Modeling Oxygen Seasonality on Earth-like Exoplanets Émilie A. Laflèche¹, Jonathan Jernigan¹, Nicholas Wogan², Edward W. Schwieterman³, Stephanie L. Olson¹ ¹Purdue University, ²NASA Ames Research Center, ³University of California Riverside.



Dissolved Surface Oxygen (mol kg⁻¹)

Intermittent oxygen and nutrient limitations driven by seasonality would occur in the marine biosphere, which may affect the rise of more complex life (e.g., animals) on highly seasonal Earth-like exoplanets [2].

Next Steps: How does extreme O₂ seasonality impact exo-animal viability?



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We use cGEnIE-PlaSim to model seasonality on a Proterozoic Earth-like exoplanet under a range of planetary orbital configurations (0 – 90° obliquity and 0 – 0.3 eccentricity) [1]. Under $pO_{2} = \sim 10^{2}$ PAL conditions, both dissolved surface ocean O_{2} (left) and O_{2} sea-air fluxes (right) display strong seasonal patterns due to spatiotemporally variable rates of primary productivity [2].

Net Oxygen Sea-to-Air Flux Density (mol m⁻² yr⁻¹)

Seasonally variable fluxes of O_2 between the marine biosphere and the troposphere may impact remote detections of atmospheric O_2 as a biosignature.

Next Steps: Can we observe O_2 (and/or O_3) seasonality on Earth-like exoplanets orbiting Sun-like stars using HWO?

> **References:** [1] Holden, P. B., et al. (2016) Geoscientific Model Development, 9(9), 3347–3361. [2] Reinhard, C. T., et al. (2016). PNAS, 113(32), 8933–8938. [3] Olson, S. L., et al. (2018) ApJ, 858(2), L14.

