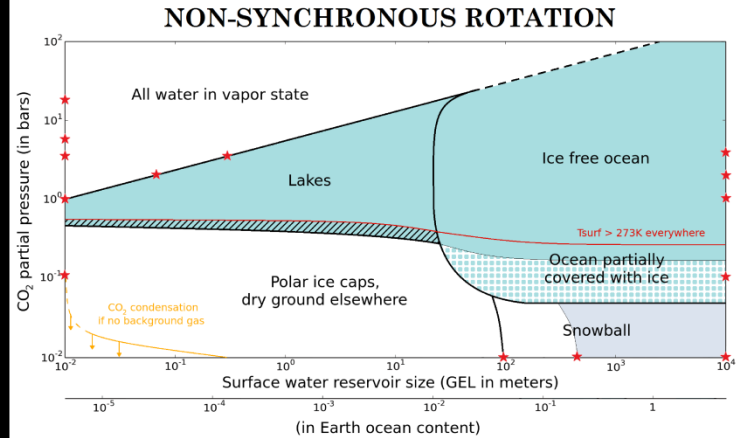
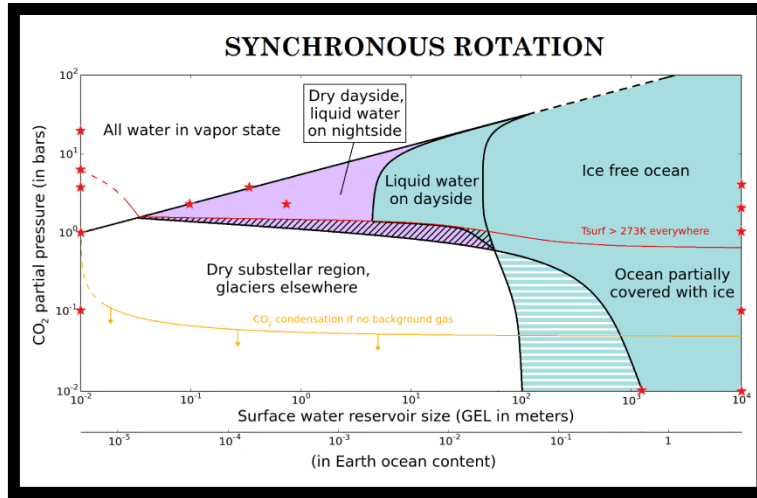
Dry, airless planet
replenished with
volatile delivery and
volcanic outgassing
after PMS



Known unknowns (H₂-rich
planet? He-rich planet? Etc.)
and unknown unknowns

POSSIBLE CLIMATES OF A « TYPICAL » TEMPERATE PLANET AROUND M-STAR

(here diagrams are for Proxima b / TRAPPIST-1e)

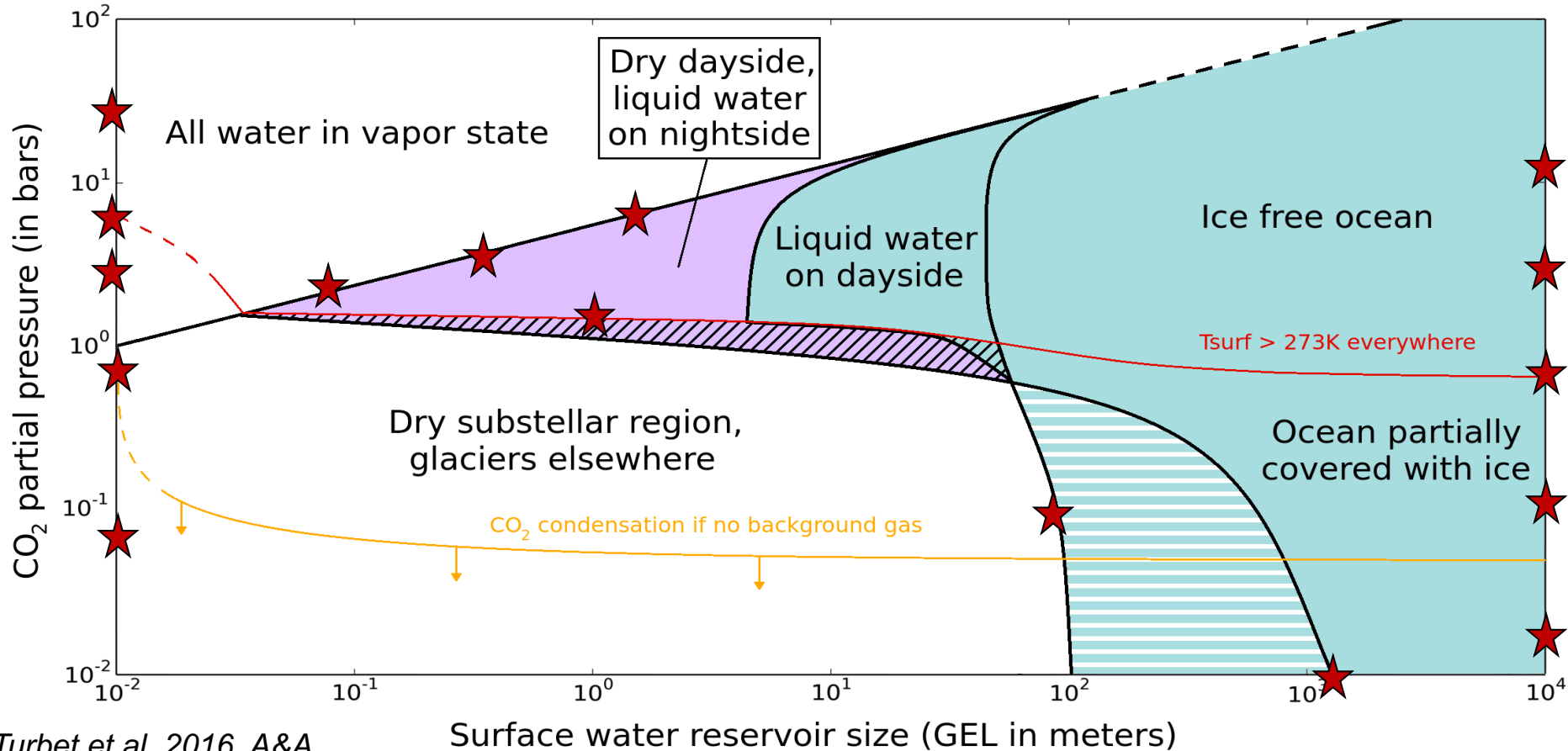


- Habitable regimes :
Liquid water stable on dayside
- Liquid water stable only on nightside
- Glacier melt locally
- Bistability between
1) Snowball state
2) Ocean partially covered with ice
- Bistability between
1) Water ice glaciers
2) Ocean partially covered with ice
- Subsurface ocean
- ★ Global Climate Model experiments

Turbet et al. 2016, A&A

Turbet et al. 2018, A&A

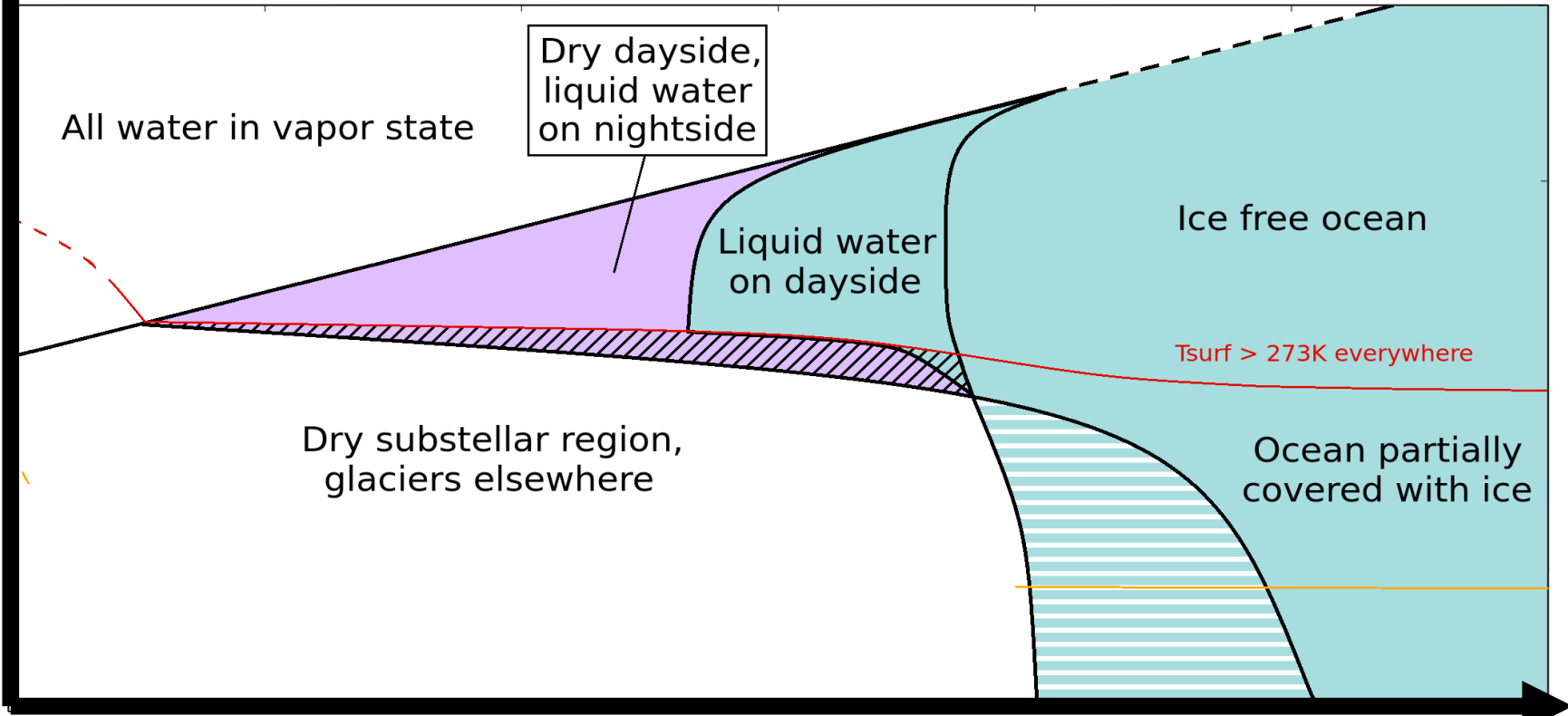
SYNCHRONOUS ROTATION (Proxima b / TRAPPIST-1e)



Turbet et al. 2016, A&A
Turbet et al. 2018, A&A

SYNCHRONOUS ROTATION (Proxima b / TRAPPIST-1e)

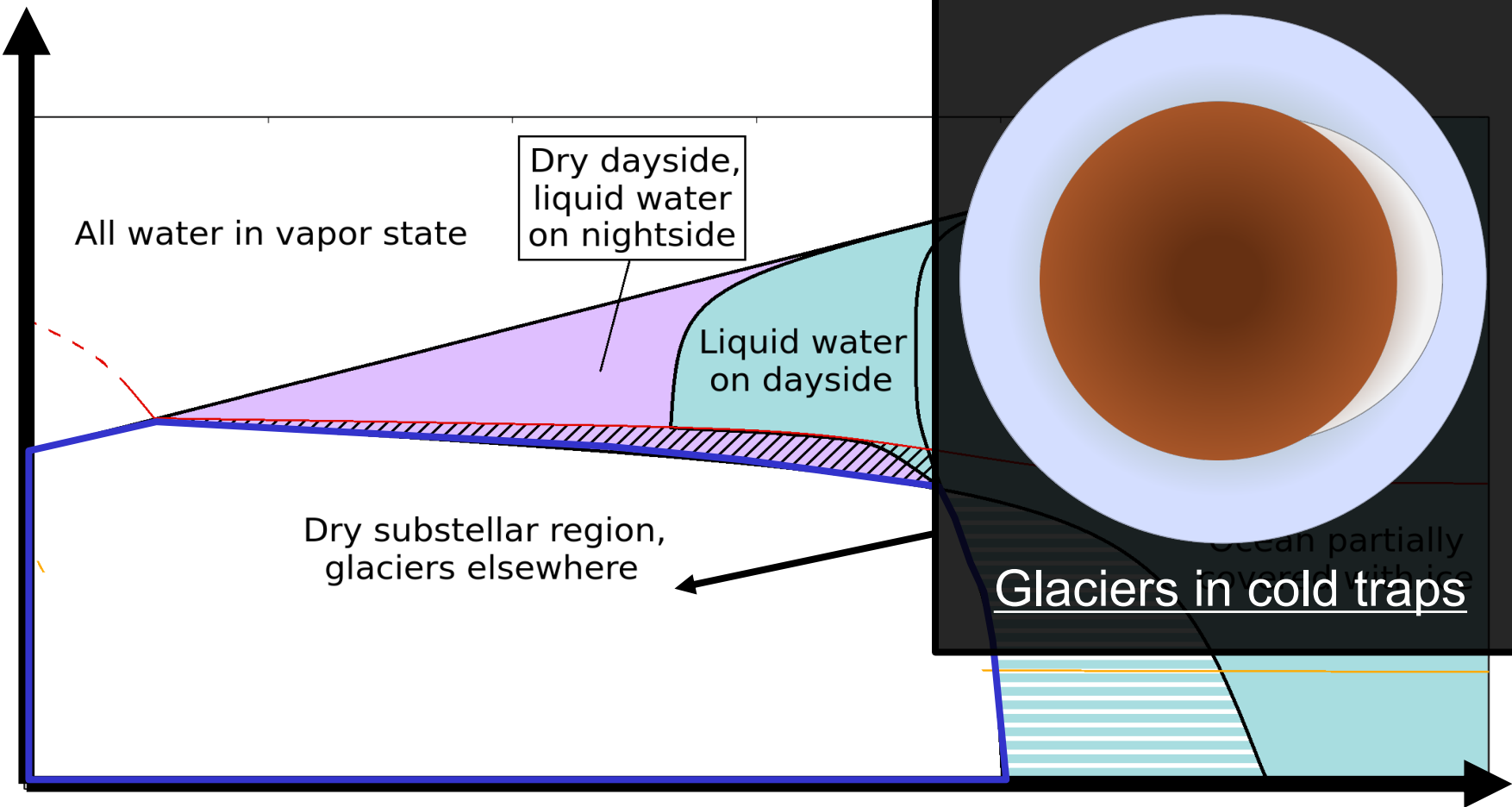
GREENHOUSE GAS CONTENT



WATER CONTENT

Turbet et al. 2016, A&A
Turbet et al. 2018, A&A

GREENHOUSE GAS CONTENT

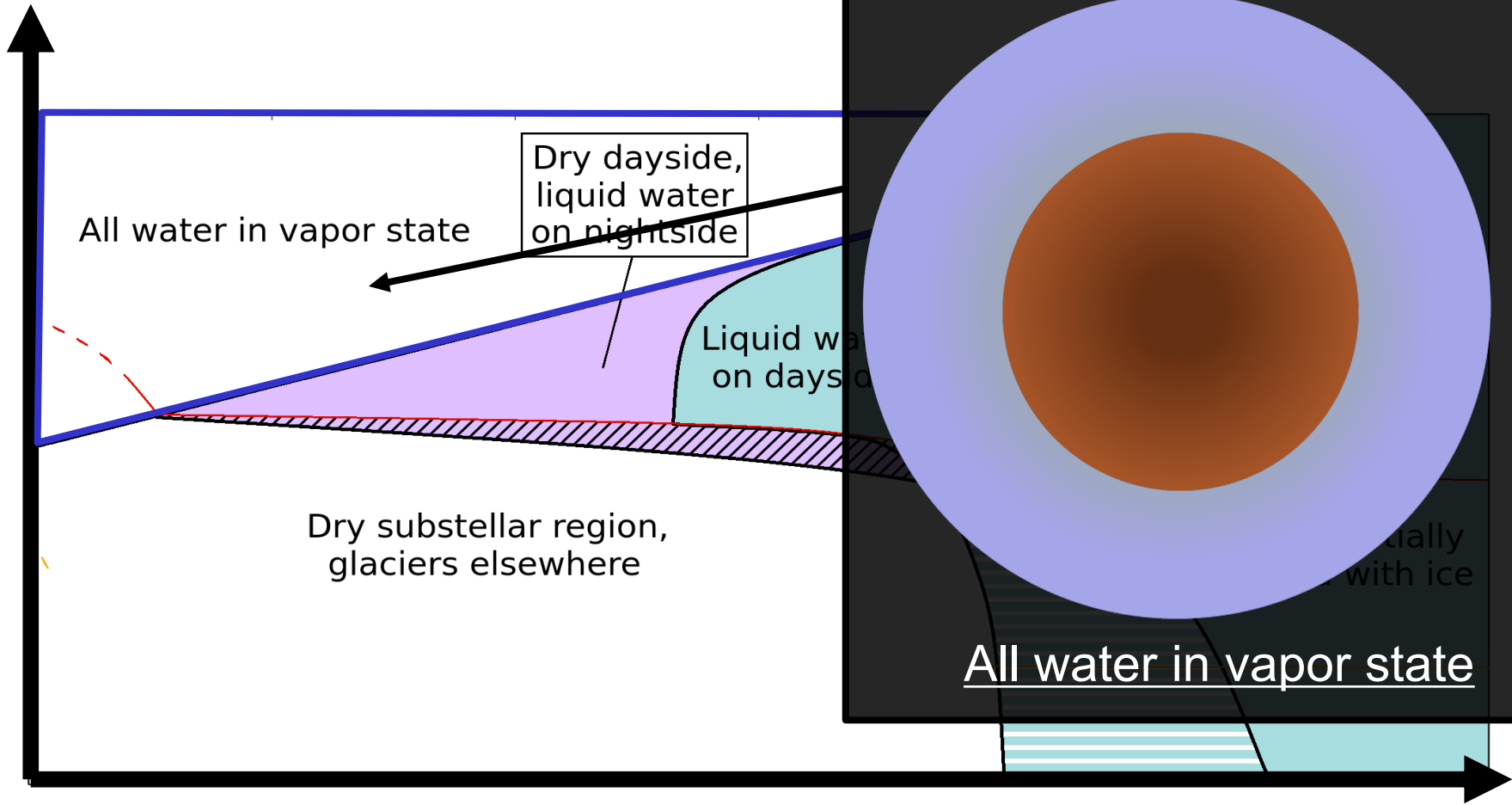


Turbet et al. 2016, A&A
Turbet et al. 2018, A&A

WATER CONTENT

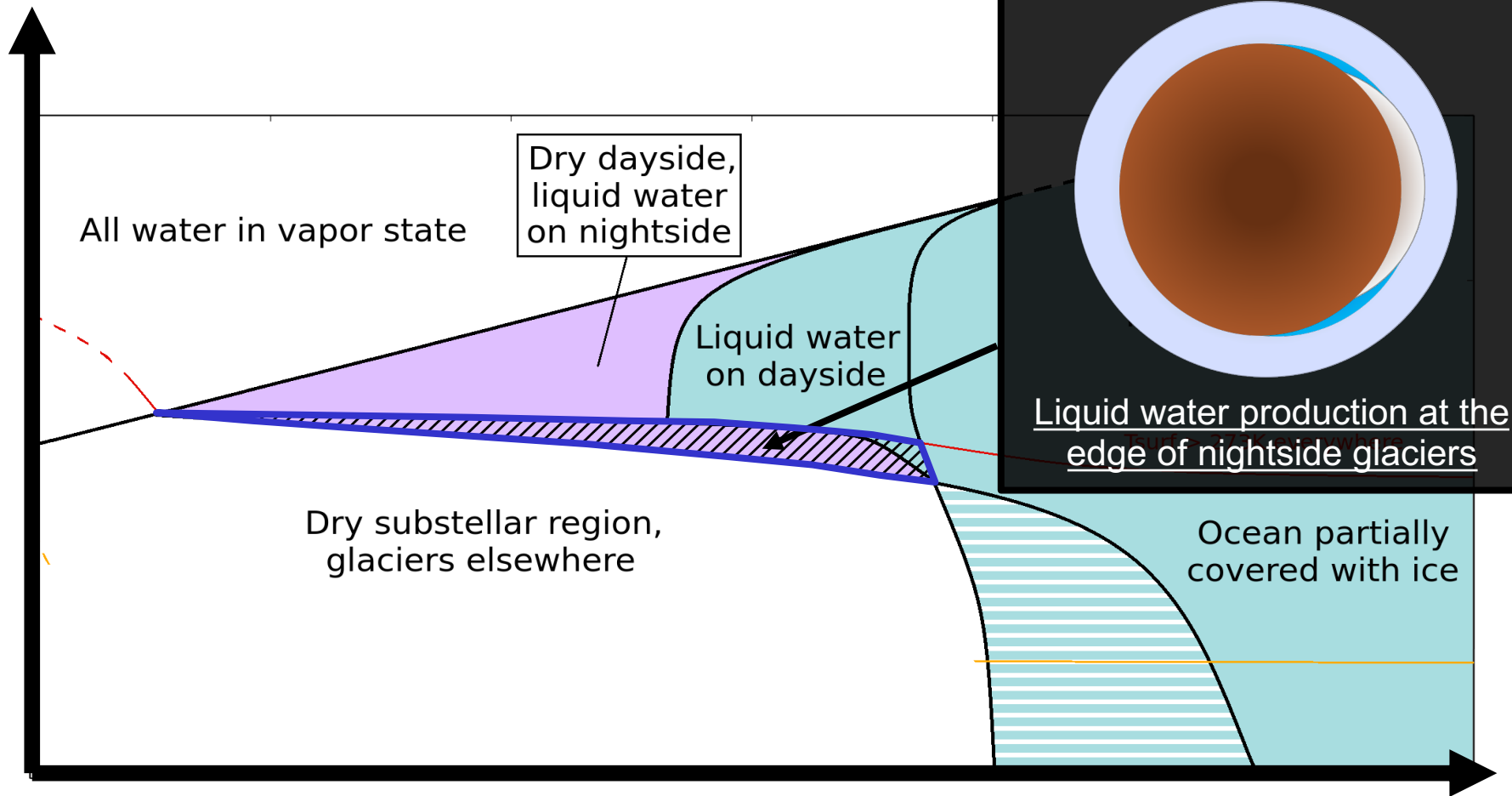
Recovering Leconte et al. 2013, A&A
Menou 2015, EPSL

GREENHOUSE GAS CONTENT



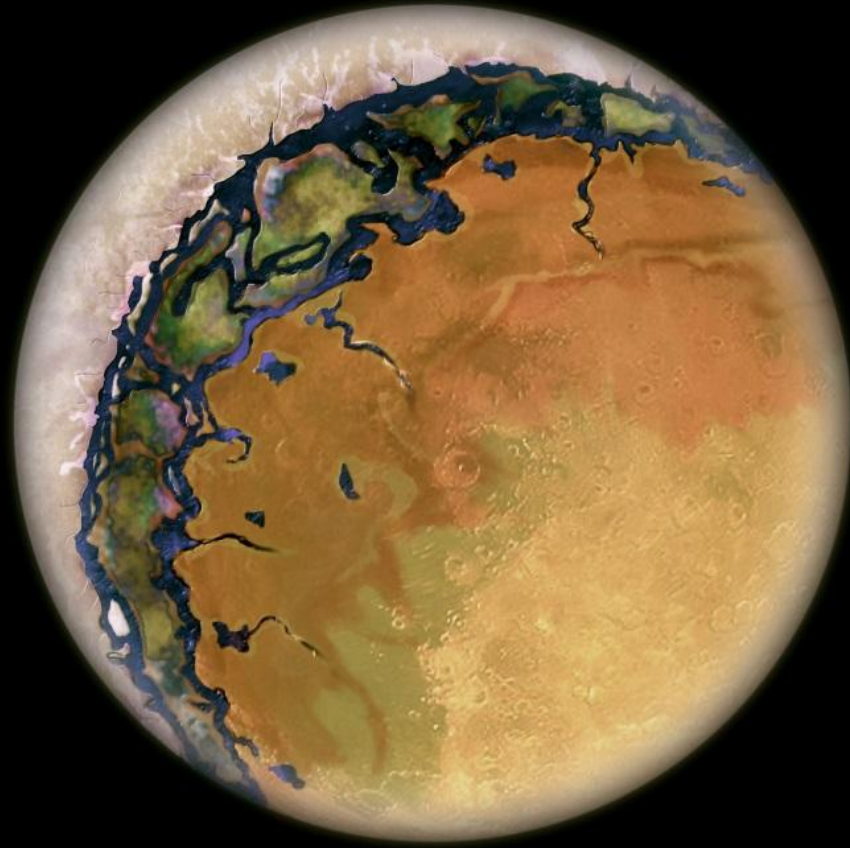
WATER CONTENT

GREENHOUSE GAS CONTENT



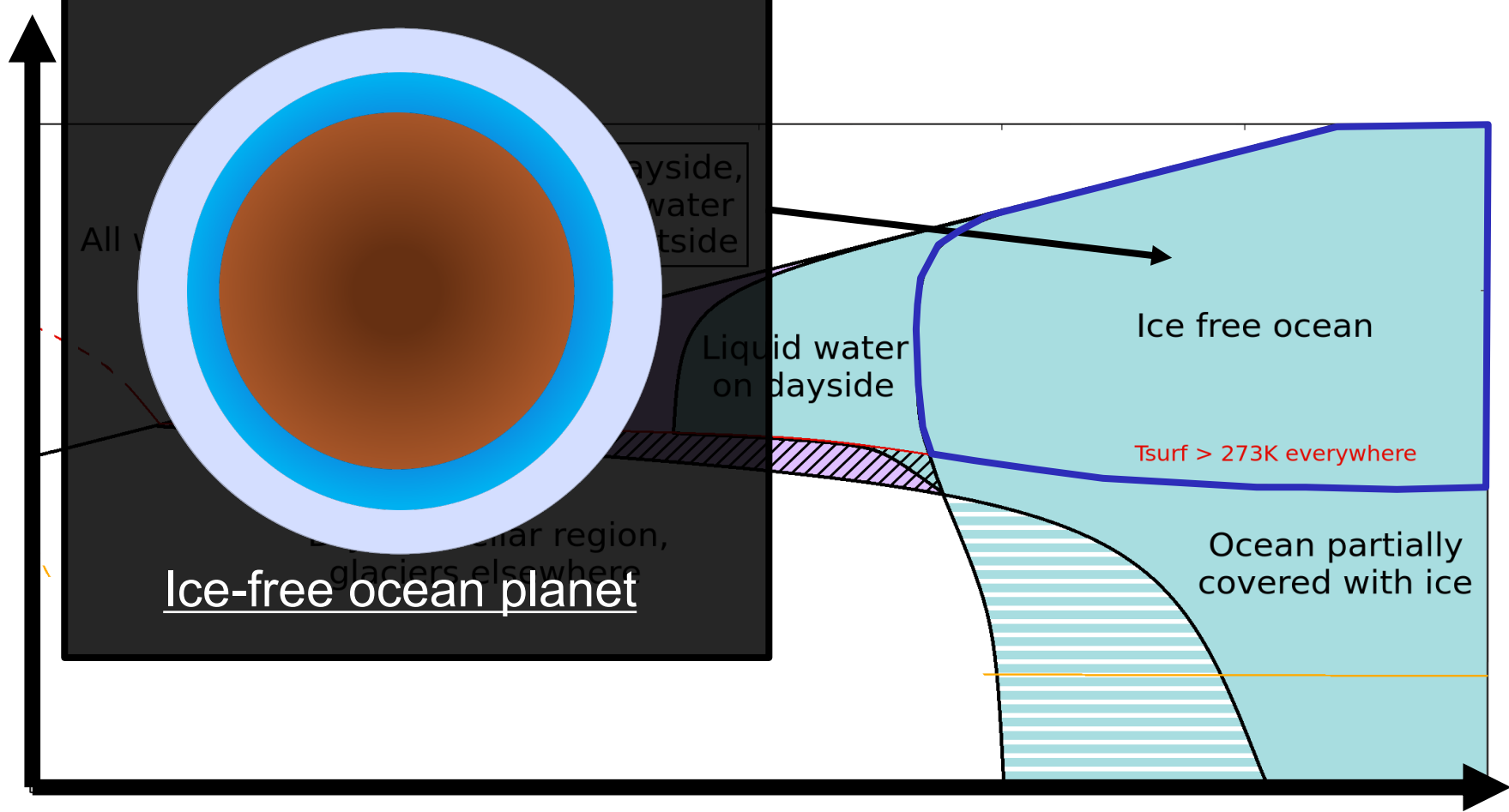
Recovering Leconte et al. 2013, A&A
Menou 2015, EPSL

Turbet et al. 2016, A&A
Turbet et al. 2018, A&A



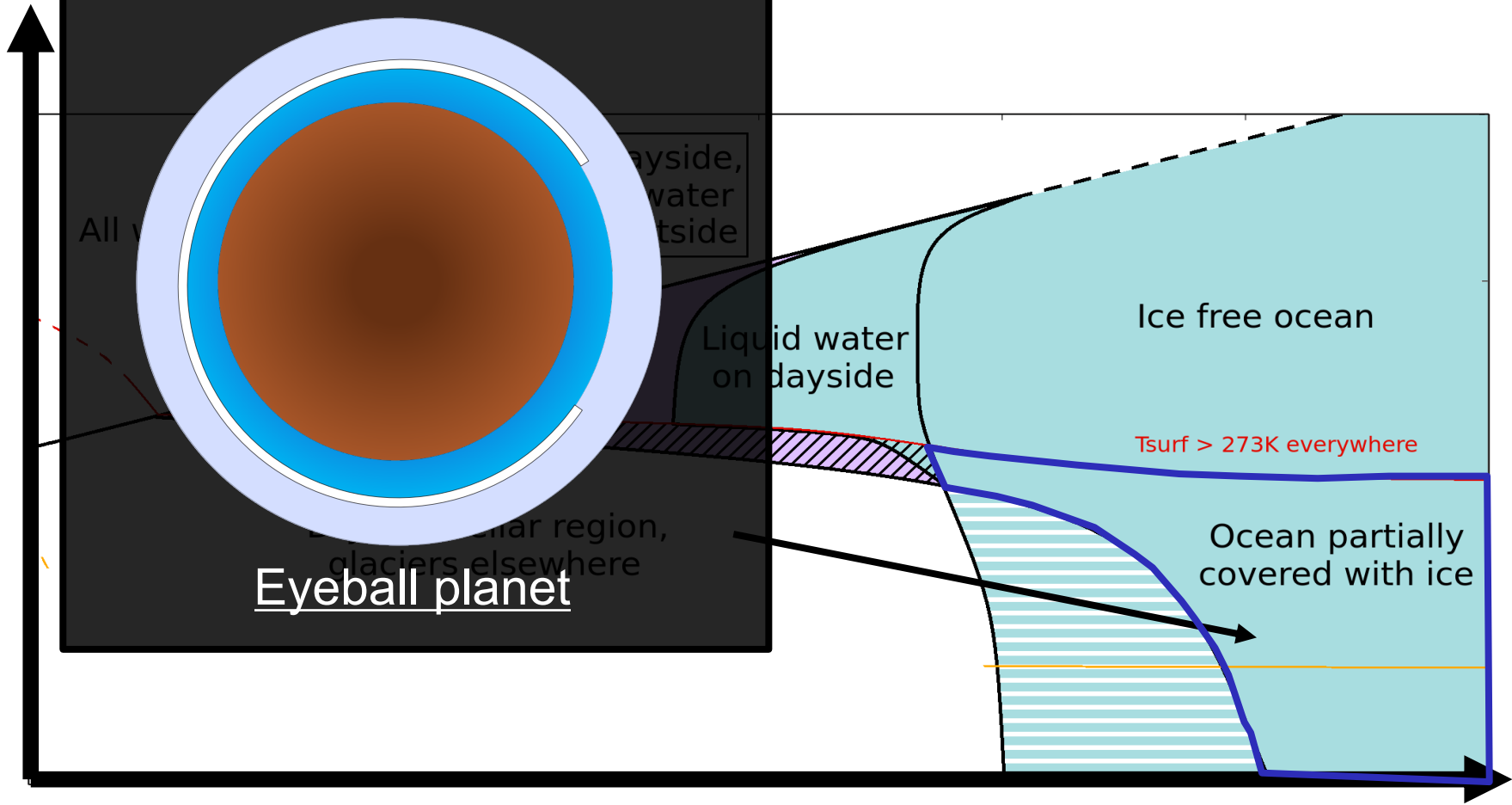
Artist's view (Credit: *Beau.TheConsortium*)

GREENHOUSE GAS CONTENT



WATER CONTENT

GREENHOUSE GAS CONTENT



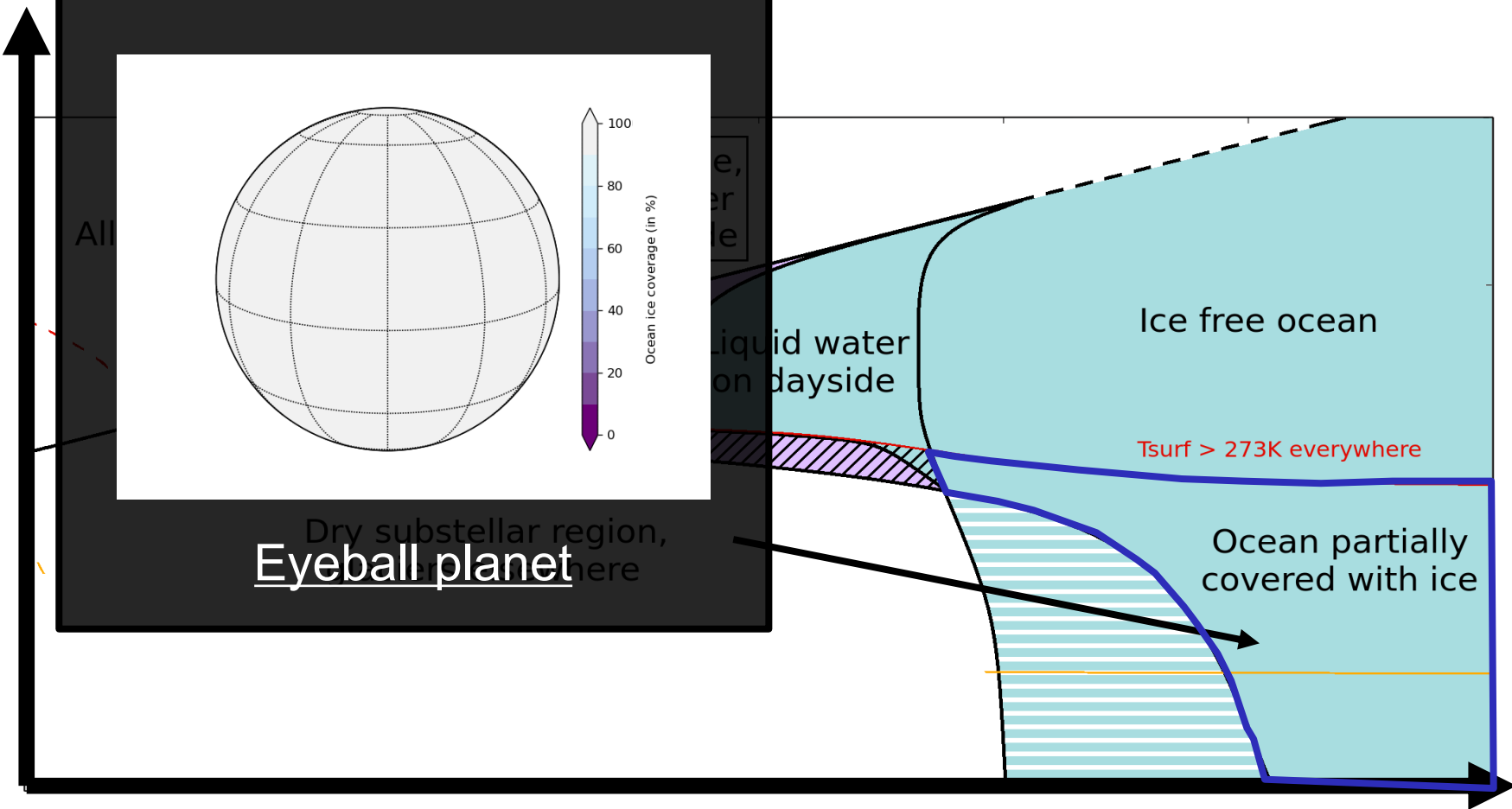
Eyeball planet

WATER CONTENT

Turbet et al. 2016, A&A

Turbet et al. 2018, A&A

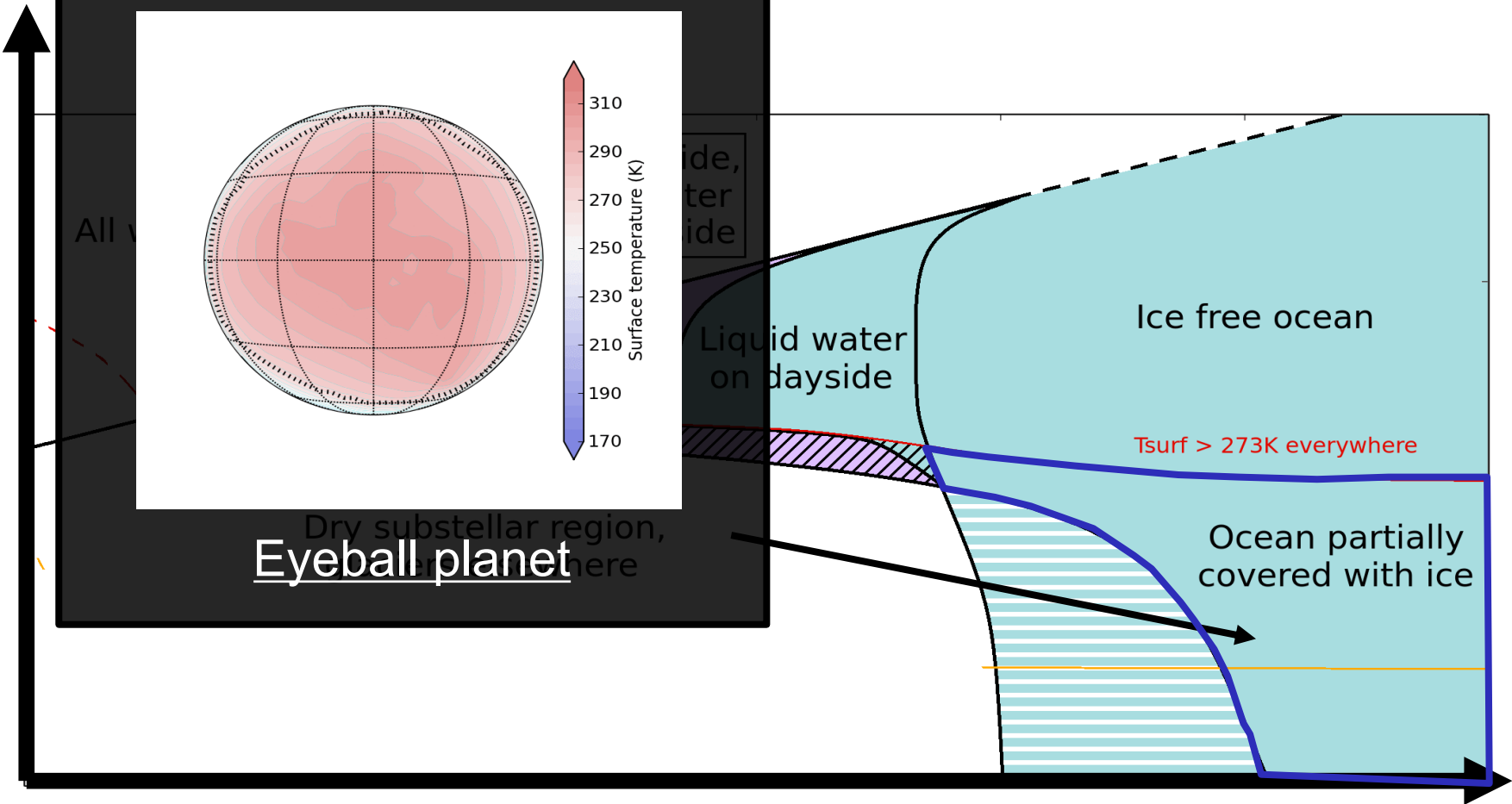
GREENHOUSE GAS CONTENT



Turbet et al. 2016, A&A
Turbet et al. 2018, A&A

WATER CONTENT

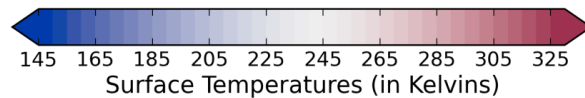
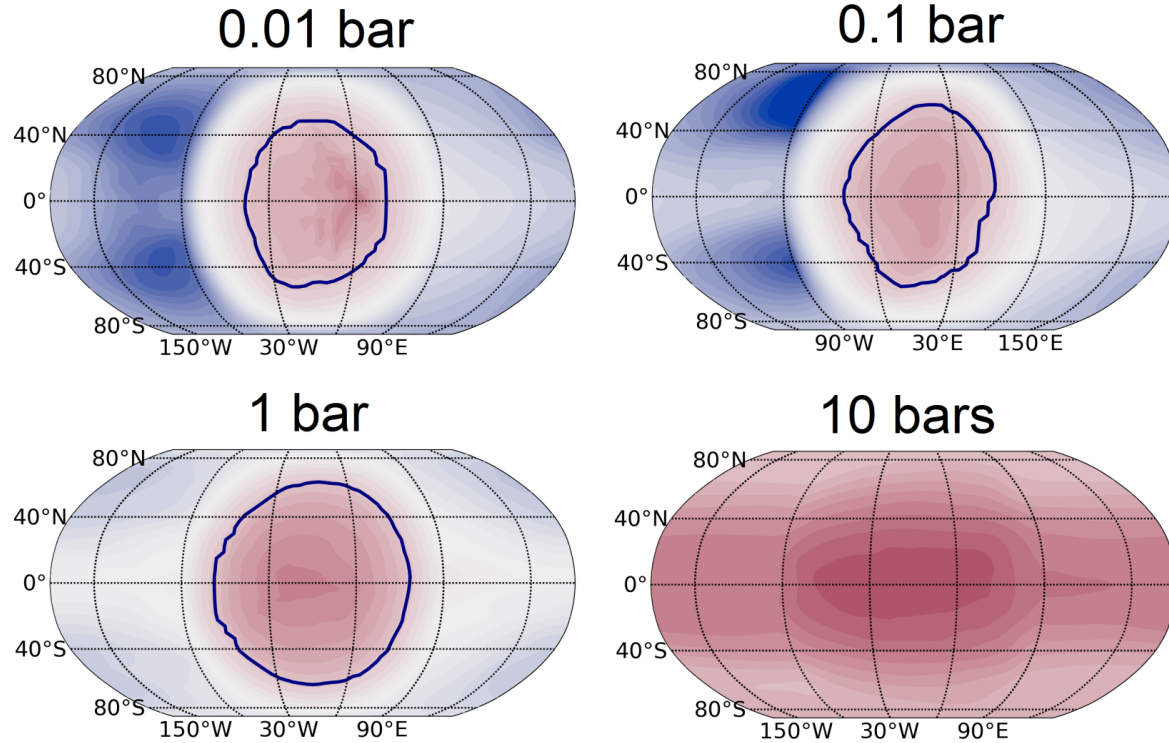
GREENHOUSE GAS CONTENT



WATER CONTENT

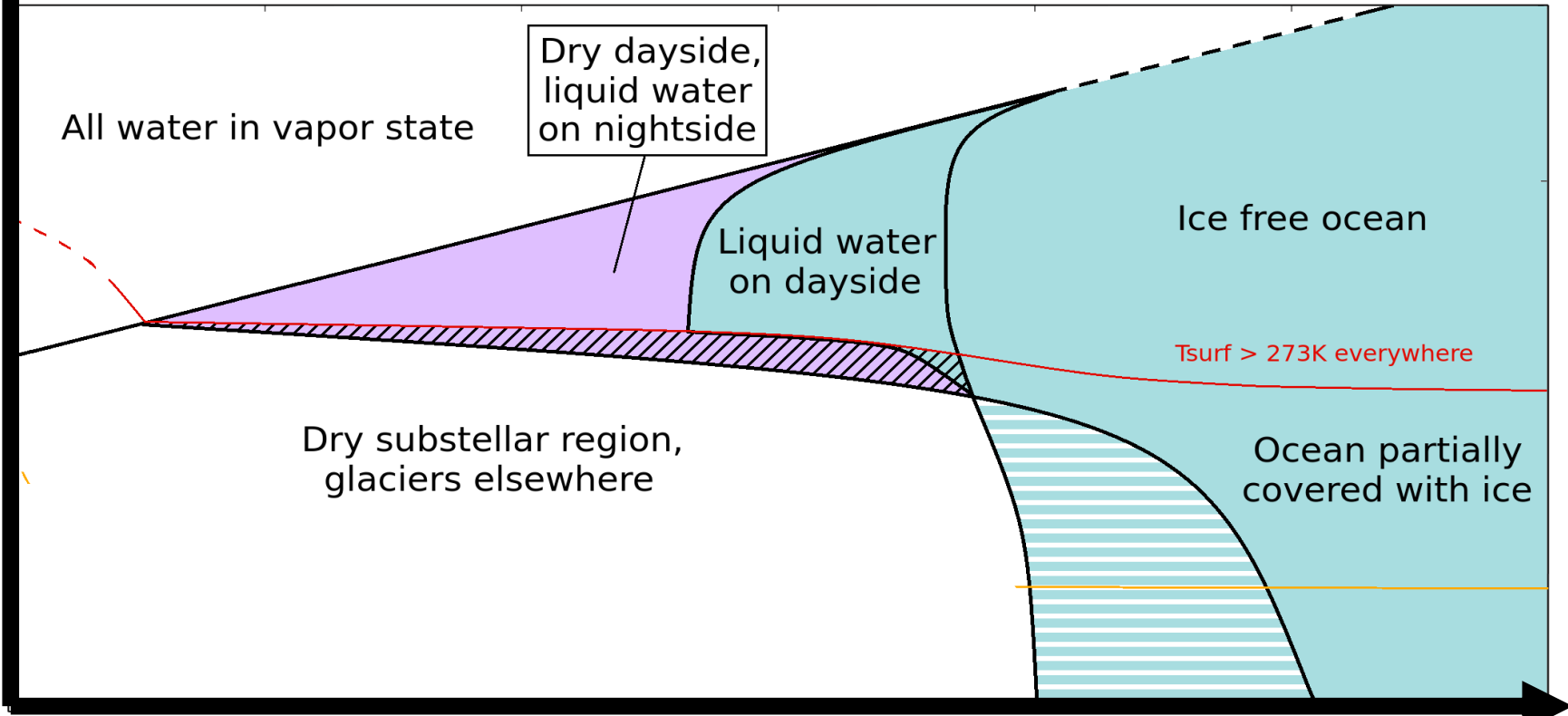
Turbet et al. 2016, A&A
Turbet et al. 2018, A&A

SURFACE TEMPERATURES OF PROXIMA B



SYNCHRONOUS ROTATION (Proxima b / TRAPPIST-1e)

GREENHOUSE GAS CONTENT



WATER CONTENT

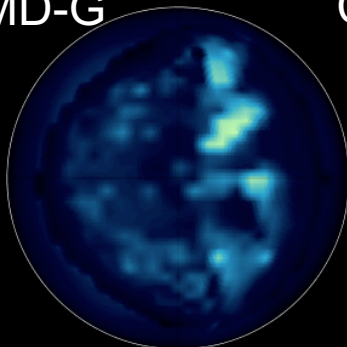
Turbet et al. 2016, A&A
Turbet et al. 2018, A&A

Trappist Habitable Atmospheres Intercomparison (THAI) project

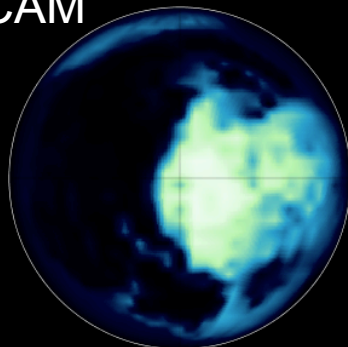
Reflected stellar radiation



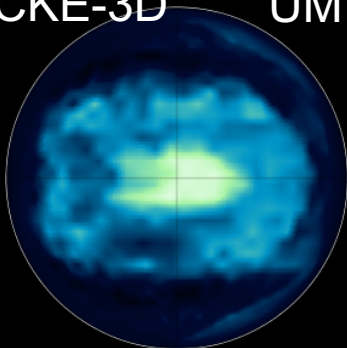
LMD-G



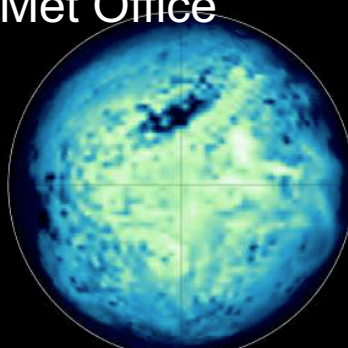
CAM



ROCKE-3D



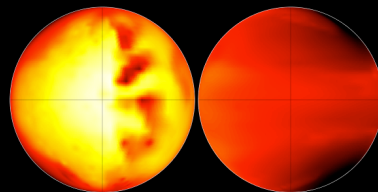
UM Met Office



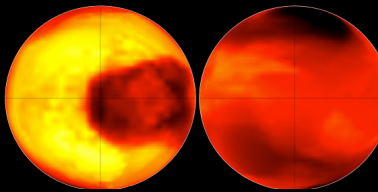
Outgoing thermal radiation



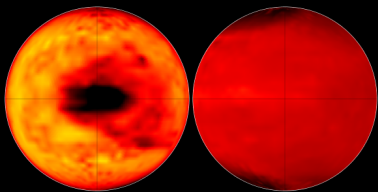
LMD-G



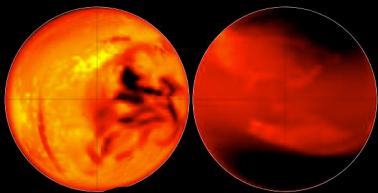
CAM



ROCKE-3D



UM Met Office

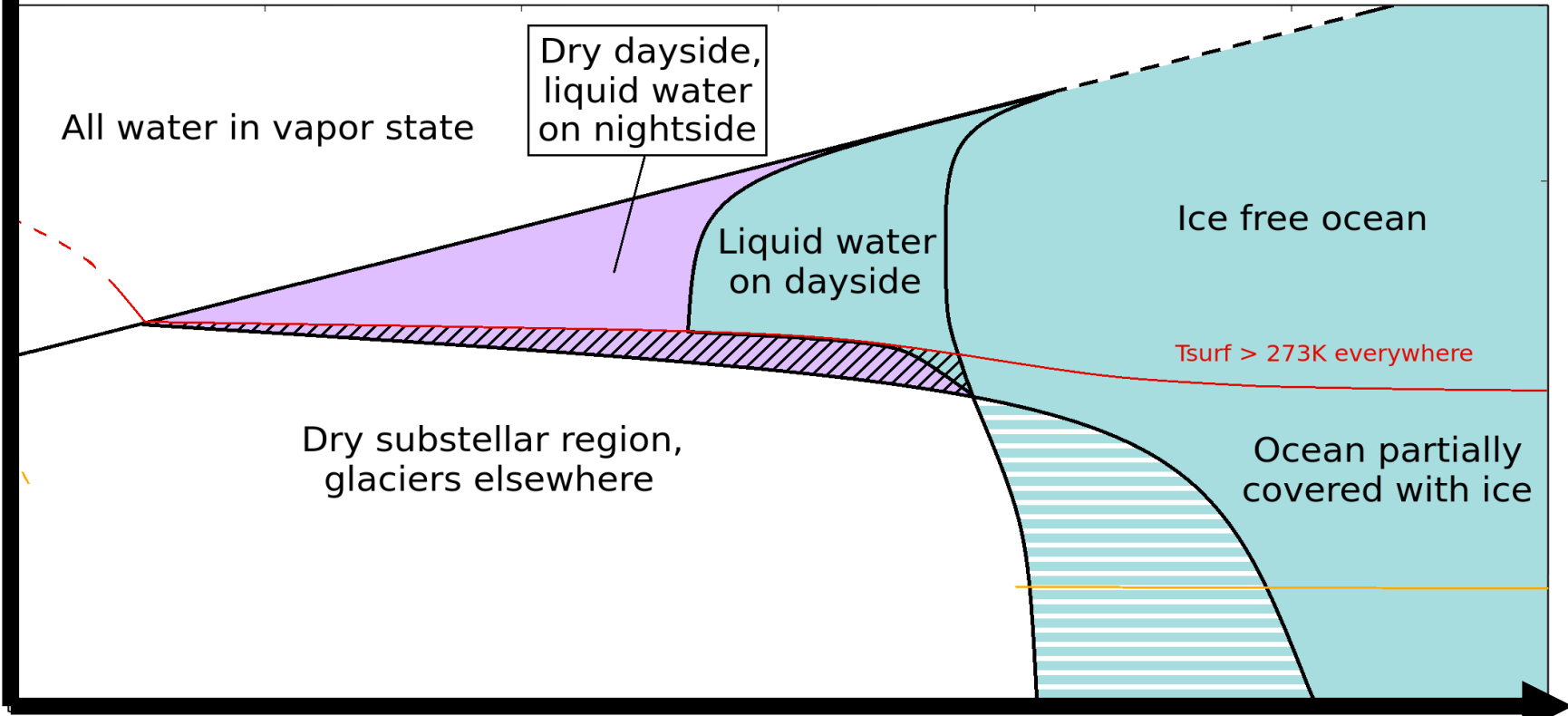


TRAPPIST-1e
Present day
Earth
atmosphere,
aquaplanet

Faucher, Turbet
et al. 2020,
GMD

SYNCHRONOUS ROTATION (Proxima b / TRAPPIST-1e)

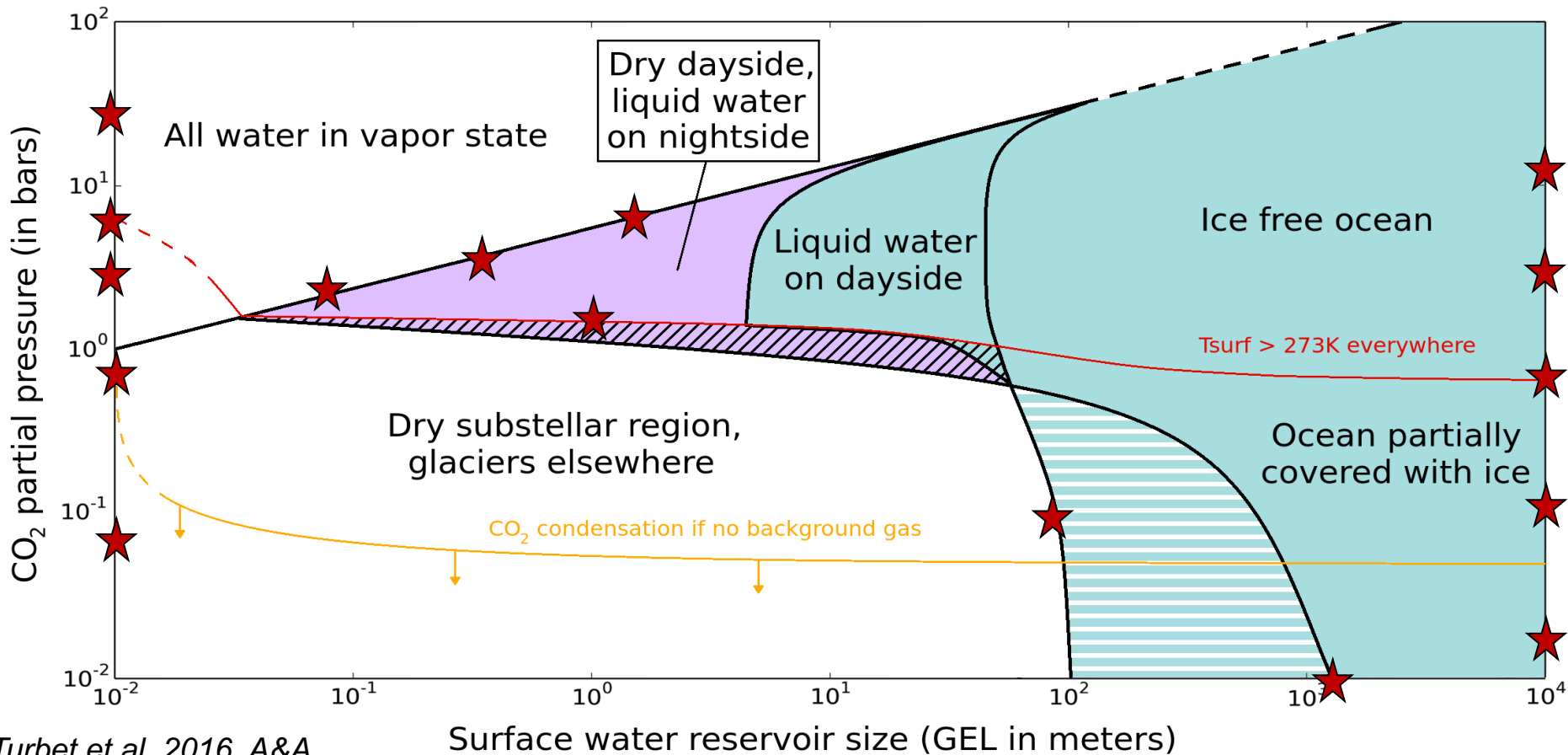
GREENHOUSE GAS CONTENT



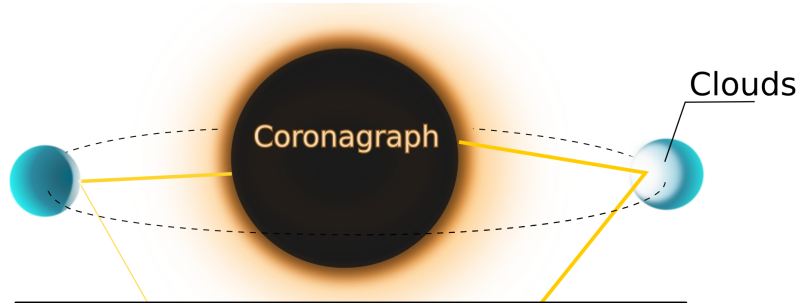
WATER CONTENT

Turbet et al. 2016, A&A
Turbet et al. 2018, A&A

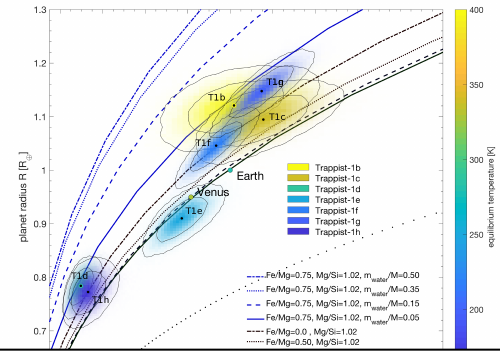
SYNCHRONOUS ROTATION (Proxima b / TRAPPIST-1e)



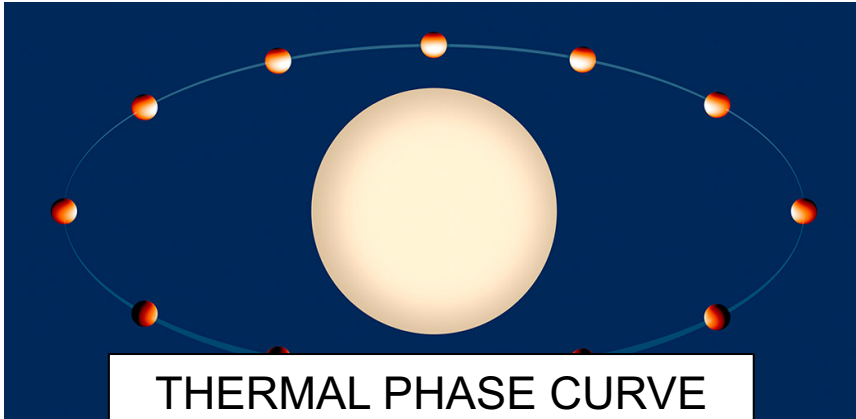
Turbet et al. 2016, A&A
Turbet et al. 2018, A&A



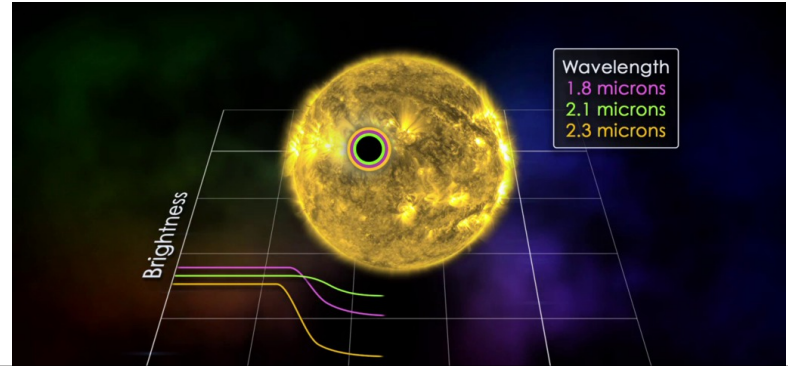
DIRECT IMAGING AND HRHC TECHNIQUE



DENSITY MEASUREMENTS

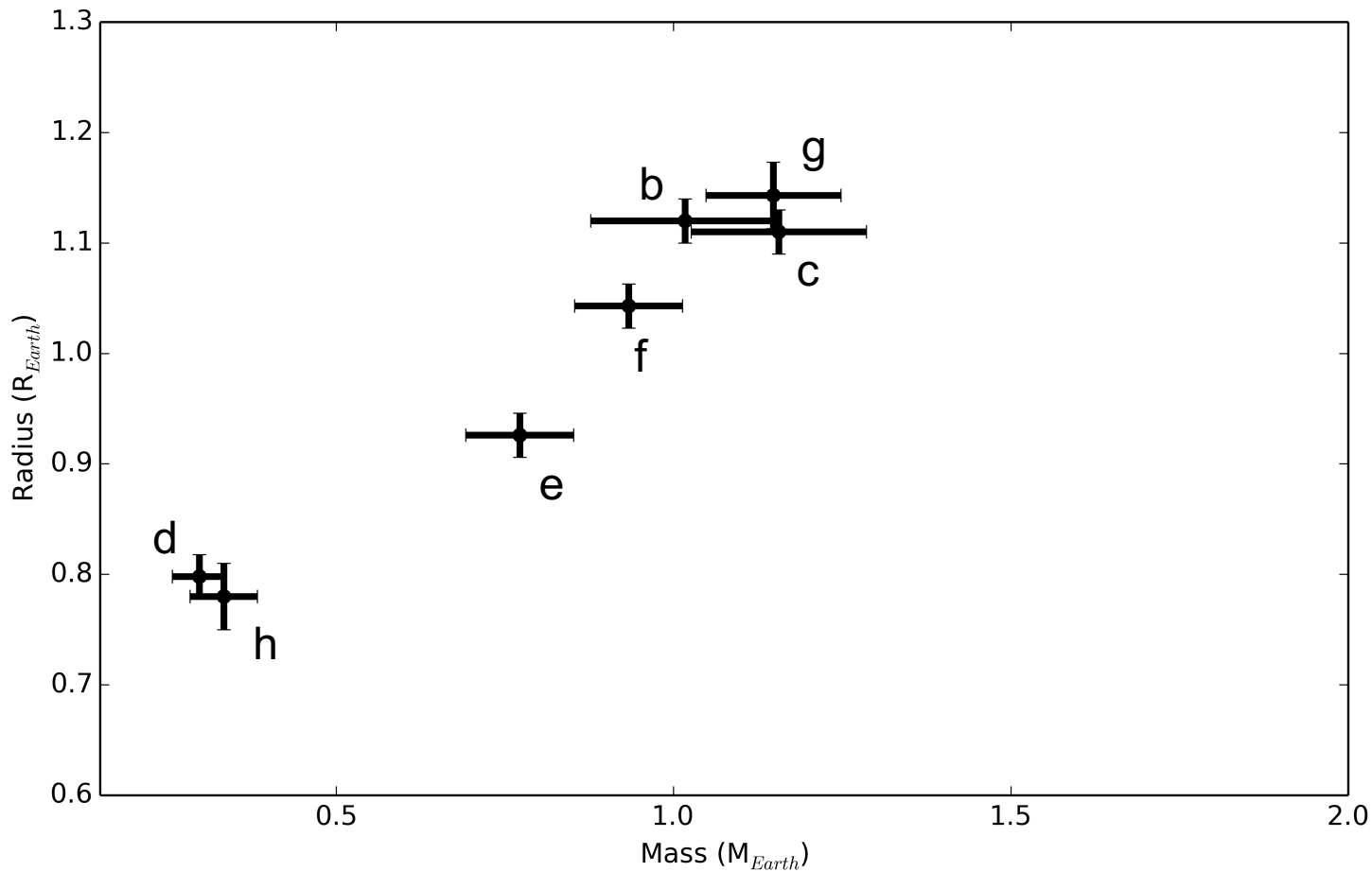


THERMAL PHASE CURVE AND SECONDARY ECLIPSE



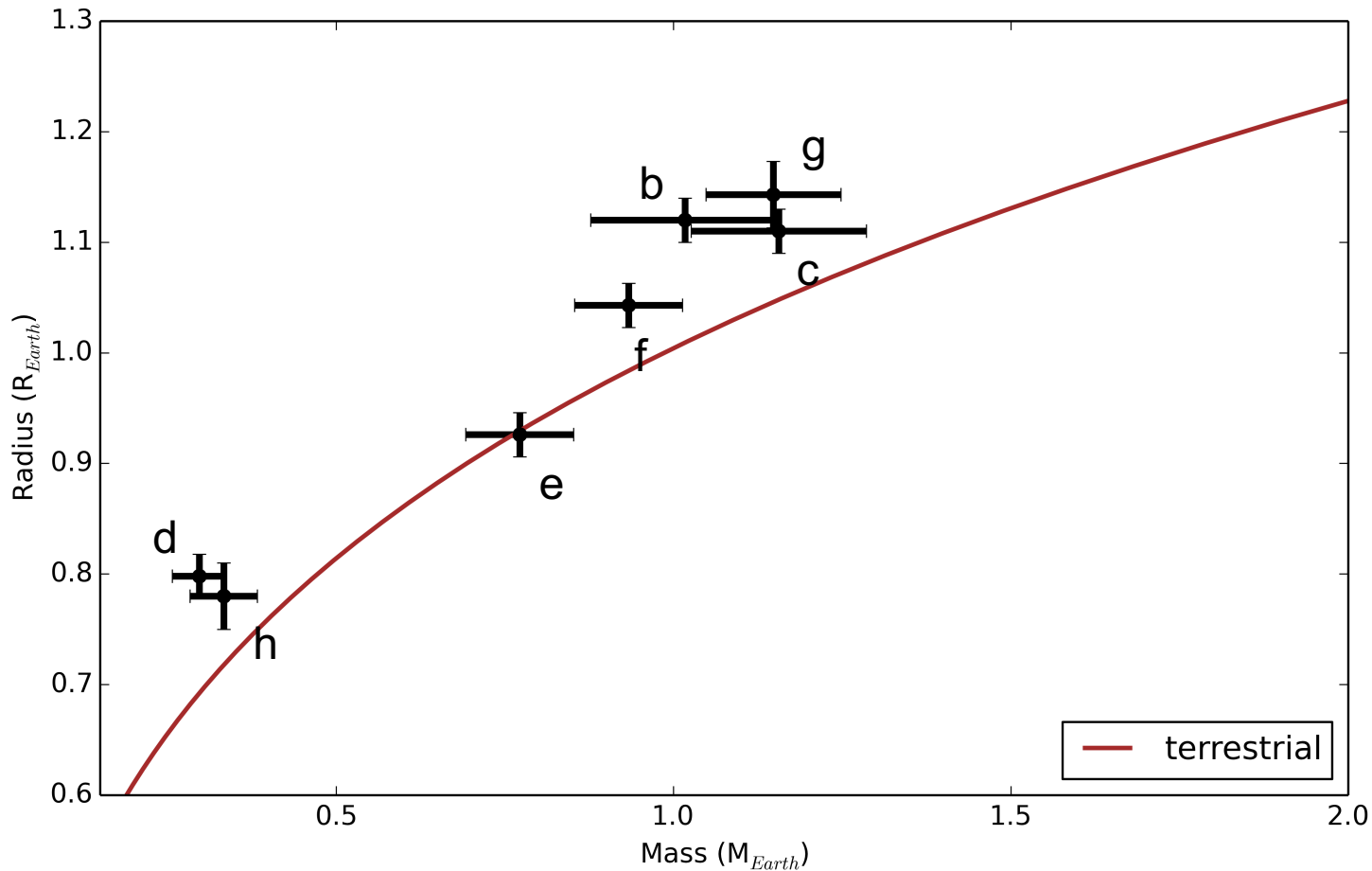
TRANSMISSION SPECTROSCOPY

MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS



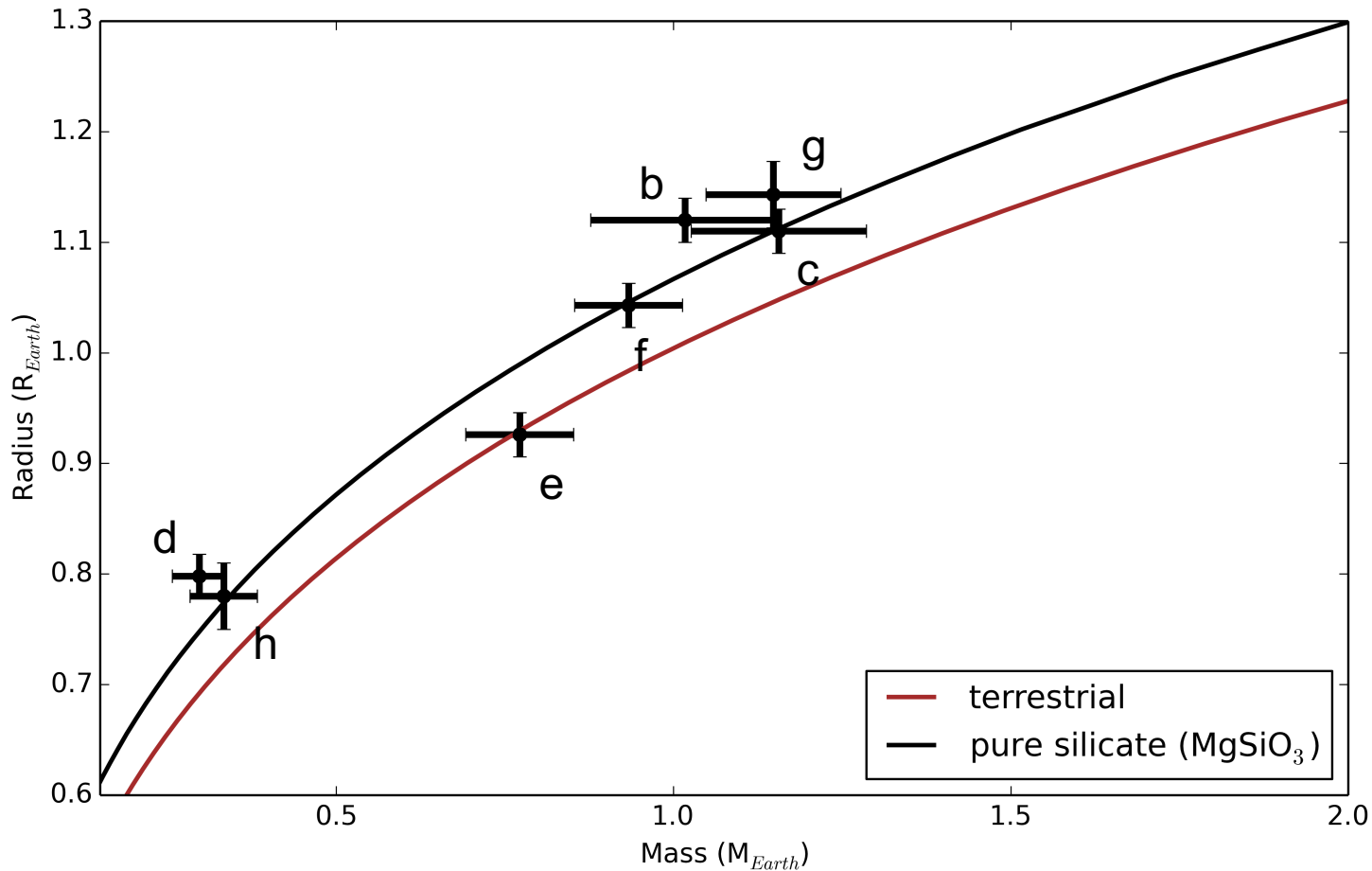
*Grimm et al. 2018,
A&A*

MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS



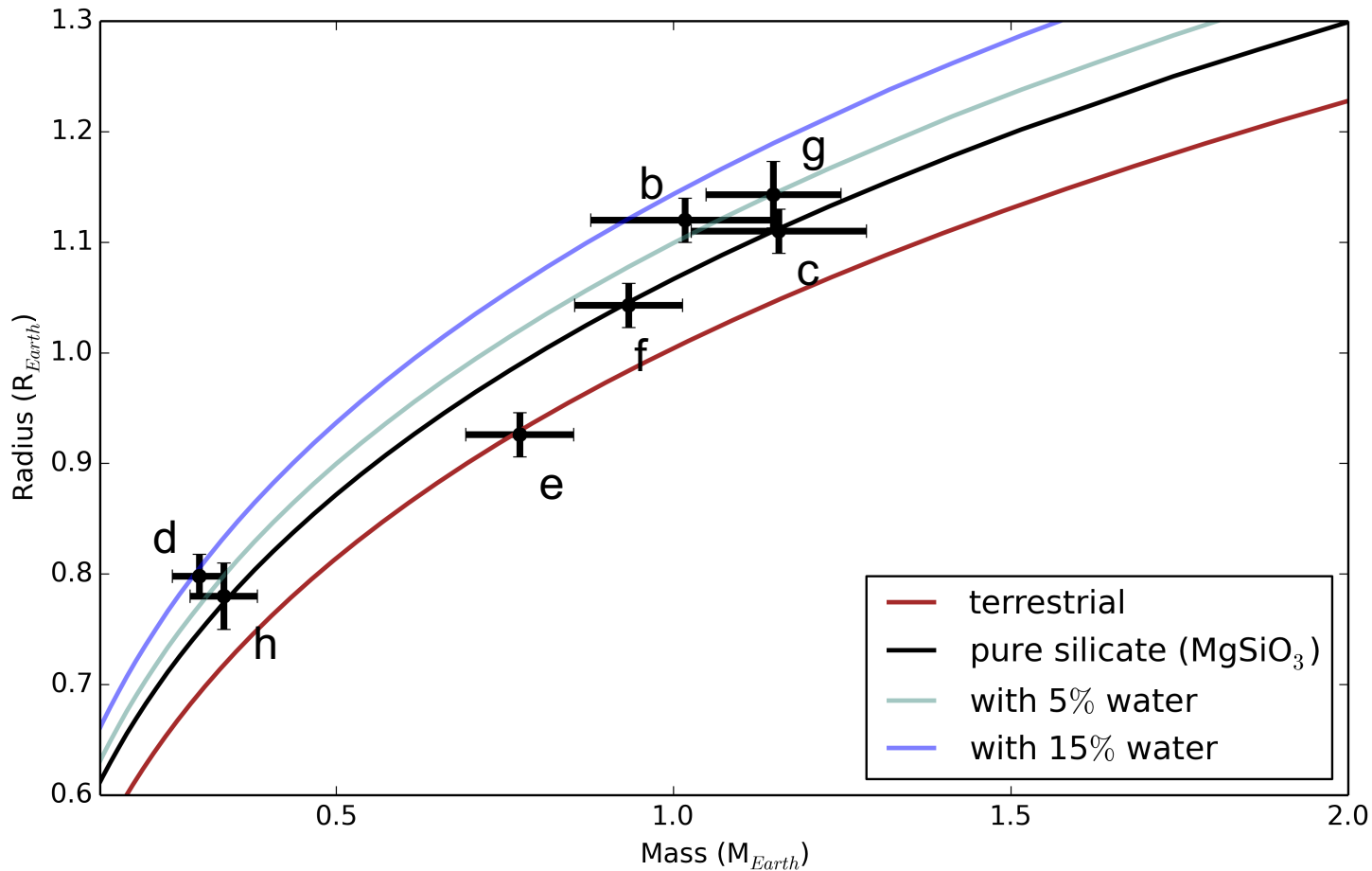
Grimm et al. 2018,
A&A

MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS



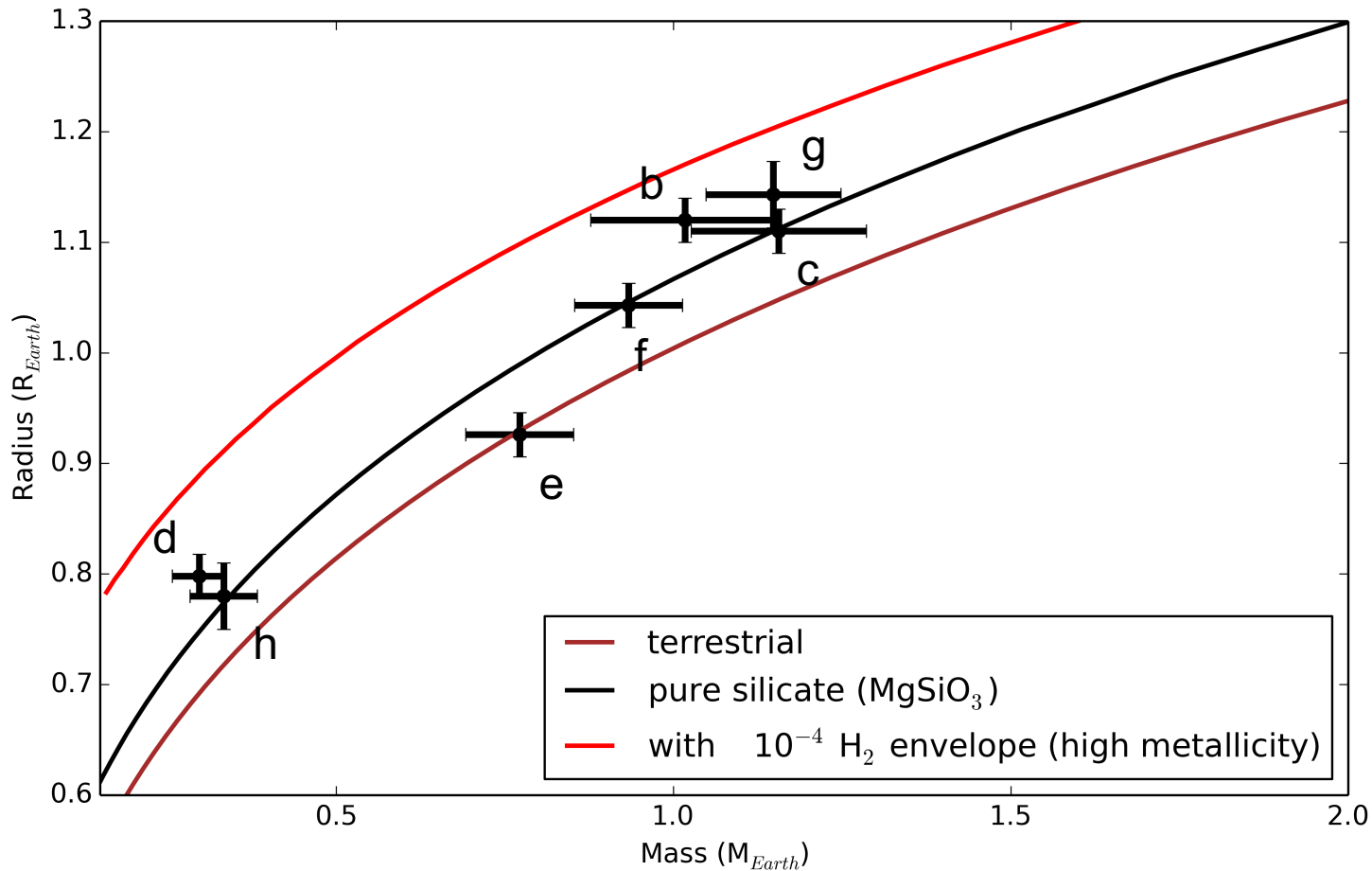
Grimm et al. 2018,
A&A

MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS



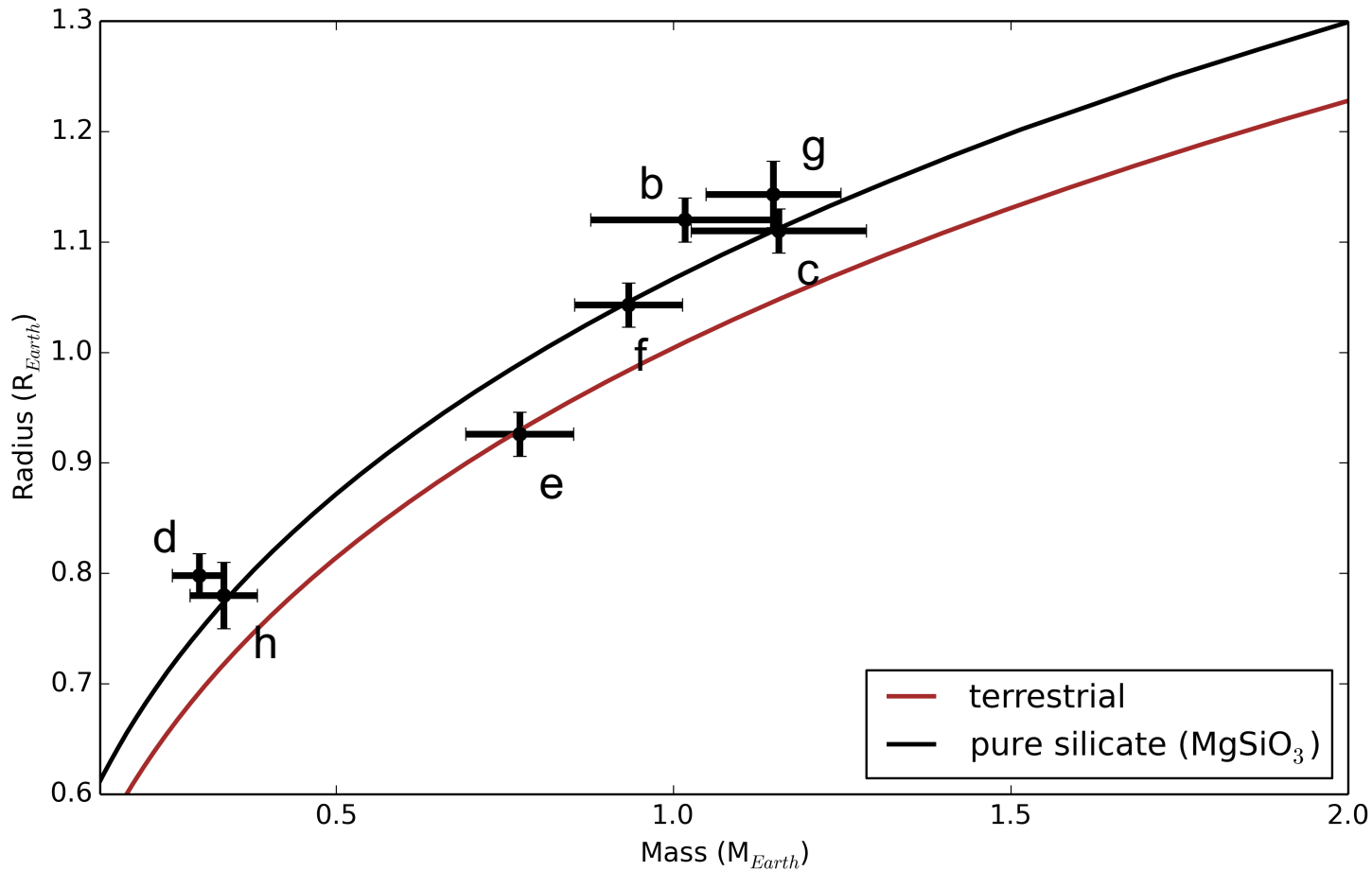
Grimm et al. 2018,
A&A

MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS

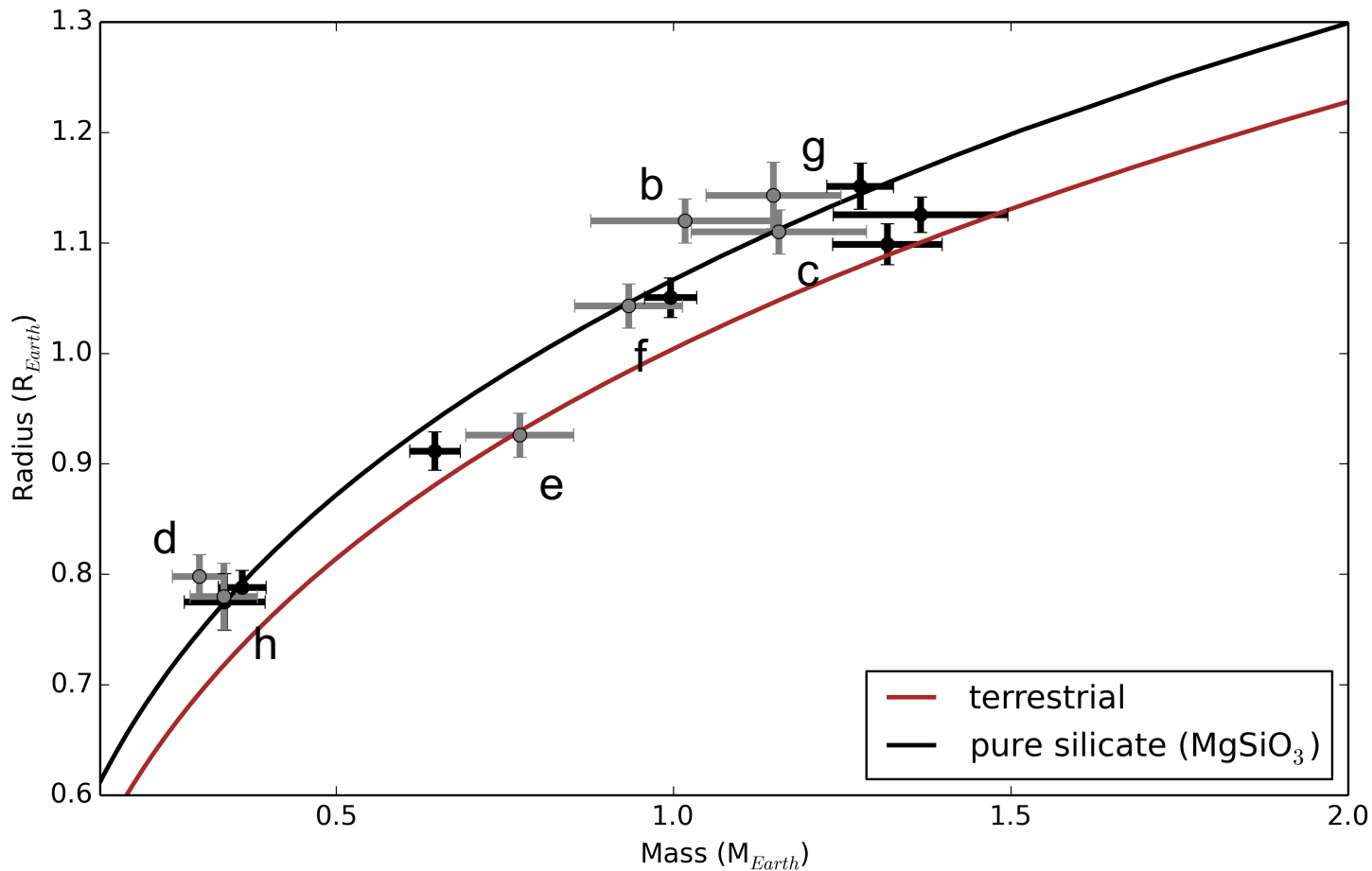


*Turbet et al. 2020a,
Submitted to Space
Science Reviews*

MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS

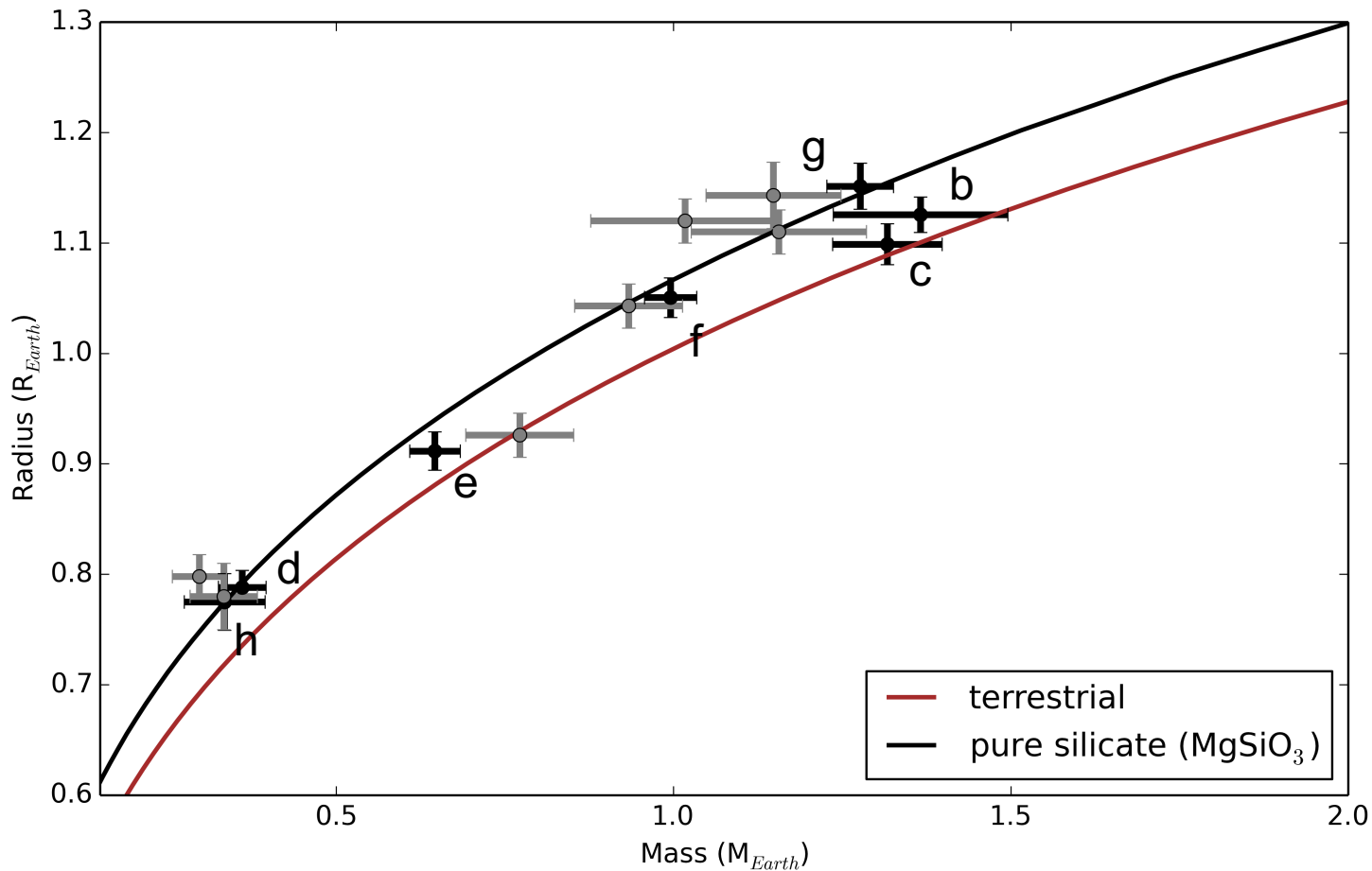


MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS



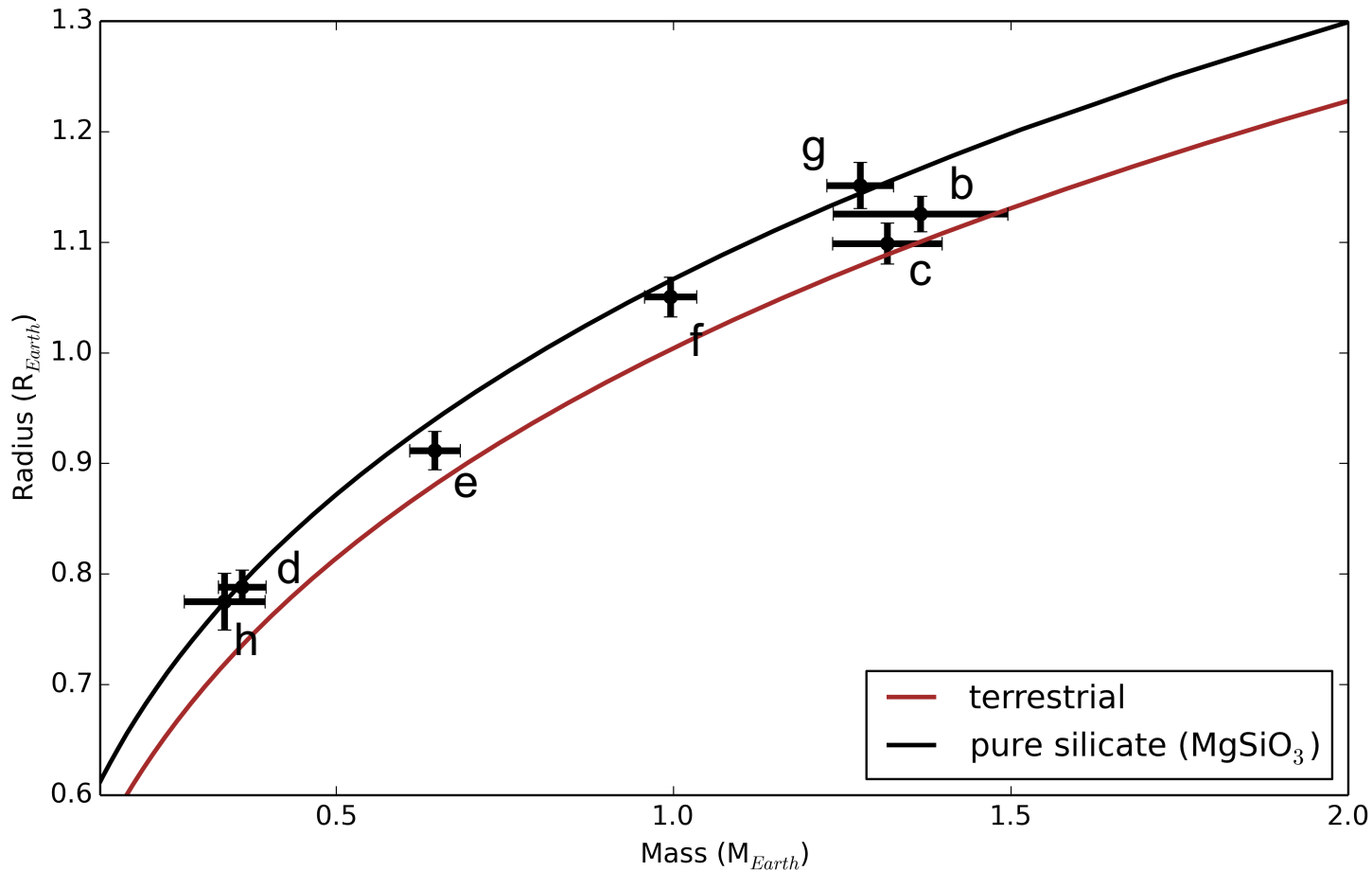
Grimm et al. 2018,
A&A
Agol et al., in prep

MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS



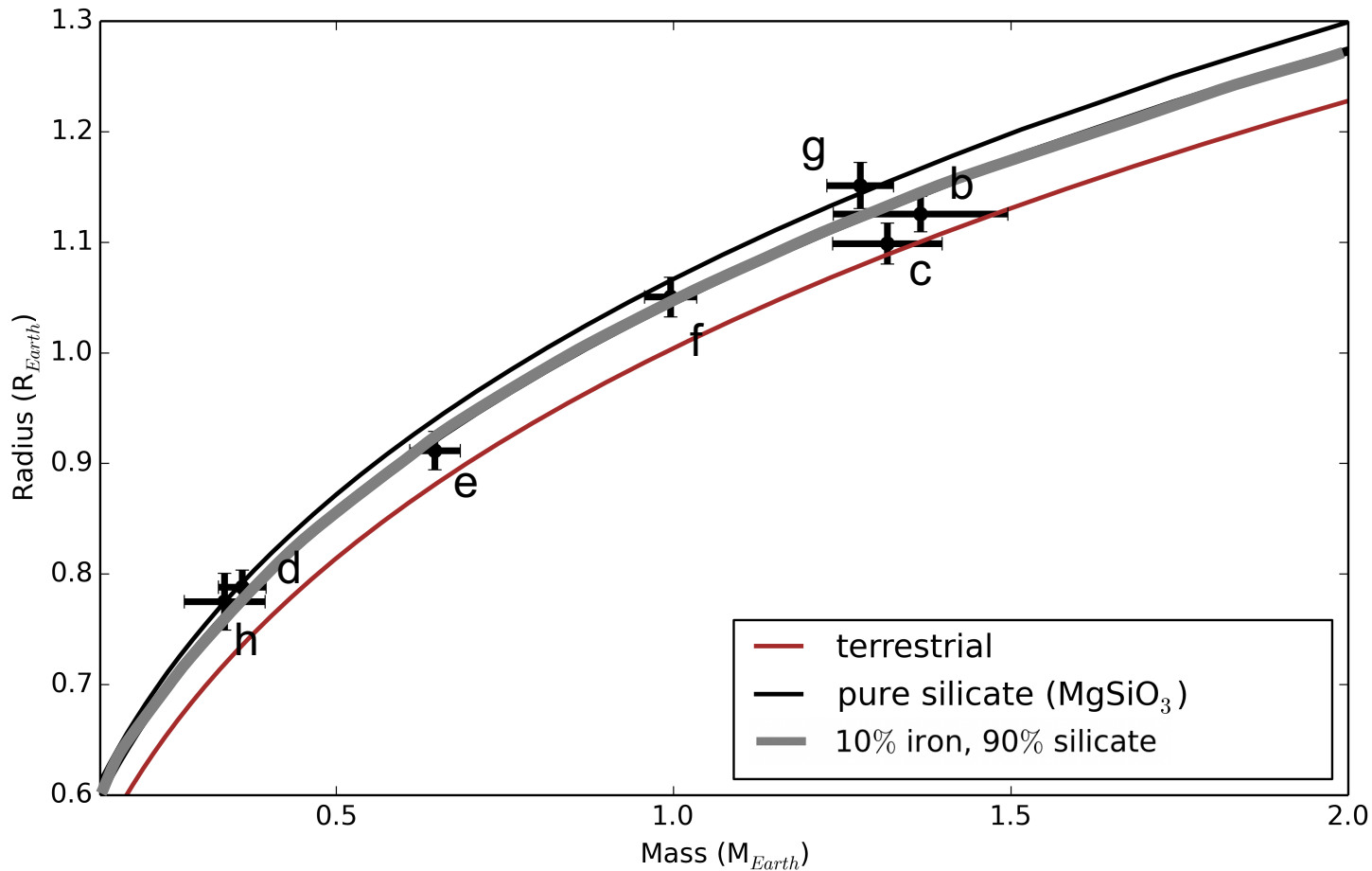
Grimm et al. 2018,
A&A
Agol et al., in prep

MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS



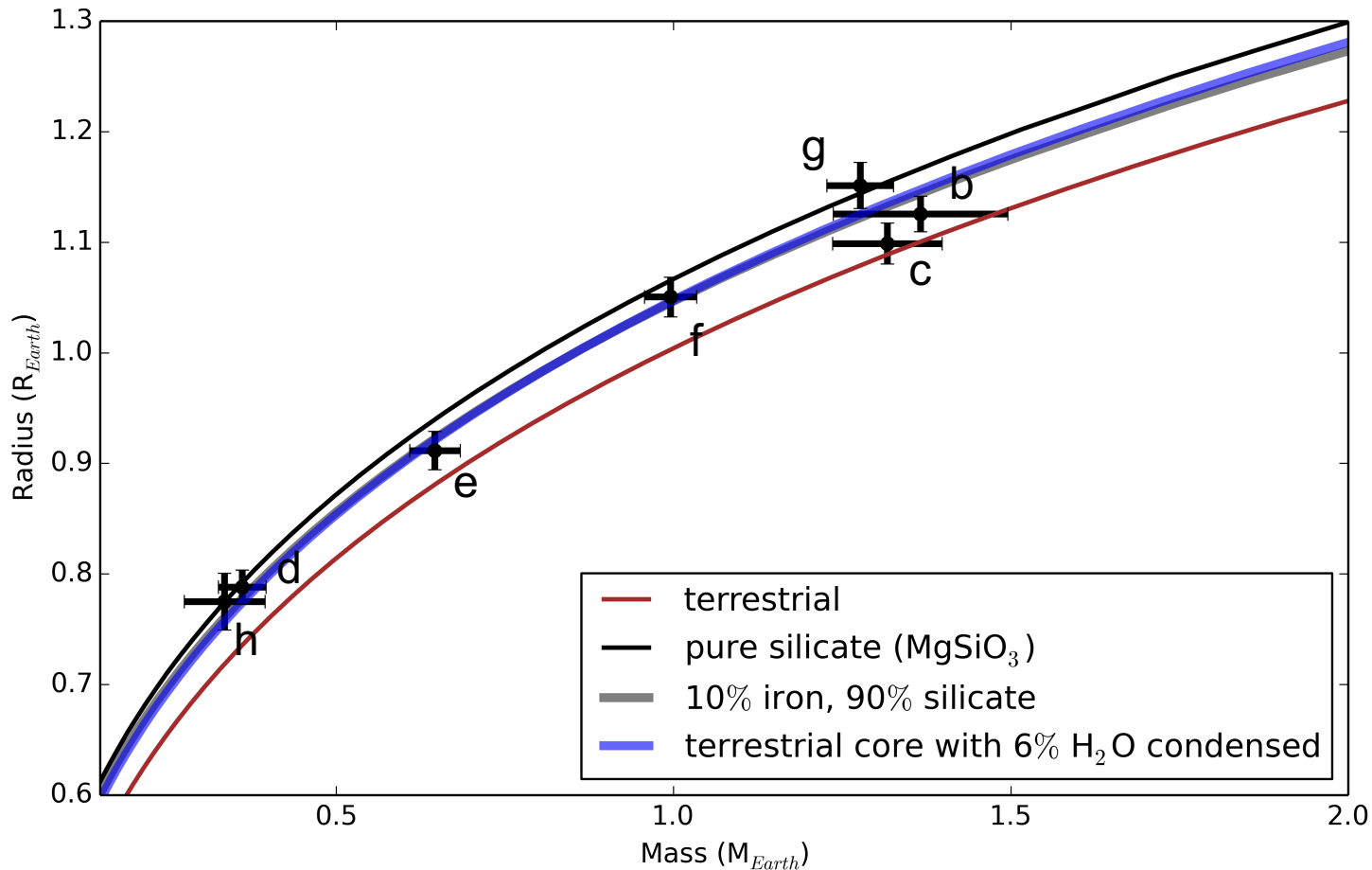
Agol et al., in prep

MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS



Agol et al., in prep

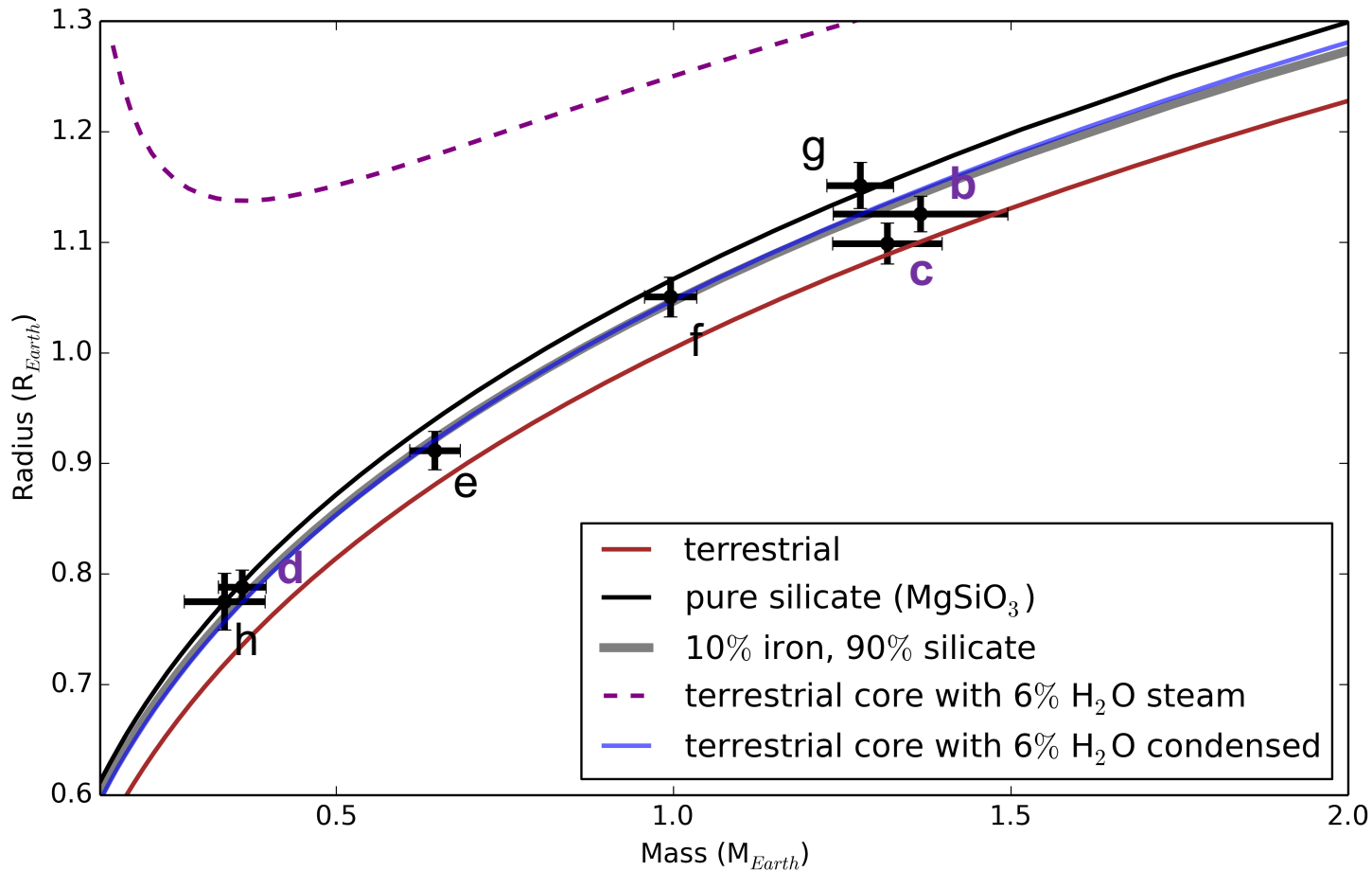
MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS



Agol et al., in prep

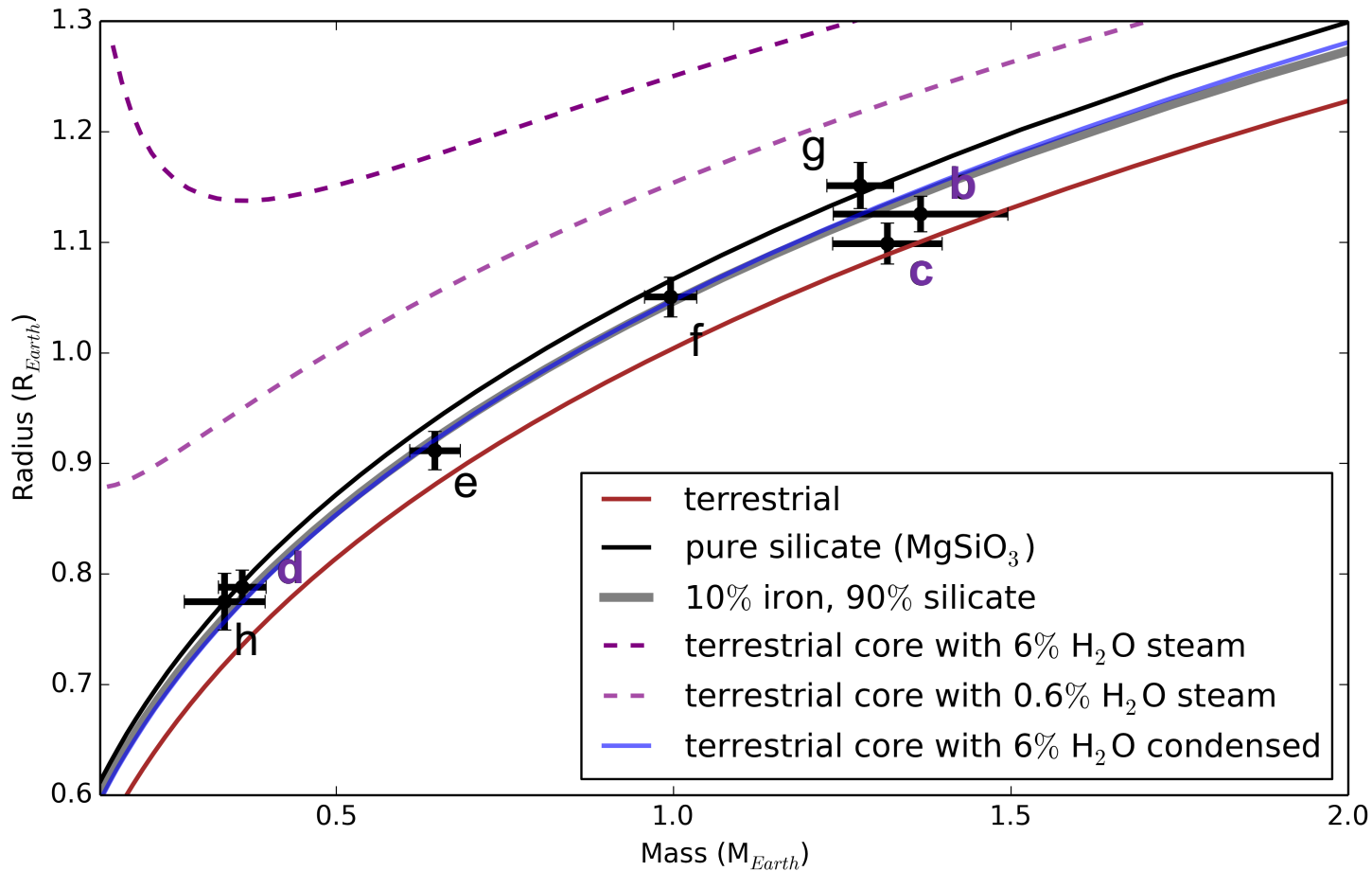
*Turbet et al. 2020b,
In revision for A&A
(available on arXiv)*

MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS



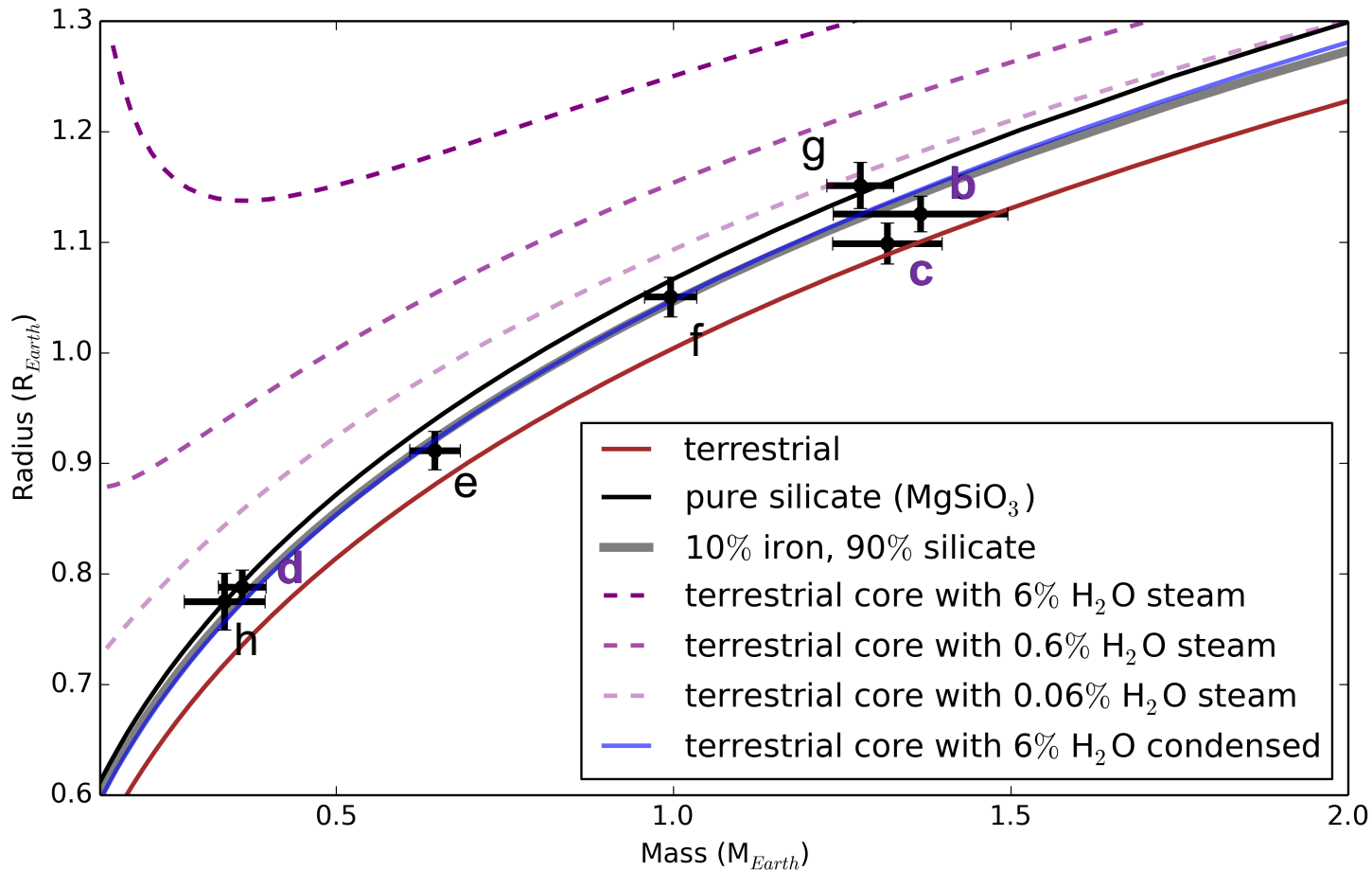
*Turbet et al. 2020b,
In revision for A&A
(available on arXiv)*

MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS



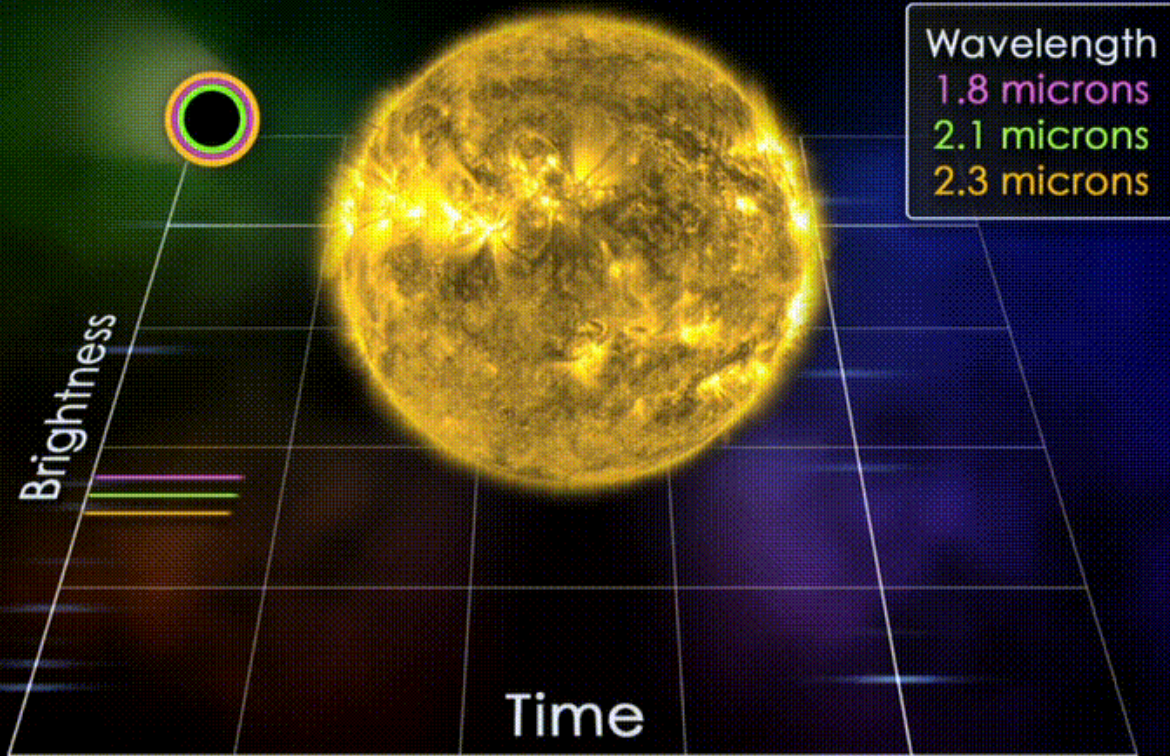
*Turbet et al. 2020b,
In revision for A&A
(available on arXiv)*

MASS/RADIUS OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS

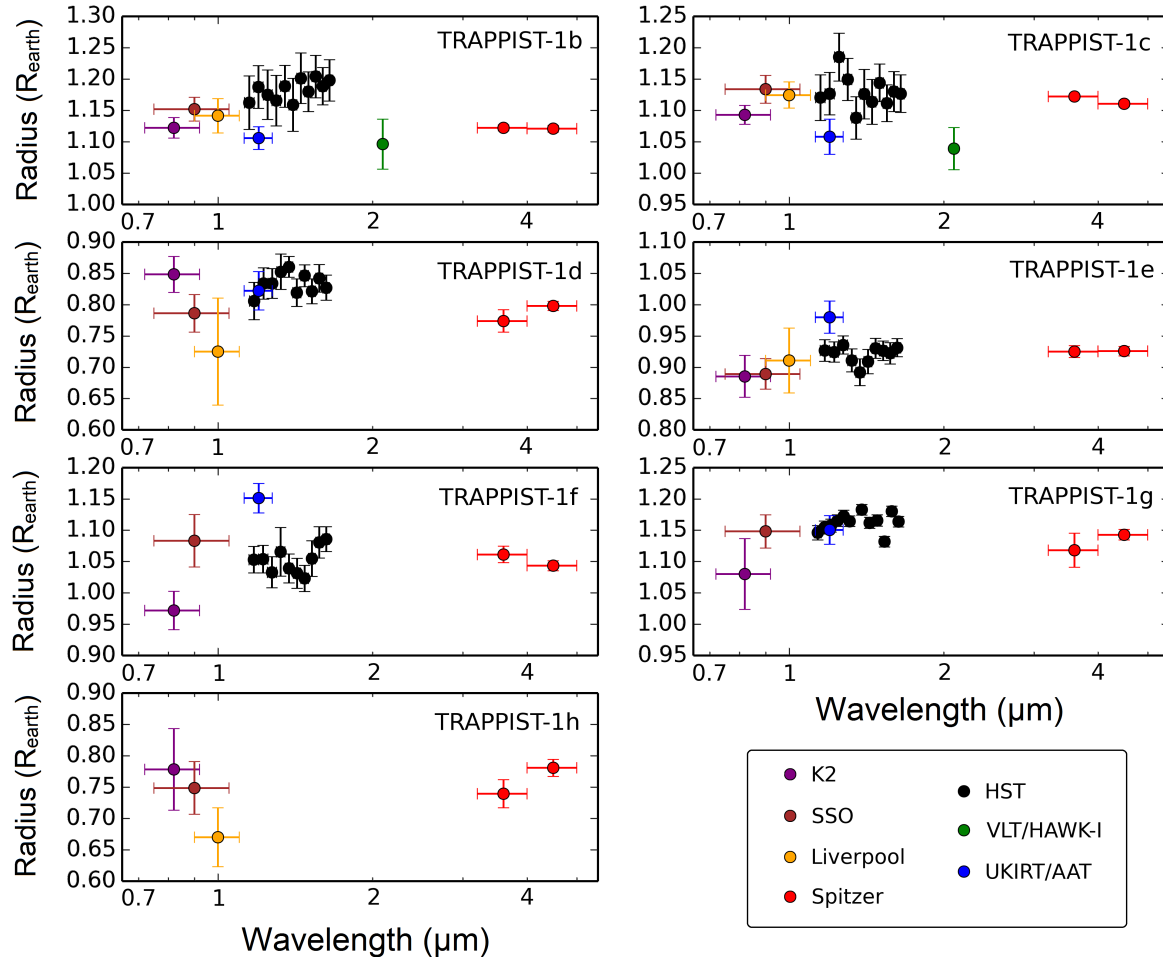


*Turbet et al. 2020b,
In revision for A&A
(available on arXiv)*

TRANSIT SPECTROSCOPY

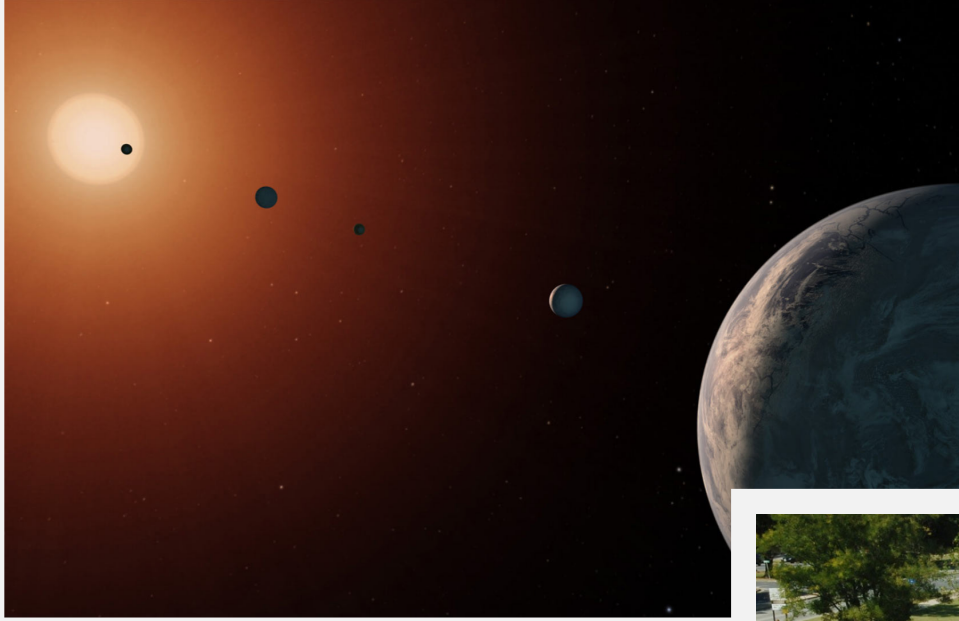


TRANSMISSION SPECTRA OF TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS



Turbet et al. 2020b,
submitted to Space Science Reviews

Based on the work of
De Wit et al. 2016, 2018
Gillon et al. 2017
Delrez et al. 2018
Ducrot et al. 2018, 2020



TRAPPIST-1 planets

James Webb
Space Telescope



1331 - Transit Spectroscopy of TRAPPIST-1e

Cycle: 1, Proposal Category: GTO

INVESTIGATORS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>
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Dr. Mark Clampin (CoI)	NASA Goddard Space Flight Center	mark.clampin@nasa.gov
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Dr. Jeff A. Valenti (CoI)	Space Telescope Science Institute	valenti@stsci.edu
Dr. Kevin B. Stevenson (CoI)	Space Telescope Science Institute	kbs@stsci.edu

OBSERVATIONS

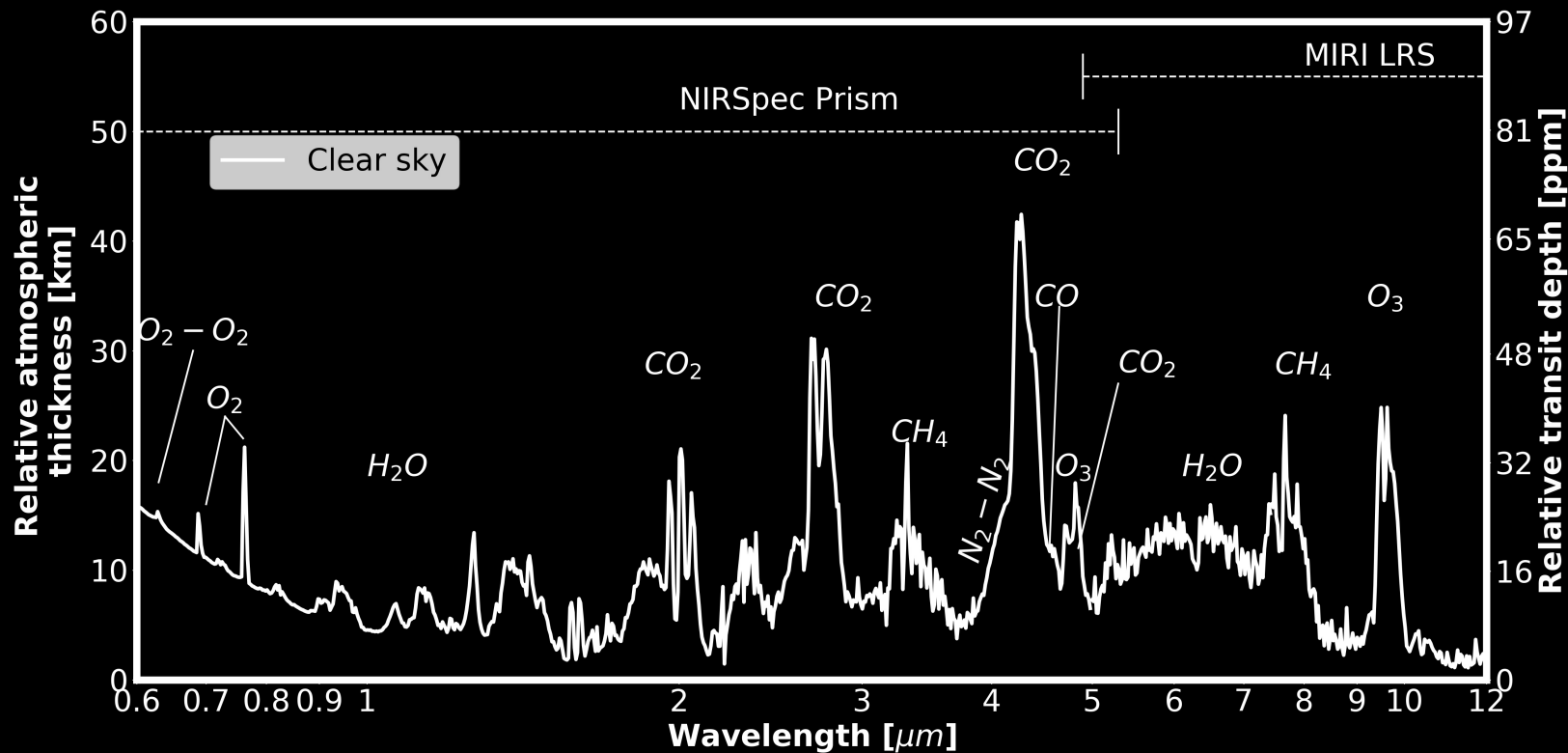
<i>Folder</i>	<i>Observation</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Observing Template</i>	<i>Science Target</i>
TRAPPIST-1e				
	1	Prism Transit 1	NIRSpec Bright Object Time Series	(1) TRAPPIST-1
	2	Prism Transit 1	NIRSpec Bright Object Time Series	(1) TRAPPIST-1
	3	Prism Transit 1	NIRSpec Bright Object Time Series	(1) TRAPPIST-1
	4	Prism Transit 1	NIRSpec Bright Object Time Series	(1) TRAPPIST-1

ABSTRACT

We will construct the transmission spectra of this planet. Transmission studies will be conducted from 0.6-5 microns using four transit observations (when the planet passes in front of the host star). The transmission for this planets atmosphere will be obtained using NIRSpec SLIT1600 Prism.

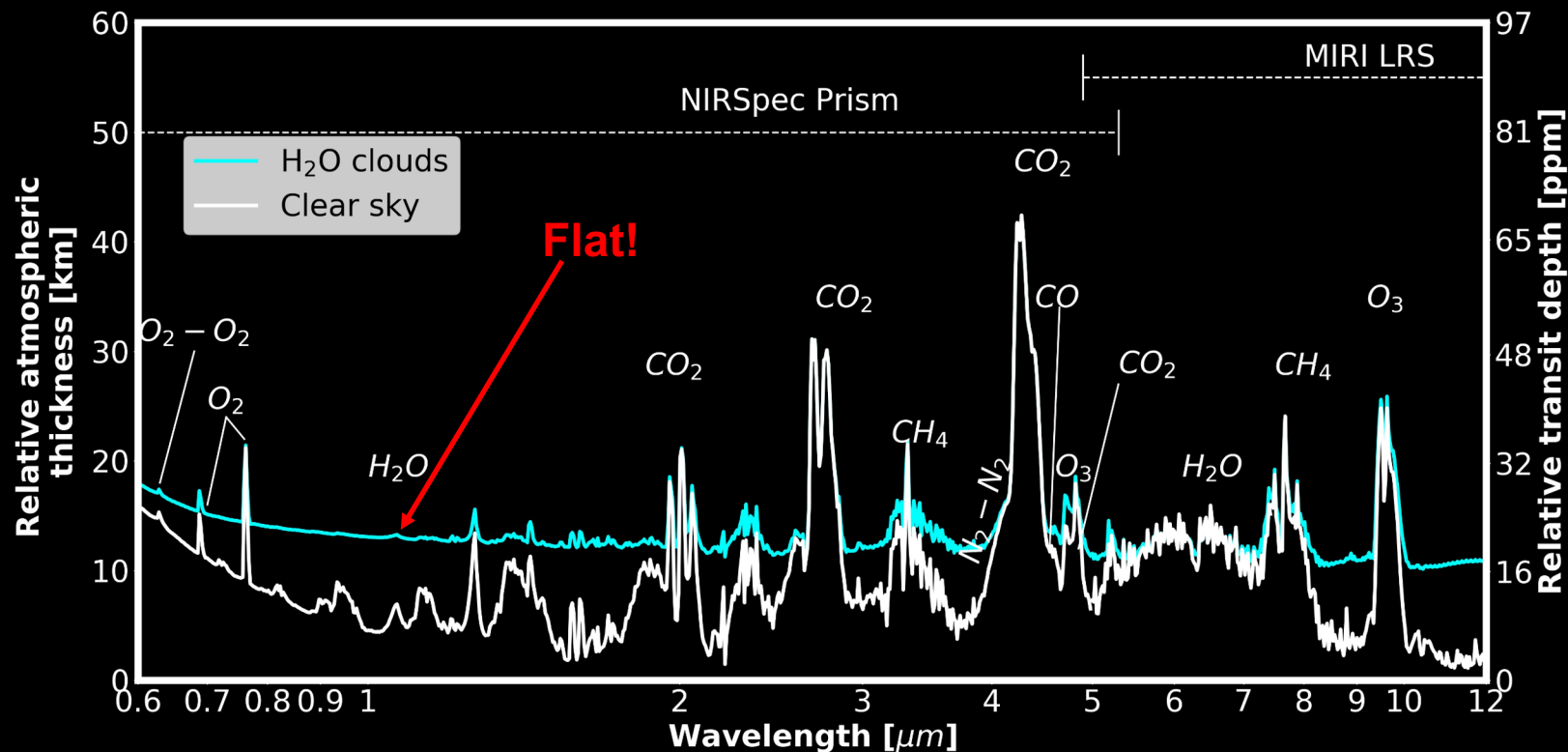
Modern Earth-like atmosphere

TRAPPIST-1e



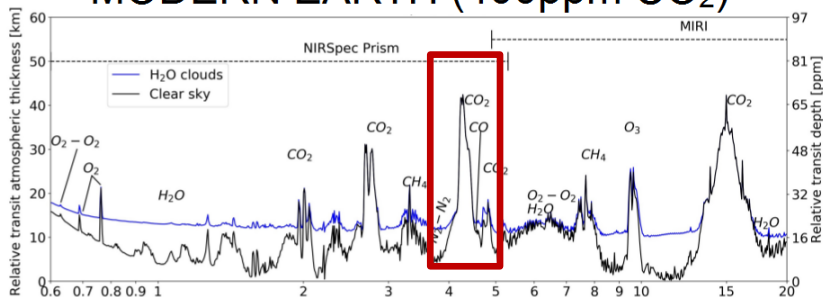
Modern Earth-like atmosphere

TRAPPIST-1e

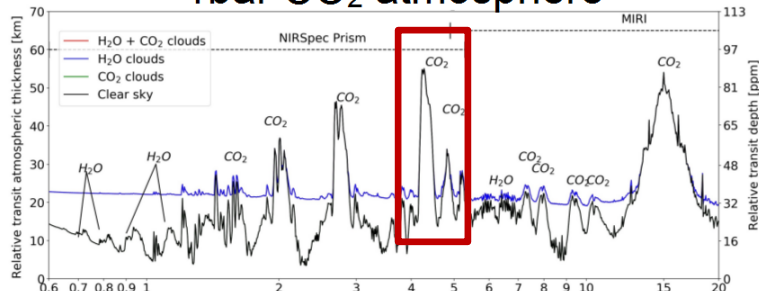


TRANSMISSION SPECTROSCOPY FOR TRAPPIST-1 PLANETS WITH JWST

MODERN EARTH (400ppm CO₂)

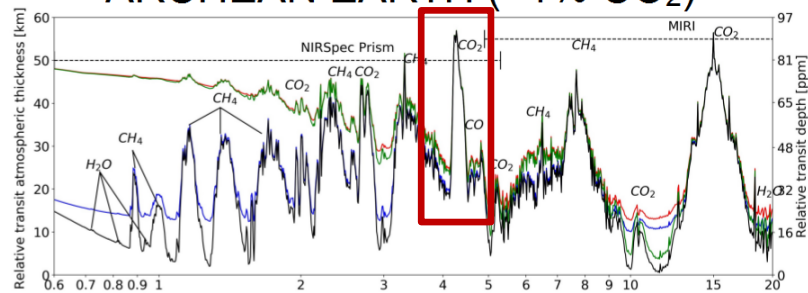


1bar CO₂ atmosphere

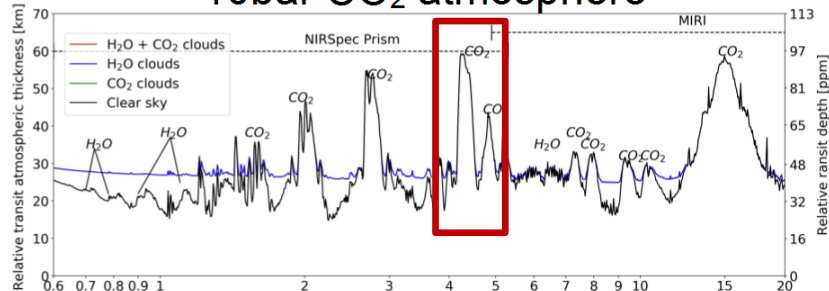


Wavelength (microns)

ARCHEAN EARTH (~1% CO₂)

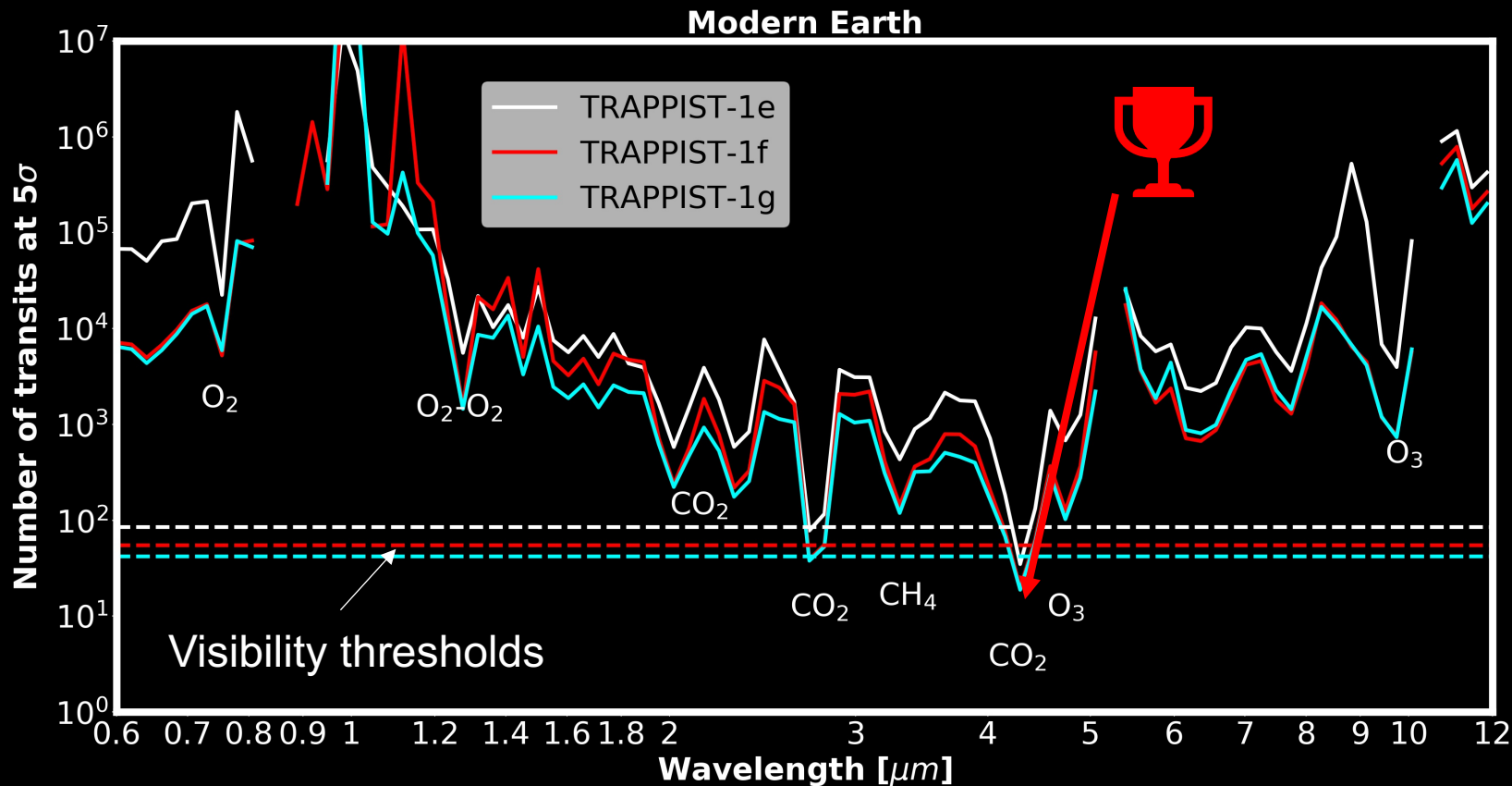


10bar CO₂ atmosphere

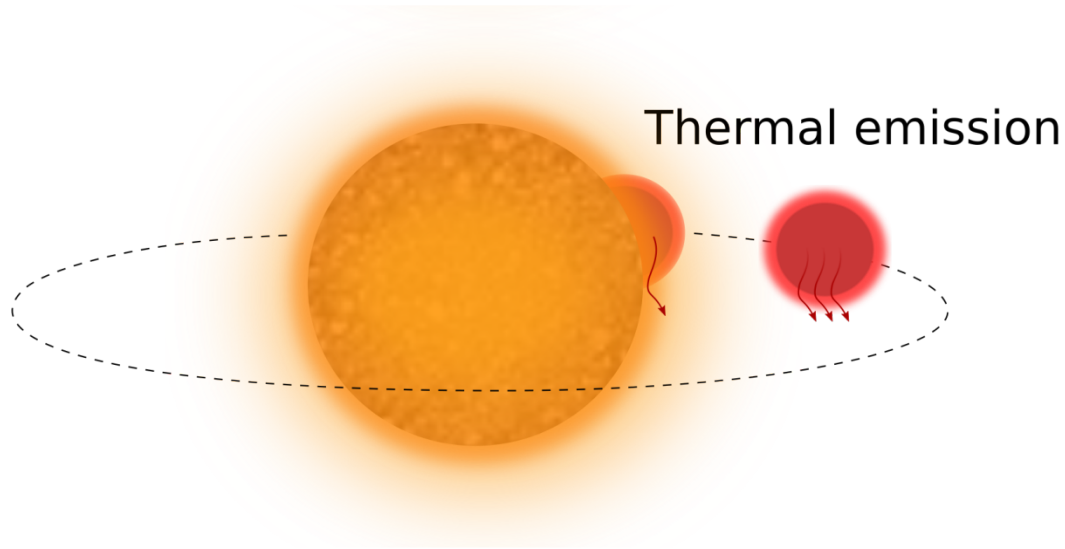


Wavelength (microns)

Detectability (SNR > 5)



SECONDARY ECLIPSES WITH JWST IN 2021+



Secondary eclipse

Morley et al. 2017
Lincowski et al. 2018
Lustig-Yaeger et al. 2019
Faucher et al. 2019

1279 - Thermal emission from Trappist1-b

Cycle: 1, Proposal Category: GTO

INVESTIGATORS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>
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Dr. Jeroen Bouwman (CoI) (ESA Member) (Contact)	Max-Planck-Institut fur Astronomie, Heidelberg	bouwman@mpia.de

OBSERVATIONS

<i>Folder</i>	<i>Observation</i>	<i>Label</i>	<i>Observing Template</i>	<i>Science Target</i>
MIRIM TRAPPIST-1b				
	1	TRAPPIST-1 b Eclipse 1	MIRI Imaging	(1) TRAPPIST-1B
	2	TRAPPIST-1 b Eclipse 1	MIRI Imaging	(1) TRAPPIST-1B
	3	TRAPPIST-1 b Eclipse 1	MIRI Imaging	(1) TRAPPIST-1B
	4	TRAPPIST-1 b Eclipse 1	MIRI Imaging	(1) TRAPPIST-1B
	5	TRAPPIST-1 b Eclipse 1	MIRI Imaging	(1) TRAPPIST-1B

ABSTRACT

The aim is to detect the thermal emission from the TRAPPIST1 b exoplanet, an Earth mass like transiting exoplanet.

The emission will be obtained from photometric observations of eclipses of the exoplanet.

Given the temperature of the exoplanet, around 400 K, we will use the MIRI instrument.

1177 - MIRI observations of transiting exoplanets

Cycle: 1, Proposal Category: GTO

INVESTIGATORS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>
Dr. Thomas P. Greene (PI)	NASA Ames Research Center	tom.greene@nasa.gov
Everett Schlawin (CoI) (Contact)	University of Arizona	eas342@email.arizona.edu
Dr. Pierre-Olivier Lagage (CoI) (ESA Member)	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique (CEA)	pierre-olivier.lagage@cea.fr
Dr. Marcia J. Rieke (CoI)	University of Arizona	mrieke@as.arizona.edu

OBSERVATIONS

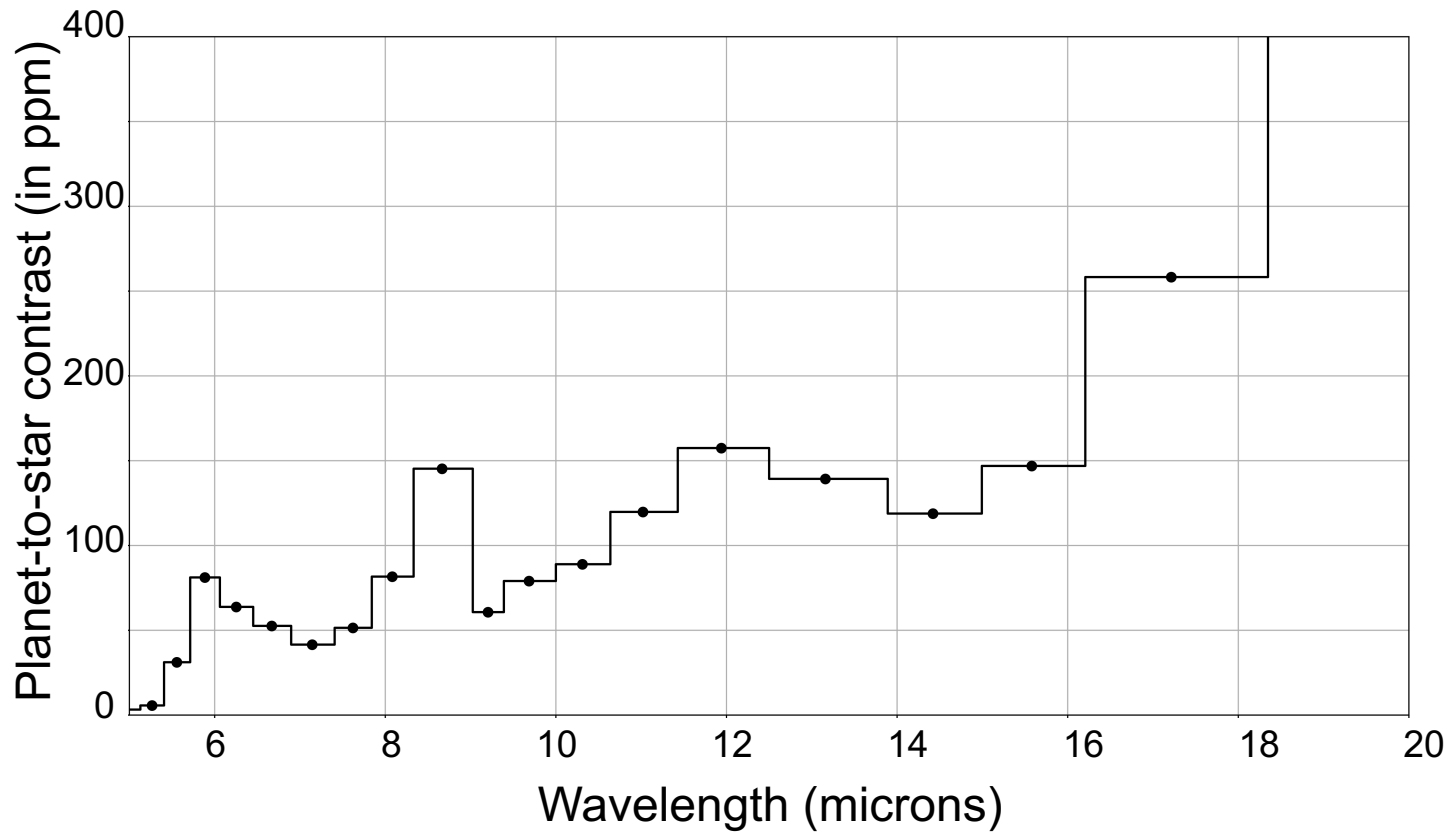
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MIRIM Transiting Planets

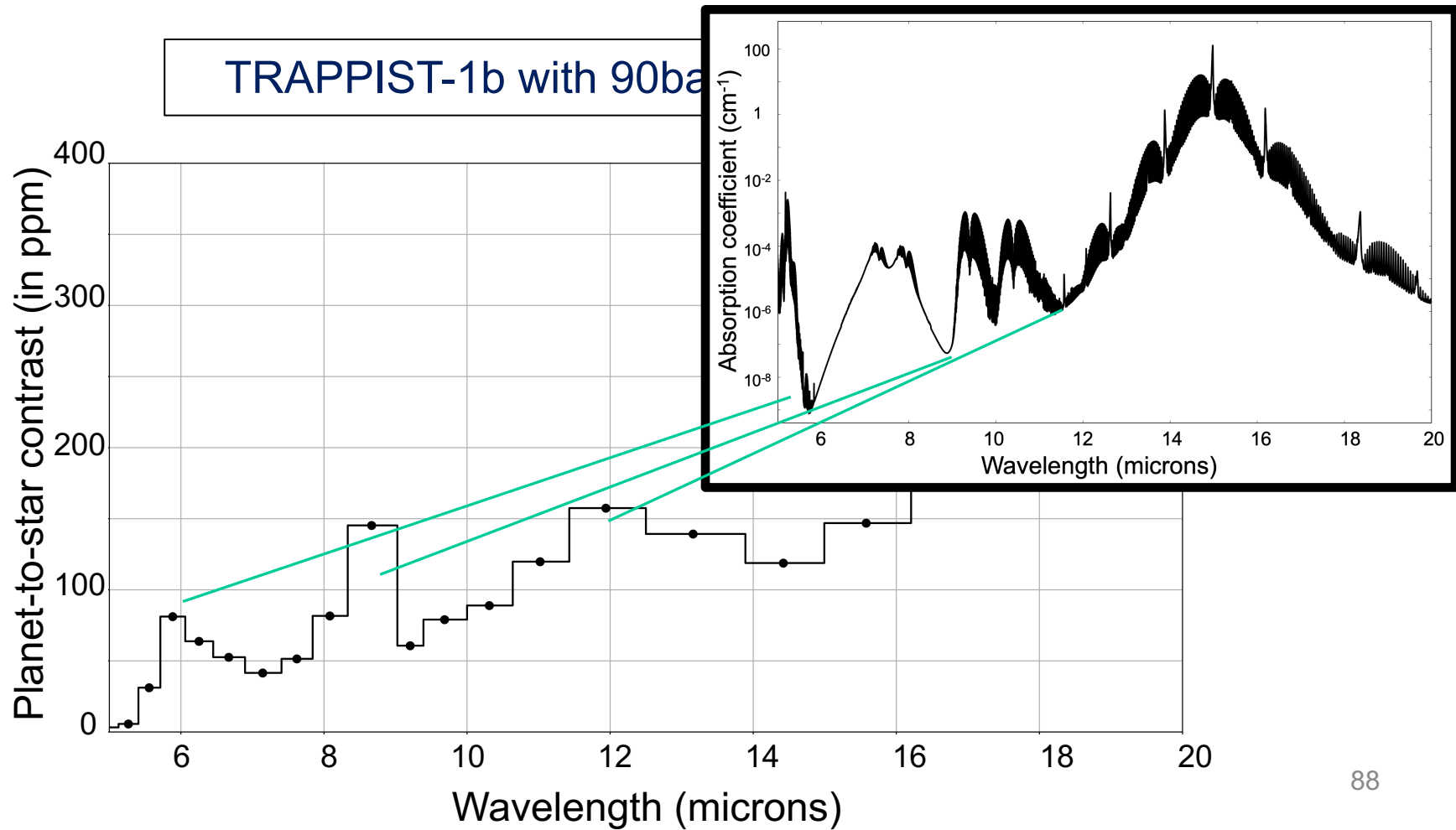
	7	TRAPPIST-1 b Sec Ecl ipse	MIRI Imaging	(5) TRAPPIST-1B
	8	TRAPPIST-1 b Sec Ecl ipse	MIRI Imaging	(5) TRAPPIST-1B
	9	TRAPPIST-1 b Sec Ecl ipse	MIRI Imaging	(5) TRAPPIST-1B
	10	TRAPPIST-1 b Sec Ecl ipse	MIRI Imaging	(5) TRAPPIST-1B

THERMAL EMISSION SPECTRUM DURING SECONDARY ECLIPSE

TRAPPIST-1b with 90bar CO₂ atmosphere

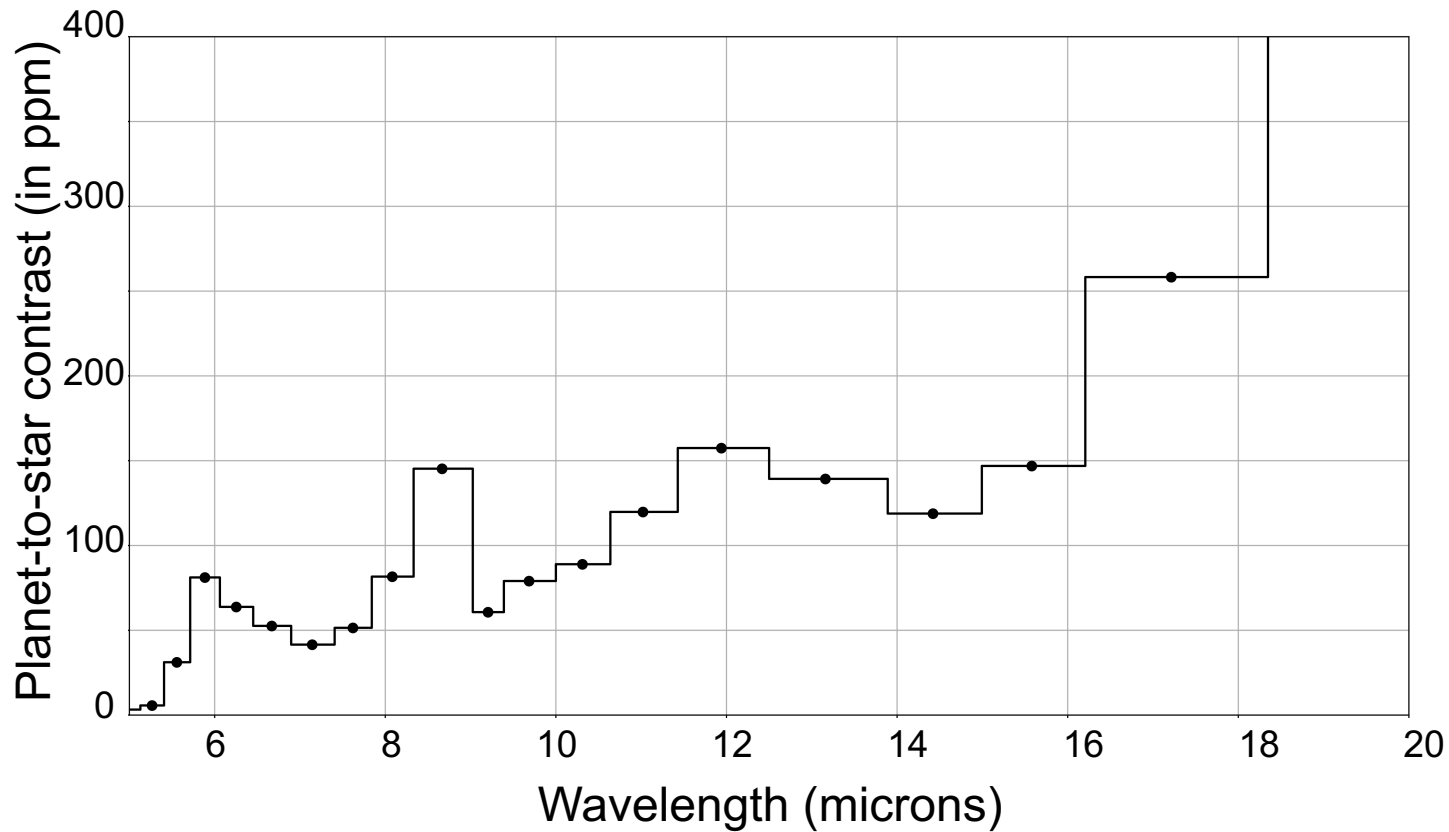


THERMAL EMISSION SPECTRUM DURING SECONDARY ECLIPSE



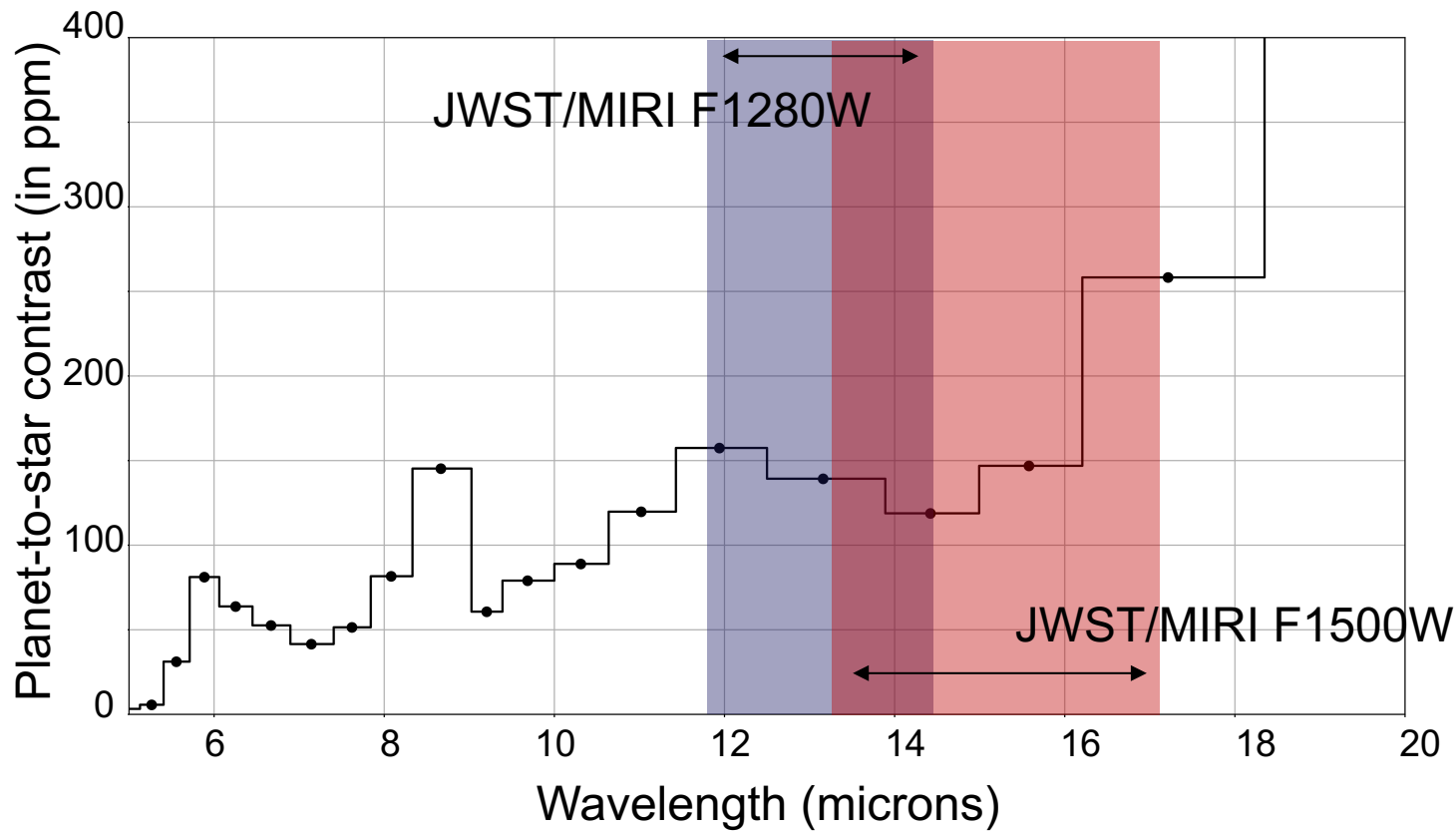
THERMAL EMISSION SPECTRUM DURING SECONDARY ECLIPSE

TRAPPIST-1b with 90bar CO₂ atmosphere



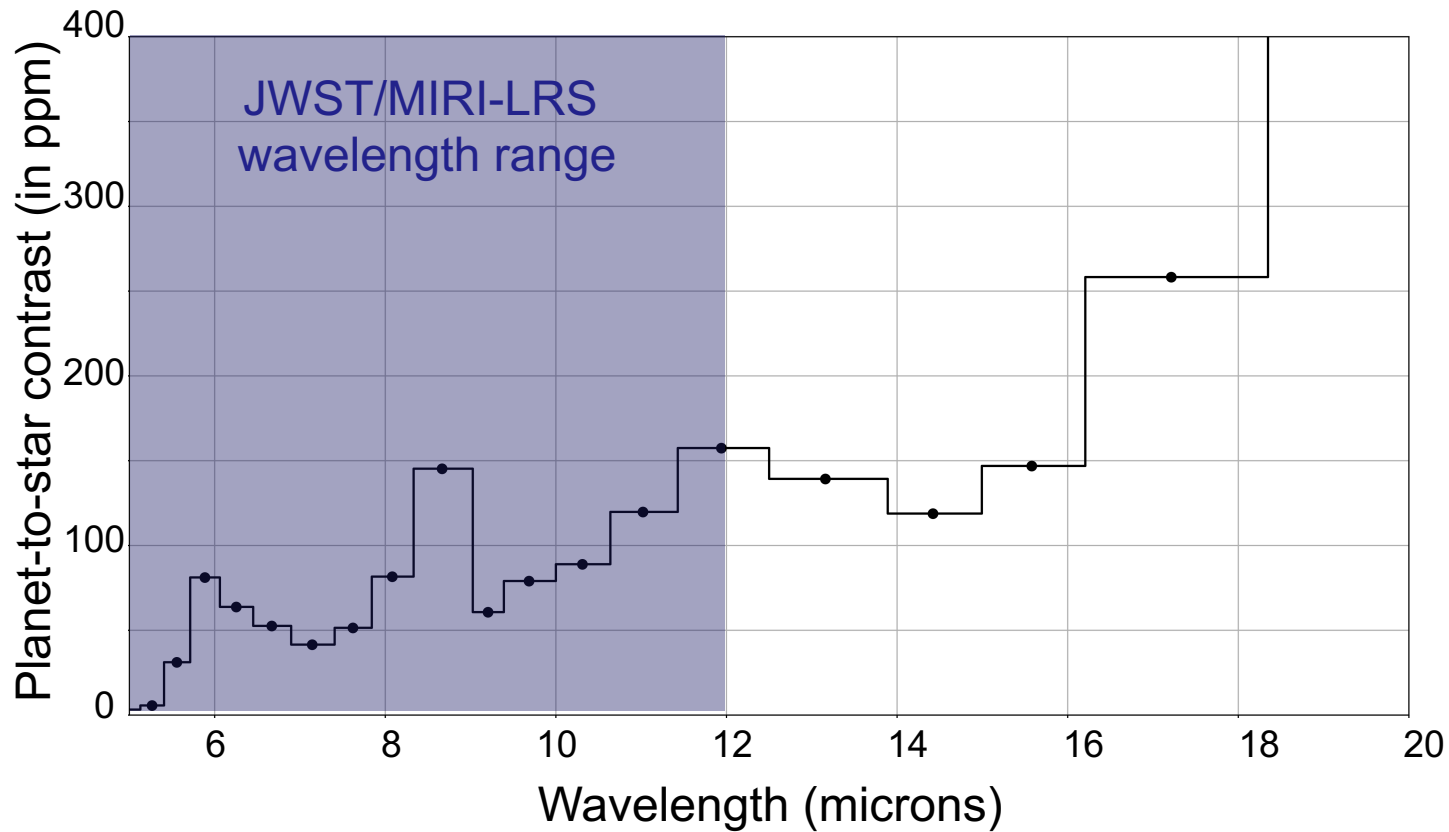
THERMAL EMISSION SPECTRUM DURING SECONDARY ECLIPSE

TRAPPIST-1b with 90bar CO₂ atmosphere



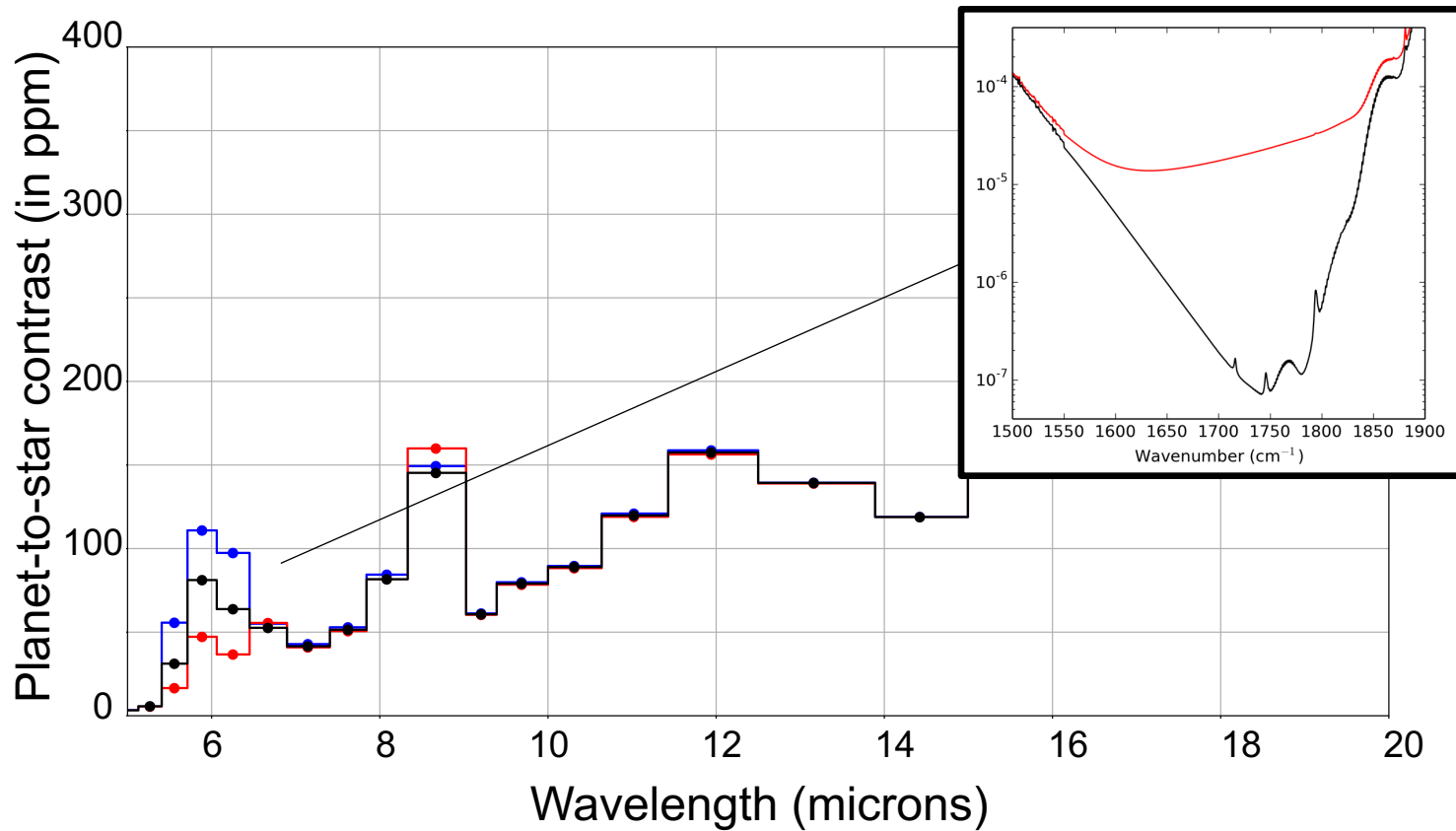
THERMAL EMISSION SPECTRUM DURING SECONDARY ECLIPSE

TRAPPIST-1b with 90bar CO₂ atmosphere



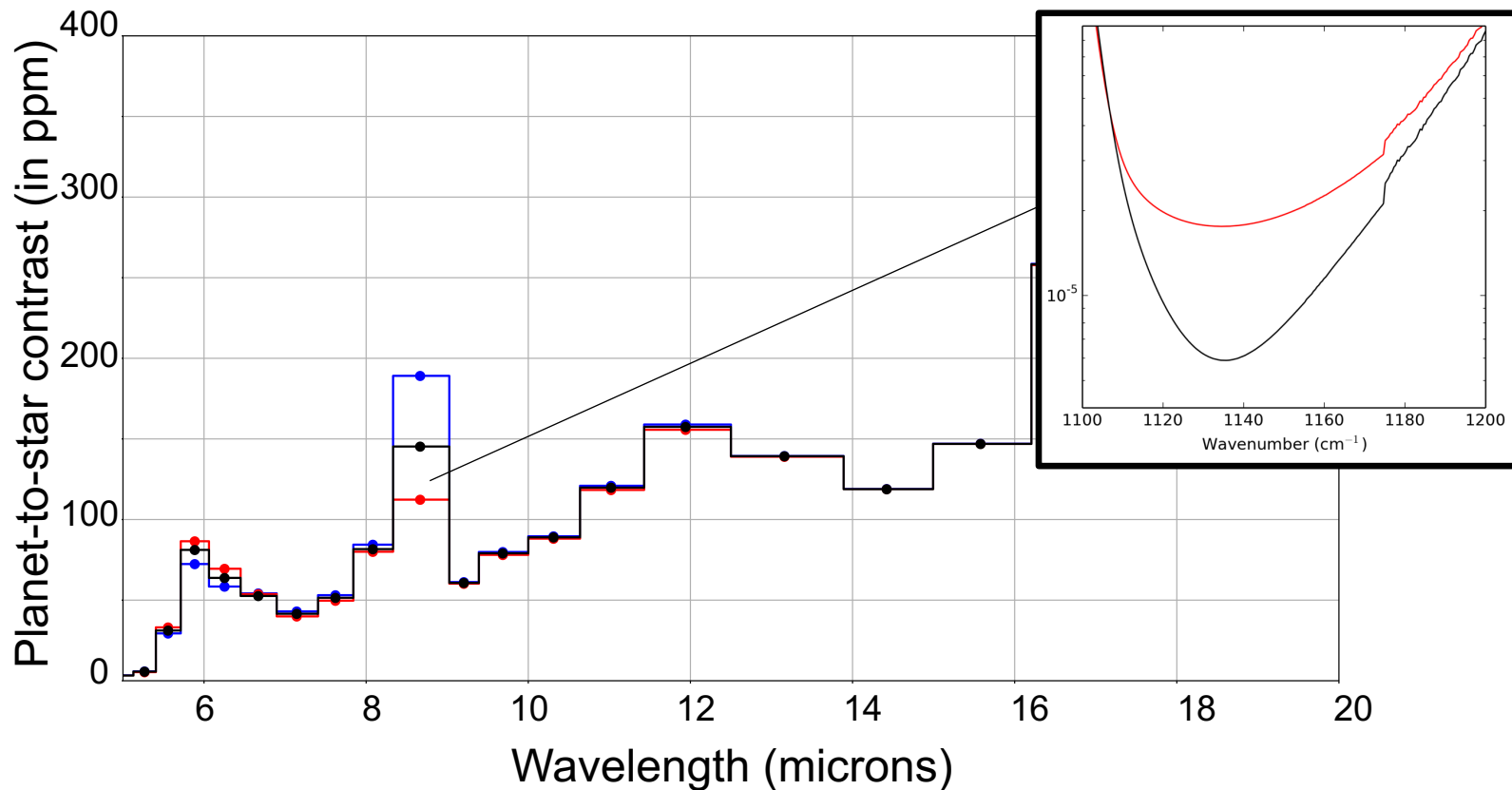
THERMAL EMISSION SPECTRUM DURING SECONDARY ECLIPSE

TRAPPIST-1b with 90bar CO₂ atmosphere



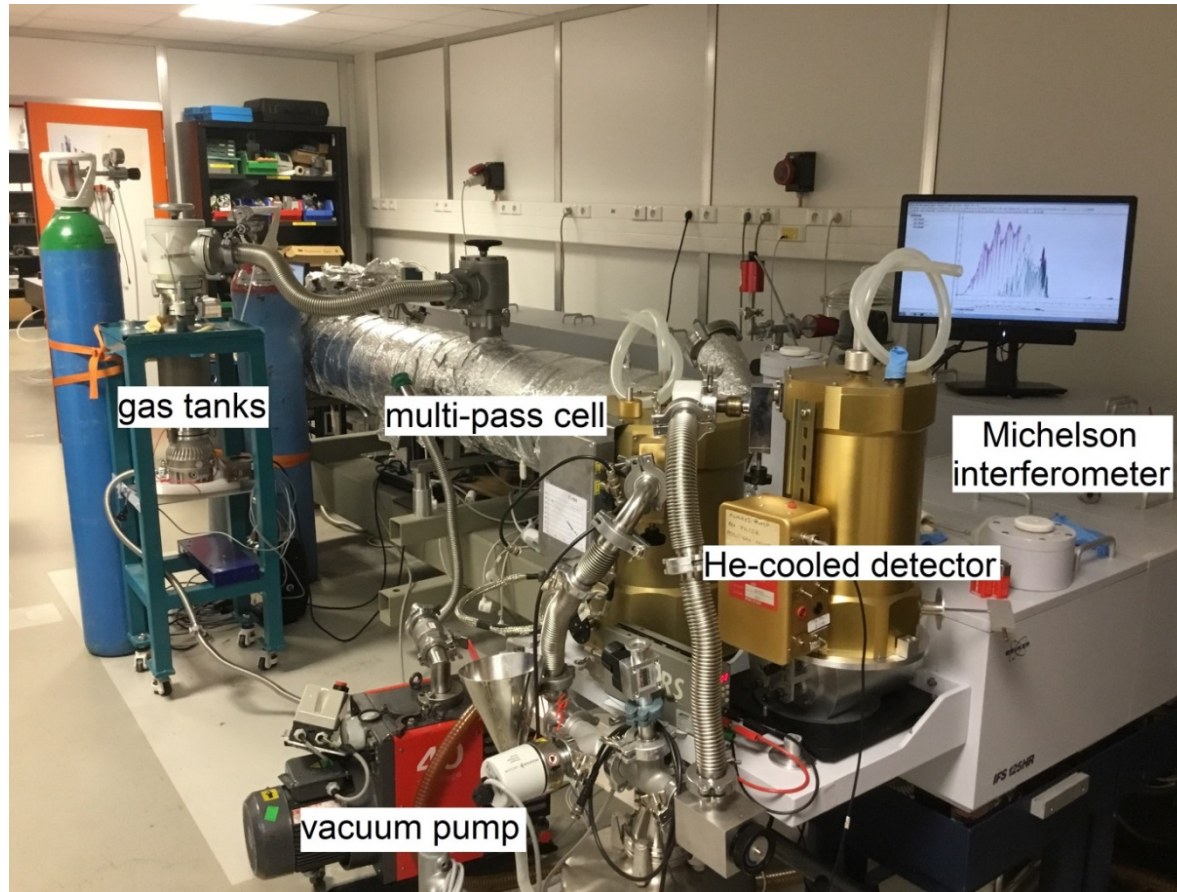
THERMAL EMISSION SPECTRUM DURING SECONDARY ECLIPSE

TRAPPIST-1b with 90bar CO₂ atmosphere



THE AILES FOURIER TRANSFORM SPECTROSCOPY EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

Turbet et al. 2019b, 2020c
Tran, Turbet et al. 2018, 2019



gas tanks

multi-pass cell

Michelson
interferometer

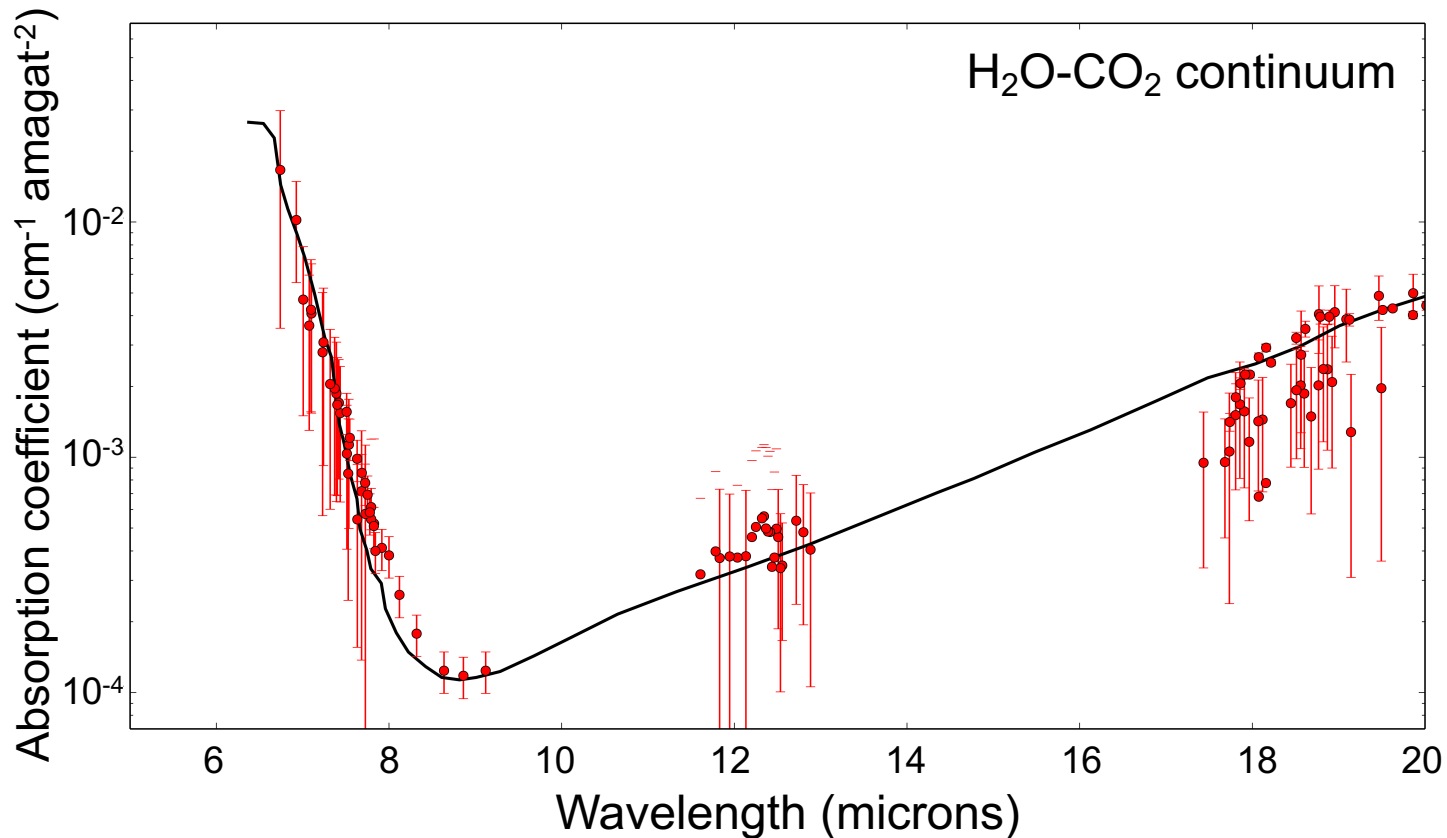
He-cooled detector

vacuum pump

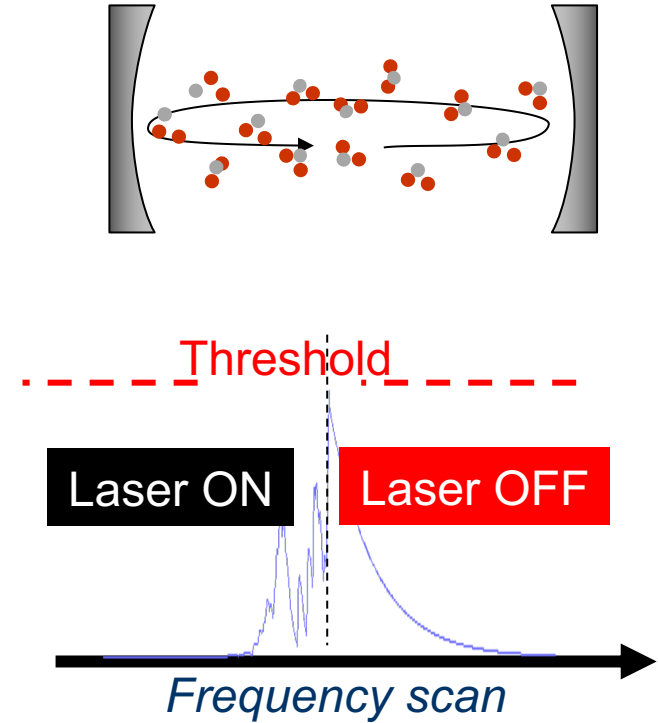
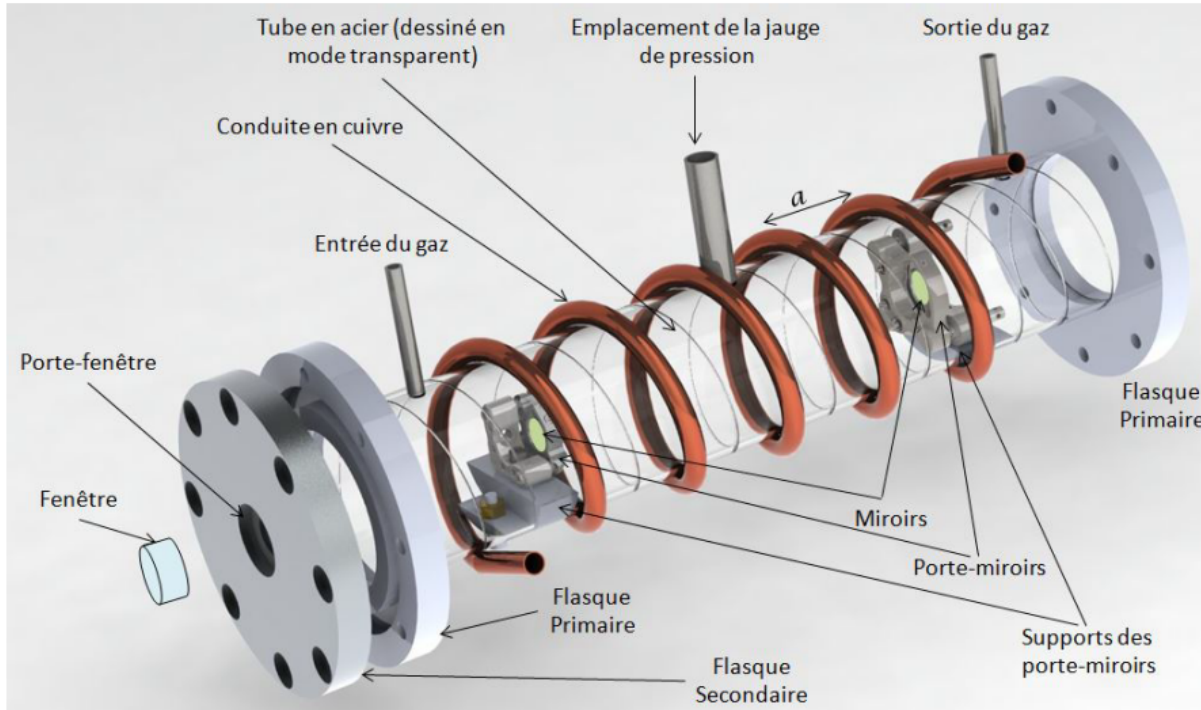


FTS MEASUREMENTS OF CONTINUUM ABSORPTION IN CO₂-RICH ATMOSPHERES

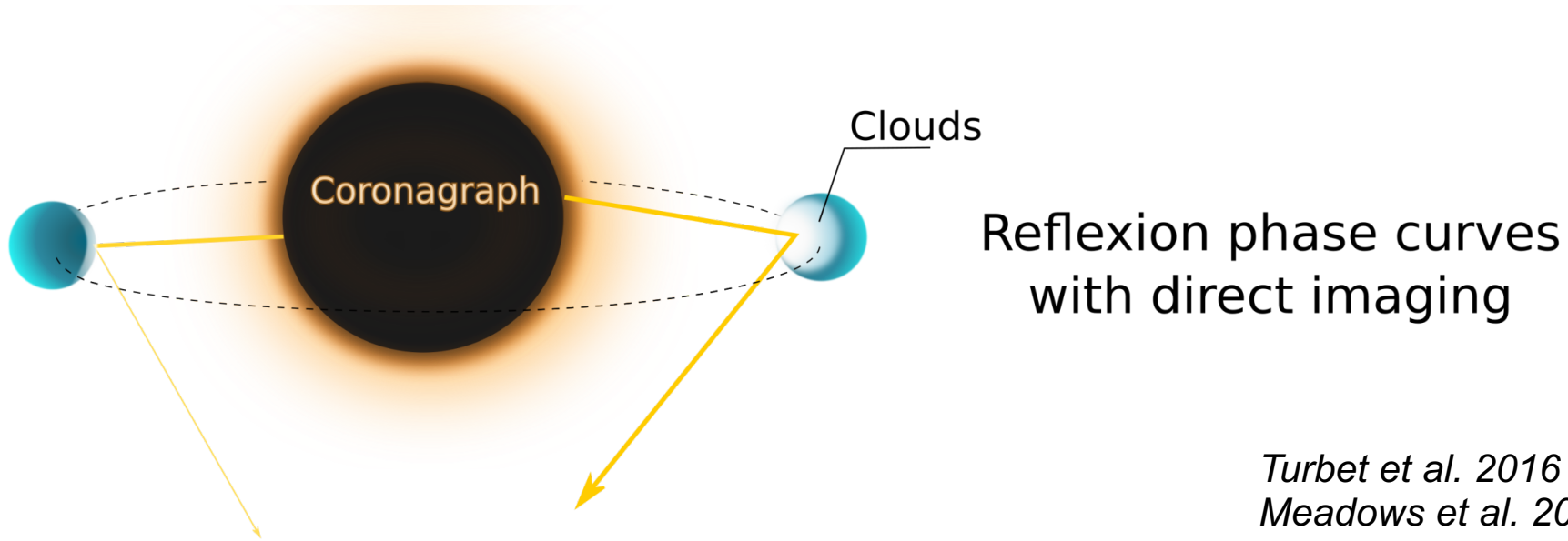
Tran, Turbet et al. 2019



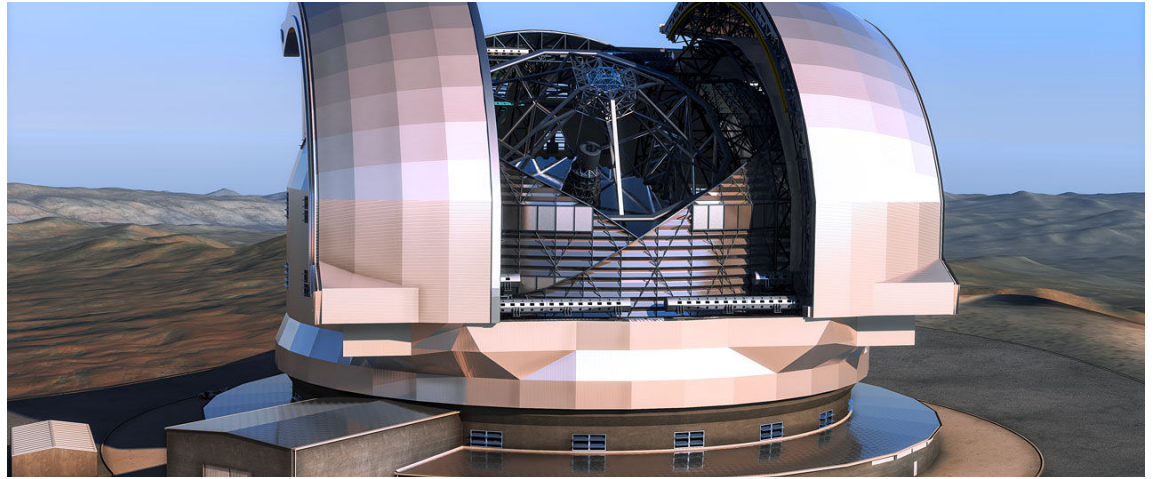
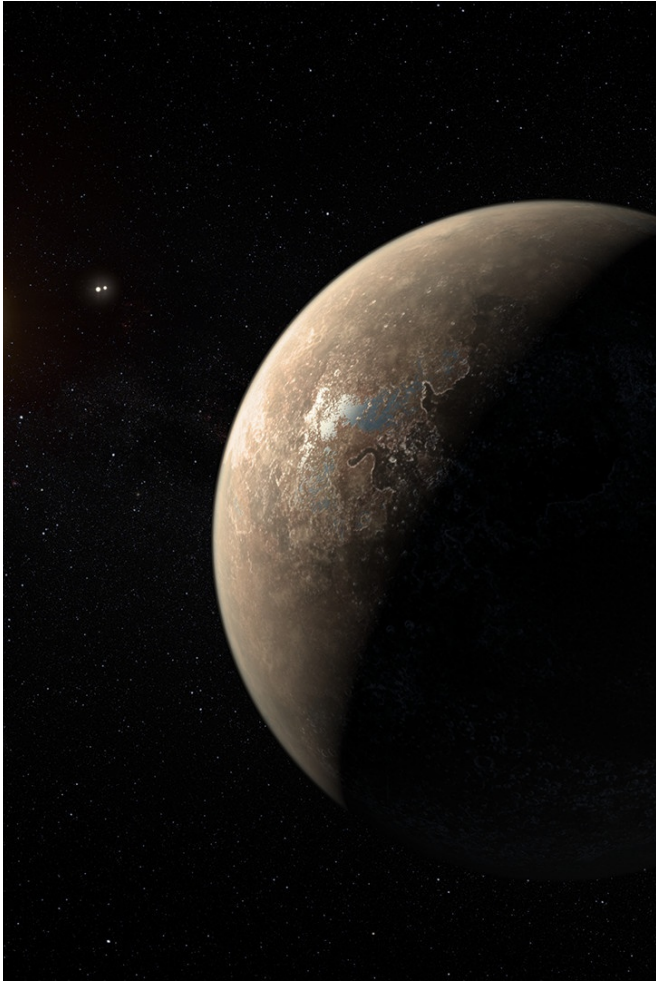
THE CAVITY RING DOWN SPECTROSCOPY (CRDS) GRENOBLE EXPERIMENTAL SETUP



DIRECT IMAGING WITH E-ELT IN 2030+ (or maybe - and hopefully ! – before using the HCHR technique)



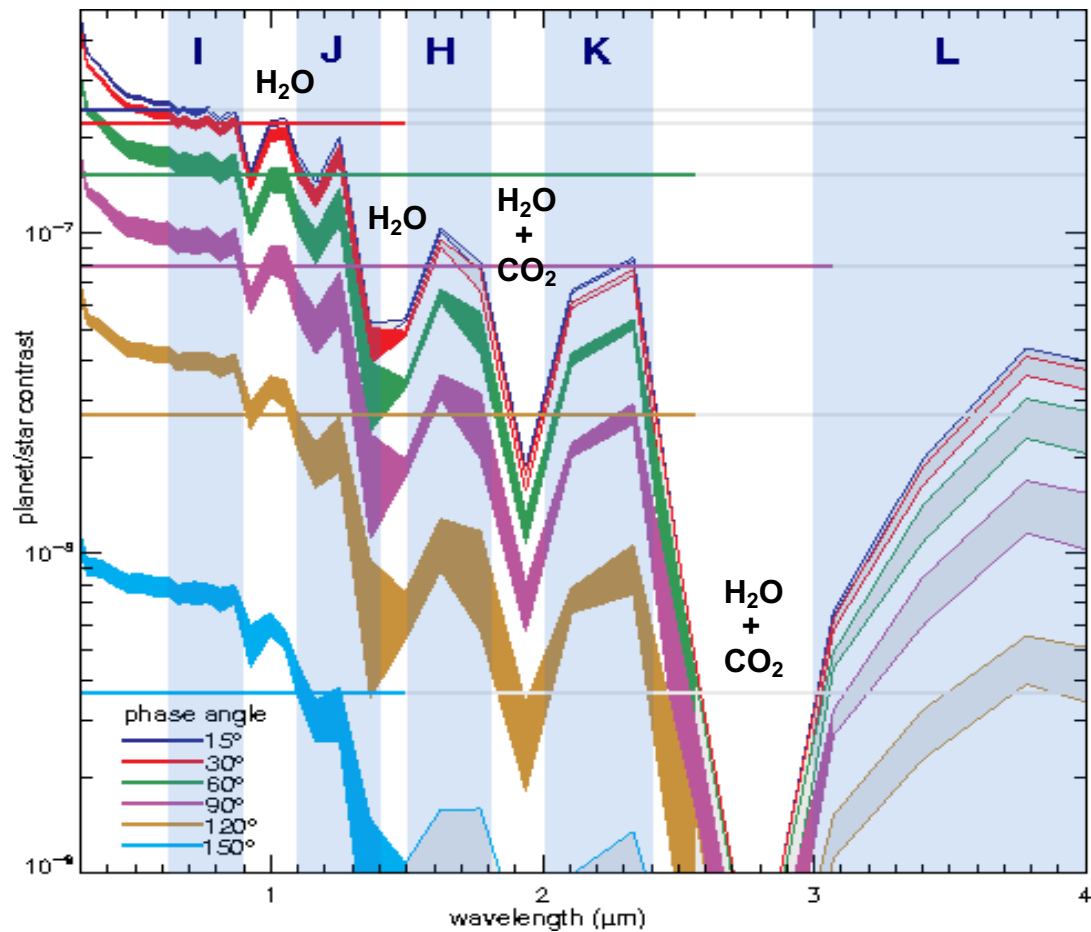
Turbet et al. 2016
Meadows et al. 2016
Lovis et al. 2017
Boutle et al. 2017



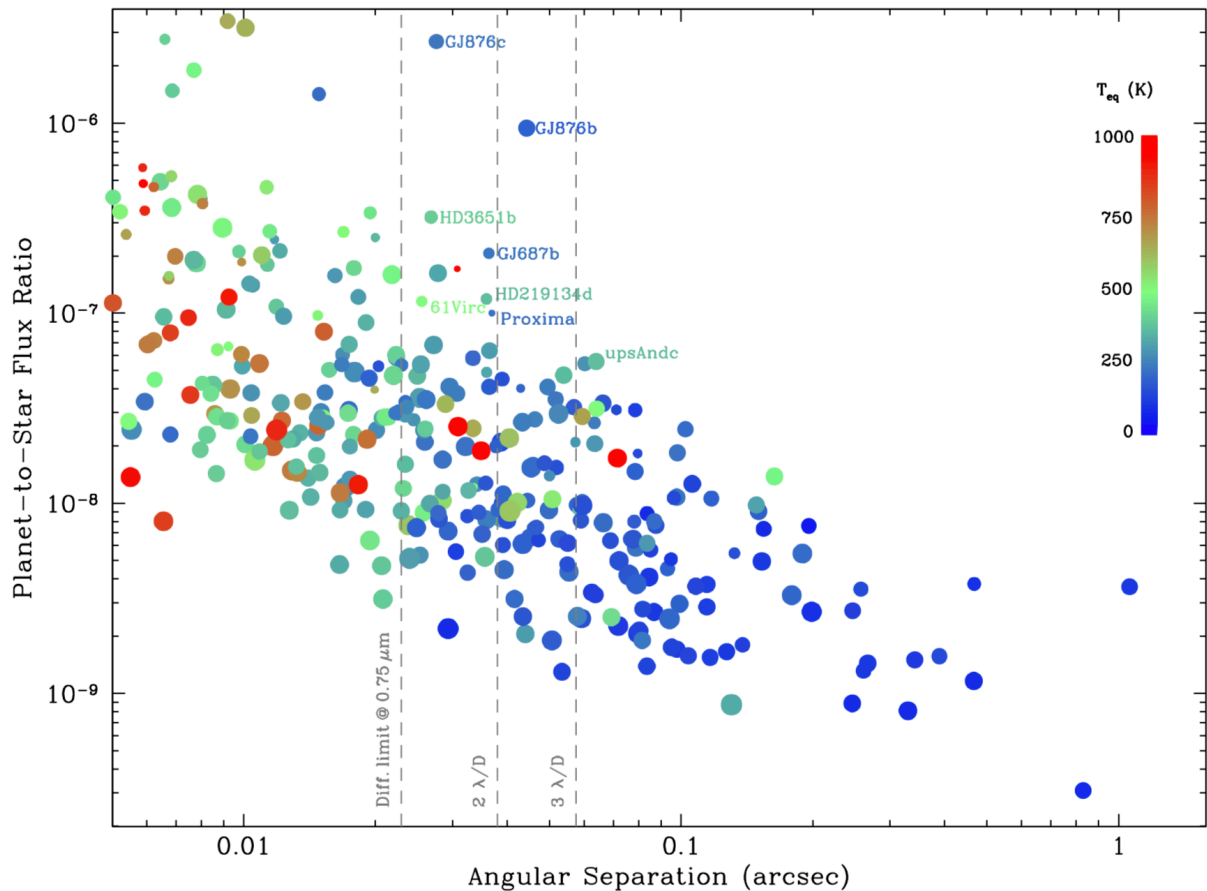
Direct imaging of **Proxima b**
using the European “Extremely
large telescope” (E-ELT)

(diameter 39 m ; 2024+)

SYNTHETIC SPECTRA FOR DIRECT IMAGING OF PROXIMA B



Synchronous rotation mode and
Earth-like oceans/atmosphere



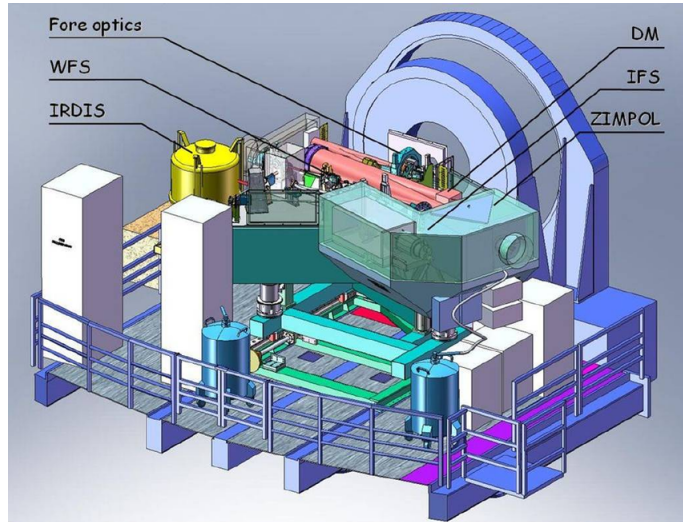
Combining **high-contrast coronagraphy** to **high-resolution spectroscopy** in the visible/near-IR directly detects the planet **reflected light** and measures:

- True mass
- Albedo estimate
- Atmospheric composition
- Cloud properties
- Planet rotation
- Surface properties
- Atmospheric circulation
- Weather patterns
- Biosignatures

DIRECT IMAGING OF PROXIMA B ON THE VLT?!

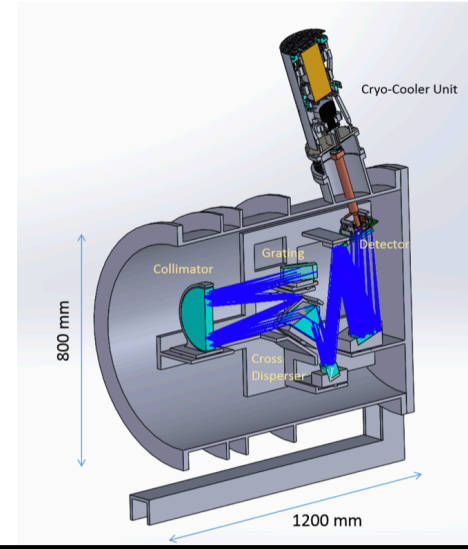
Lovis et al. 2017, A&A

SPHERE or other imager



and

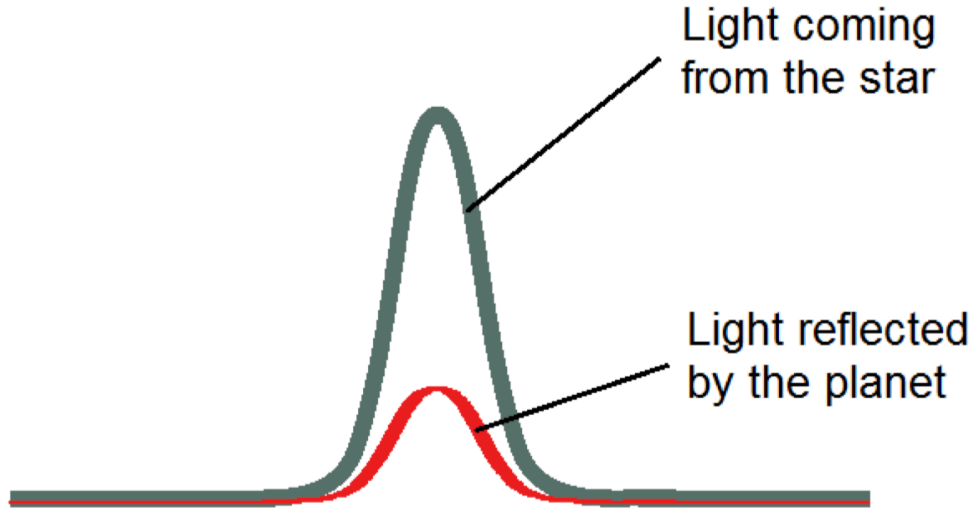
RISTRETTO
(high-resolution spectrograph)



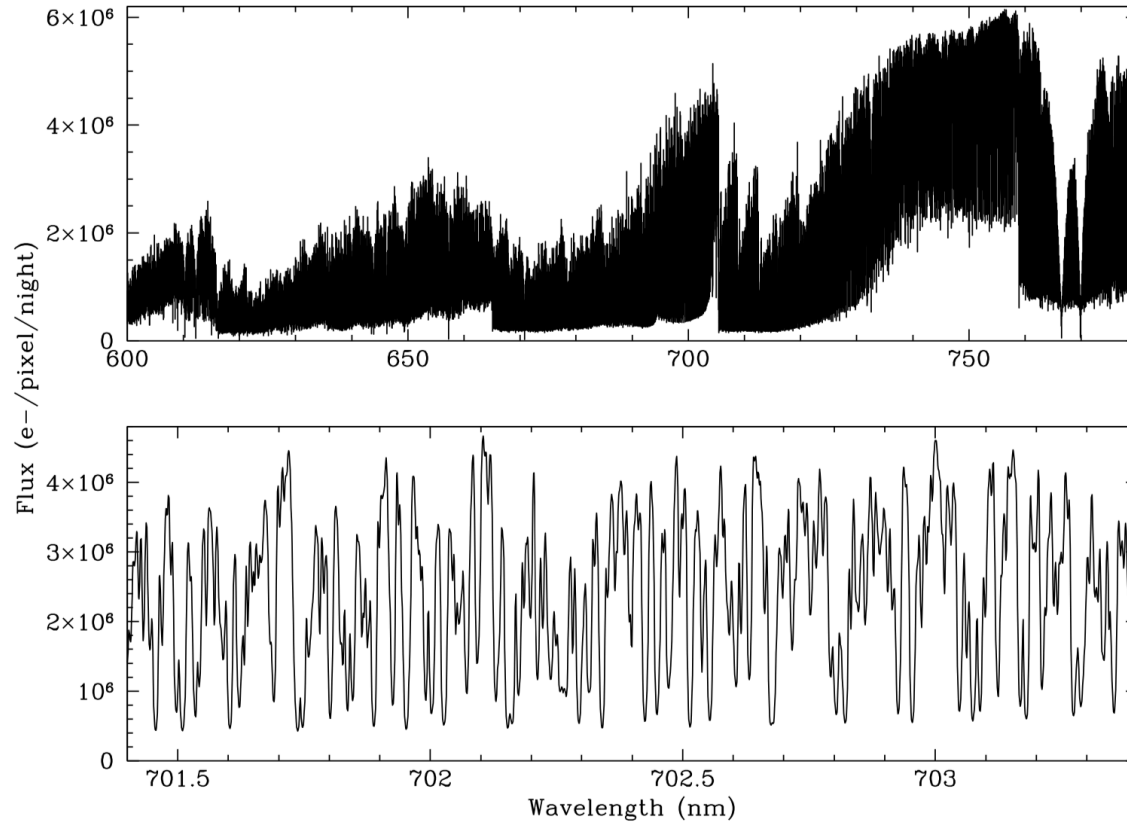
High-contrast High-resolution technique

Snellen et al. 2015

USING HIGH-RESOLUTION TO FURTHER REDUCE THE PLANET/STAR CONTRAST



HIGH-RESOLUTION SPECTRA OF PROXIMA (the star) AND PROXIMA B



DETECTABILITY OF PROXIMA B IN REFLECTED LIGHT

