

NITROUS OXIDE (N₂O) CONCENTRATION AS A POSSIBLE SIGN OF LIFE IN EXOPLANETS

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A biosignature is any substance, group of substances, or phenomenon that provides evidence of life (Schwieterman et al. 2018). Nitrous oxide (N₂O) has been suggested as a biosignature for N₂-O₂ dominated atmospheres as the biosphere is the main source of N₂O on modern Earth. However, in the Proterozoic, N₂O production processes were different from the present ones because of the ocean’s euxinia (Buick 2007). M dwarfs stars are the most abundant (~ 70%) and long-lived stars in our Galaxy and are amongst the main targets to search potentially habitable planets (Shields et al. 2016). Our goal is to assess the potential of N₂O as a biosignature by calculating its concentration in atmospheres belonging to potentially habitable planets from M dwarf-stars systems, and emulating theoretically Proterozoic conditions.

We calculated the N₂O abundance for atmospheres with different concentrations of O₂, CO₂ and CH₄ for planets around the Sun and the M dwarfs, AD Leo and GJ 876 by using a 1-D photochemical model. We inferred the N₂O fluxes from the emissions of ecosystems with low primary production (Table 1). We related each flux with the Proteobacteria biomass by estimating the Proteobacteria fraction relative to the global prokaryotic biomass according to Bar-On et al. (2018) with the N₂O flux emitted by the those ecosystems. We used the *phylum* Proteobacteria because this taxa was originated ~2.8 to 1.6 Ga ago (Ludwing & Klenk 2001).

Our results show higher concentrations of N₂O in atmospheres with higher O₂ because this molecule shields N₂O from the UV (Fig. 1). For a given N₂O flux, N₂O concentrations were higher in planets from M dwarf systems, compared to planets around Sun like stars (Fig. 1), which implies that N₂O is potentially detectable on planets around M dwarfs. Be-

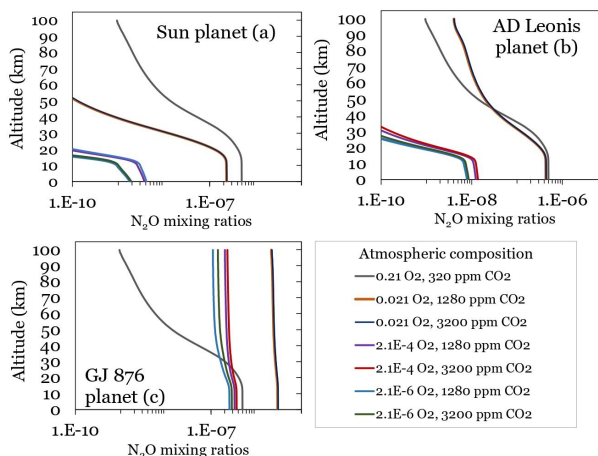


Fig. 1. N₂O mixing ratios to atmospheres of planets circling the Sun (a), AD Leo (b) and GJ 876 (c), compared to Earth’s present atmospheric level.

TABLE 1

TOTAL BIOMASS OF THE *PHYLUM* PROTEOBACTERIA

N ₂ O flux (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	Biomass (gC)
2.45 × 10 ⁹	1.51 × 10 ¹⁶
8.85 × 10 ⁸	7.54 × 10 ¹⁵
2.80 × 10 ⁸	8.14 × 10 ¹⁵
3.35 × 10 ⁹	6.39 × 10 ¹⁵
1.16 × 10 ⁸	8.70 × 10 ¹⁵

sides, the biomass responsible for the N₂O flux on each simulated planet is close to the Proteobacteria biomass on present Earth.

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