On 14 January 2005, the Huygens probe entered the atmosphere of Titan after a seven-year interplanetary flight as part of the Cassini mission to Saturn. Huygens carried, among other instruments, an aerosol collection and pyrolysis (ACP) device. Its designers, Israël et al., now claim to have detected complex organic matter in two aerosol samples collected at different altitudes (130–35 km and 25–20 km, respectively), on the basis of their detection of ammonia (NH₃) and hydrogen cyanide (HCN) when the sample oven was heated to 600 °C. However, the authors’ remarkable conclusions, which would have far-reaching consequences for our understanding of the chemical environment prevailing on Saturn’s largest moon, are not supported by their limited data.

The claim by Israël et al. to have detected NH₃ is based on the signal they obtain at a mass-to-charge ratio (m/z) of 17 in the 18 mass spectra (see their Fig. 3) recorded for sample 2 after the sample oven had been heated to 600 °C and swept with an isotope of nitrogen (¹⁵N₂). However, with a single exception (at 10:57:27), these signals can be accounted for by methane containing [¹³C] (that is, [¹³CH₃]), as calculated from the signal at m/z 16 ([¹⁴CH₄]) and the [¹²C]/[¹³C] ratio (82.3) of Titan’s atmospheric methane indicates; sample 1 apparently produced similar results. Considering the small signals and large error bars indicated in Fig. 3 of ref. 2, it is not valid to conclude that ammonia has been detected in these experiments.

The claim by Israël et al. that HCN could be detected is also unsupported by their data. The signal for m/z 27 in the mass spectrum for sample 1 is the same as that from the background (their Fig. 1) and, as the authors point out, the small peak in the spectrum for sample 2 (their Fig. 2) may well be a fragment of ethane or ethylene. The signals above m/z 27 of these known constituents of Titan’s atmosphere are obliterated by those from the large amounts of light (m/z 28, 29) and heavy nitrogen (m/z 30).

These two spectra are dominated by signals at m/z 16, 28 and 40, which correspond to the components of the atmosphere (CH₄, ¹⁴N₂ and ³⁵Ar). This may have entered the sample cavity through the leaking gaskets, which had caused the loss of all data from the “ambient” and 250 °C experiments (see section 2 and Fig. 4 of the supplementary information accompanying ref. 2). These leaks would also explain the increase in the signals for sample 2, because it was collected at lower altitude (higher pressure). There is therefore no compelling evidence that any aerosol was collected or that anything was pyrolysed in these experiments.

What the authors mean by the “complex organic matter” they claim to have detected in Titan’s atmospheric aerosols is illustrated in their supplementary Fig. 6: a remarkable, detailed structure, consisting of an aromatic and a cyclohexane ring, connected and substituted by several linear and branched aliphatic chains, bearing one amino, two imino and two nitrite groups. Even though this is designated as a “probable” structure, it is not justified on the basis of the authors’ dubious evidence for the presence of NH₃ and HCN.

Compounds of this type would pyrolyse to small unsaturated aliphatic and aromatic molecules. Benzene and its homologues are easy to detect by mass spectrometry at very low levels owing to their aromaticity. They give rise to abundant molecular ions at m/z 78 and 78 + 14m, respectively, which is well within the mass range (m/z 2–142) of the mass spectrometer aboard the Huygens probe. To explain their absence, Israël et al. suggest that the spectrometer has low sensitivity above m/z 50.

To justify the extrapolation from NH₃ and HCN to complex organic matter of the type they observed, the authors claim to have detected ammonia (NH₃) and hydrogen cyanide (HCN) after the pyrolysis steps at 600 °C, beyond which many other pyrolysis products are likely to emerge. The claim to have detected complex organic matter in Titan’s atmospheric haze is therefore further undermined.

Other data obtained from the successful Cassini–Huygens mission contradict or correct some previously held notions about Titan, its origin and its environment. The idea that the observed haze must be due to aerosol particles consisting of large organic molecules of complex structure needs to be re-evaluated. The chemical nature of the haze on Titan still remains shrouded in mystery.

Biemann doubts that we were detecting NH₃ and HCN after the pyrolysis steps at 600 °C, as well as questioning our deductions. If the detection is valid, our inference is clear. The data obtained from temperature sensors in flight undoubtedly show that the oven heaters did work nominally, so any volatile material collected by ACP along with the haze particles must have been vaporized during the 250 °C pyrolysis to be investigated. Our aerosol collection and pyrolysis (ACP) measurements in Titan’s atmosphere can then be revisited.
heating step, and — as indicated by the reading of the oven pressure sensors — evacuated from the ACP–GC–MS. Consequently, only the refractory part of the aerosols could have remained in the oven afterwards. The detection of NH₃ and HCN in the products formed during the pyrolysis of this unknown, but refractory, material indicates that it must comprise a mixture of carbon-, hydrogen- and nitrogen-containing species.

Biemann suggests that the laboratory analogues of Titan's aerosols were only crudely characterized and not even partially separated for structural analysis; however, this is not correct. The laboratory tholins were recovered and studied using different techniques in order to determine their chemical composition and their cracking patterns, which are the parameters required for interpreting observational data²⁻⁷. He also misinterprets our comments on the specific structure of the aerosols. Our supplementary Fig. 6 showing the probable structure of Titan's aerosols (ref. 2) is intended to illustrate a representative example of what could be part of the structure of the complex organic material, and not what it actually is. This structure was constructed from the nature of the identified pyrolysates: nitrile groups to produce HCN, and amino or imino groups to produce NH₃. This type of illustration has previously been used⁸, based on experimental work⁹.

An important puzzle that will be addressed by laboratory simulations is why there are no fragments of high relative molecular mass in the spectra of the pyrolysat formed at 600 °C, which may be explained by their destruction during transport to the detector. We must, of course, accept the possibility that we could have been misled in our preliminary interpretations by a remarkable set of coincidences, which is why we are now completing a rigorous set of laboratory calibrations before reaching a final judgement on the results of the experiment. G. Israël¹, C. Szopa¹, F. Raulin², M. Cabane¹, H. B. Niemann³, S. K. Atreya⁴, S. J. Bauer⁵, J.-F. Brun⁶, E. Chassefière⁶, P. Colin⁶, E. Condé⁶, D. Coscia³, A. Hauchecorne¹, P. Millian⁷, M. J. Nguyen¹, T. Owen⁸, W. Riedler⁹, R. E. Samuelson¹⁰, J.-M. Siguiér¹, M. Steller¹¹, R. Sternberg¹², C. Vidal-Madjar¹²
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