

# Copper, the good, the bad, the ugly

Dr Eric Wilkes  
Commercial Services



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# Why do we use copper at all?



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- ❖ To get rid of the bad smells of course.
- ❖ Copper has a long history of use in beverage production to remove unpleasant sulfur related smells.



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# What are these smells?

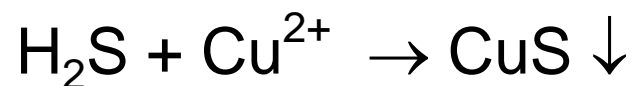
Low MW Sulfur Compound		Odour Descriptor	Aroma Threshold (ug/L)	Detected (ug/L)	
				Literature Review	AWRI
Hydrogen Sulfide	H <sub>2</sub> S	rotten egg, sewage like	1	nd - 370	nd - 56
Methanethiol	MeSH	rotten cabbage, burnt rubber, putrefaction	1.5	nd - 16	nd - 11
Ethanethiol	EtSH	onion, rubbery, burnt match, sulfidy, earthy	1.5	nd - 50	nd - 3
Dimethyl sulfide	DMS	<i>blackcurrant</i> , cooked cabbage, asparagus, canned corn, molasses	25	nd - 474	nd - 980
Carbon disulfide	CS <sub>2</sub>	<i>sweet, ethereal, slight green</i> , rubber, sulfidy, chokingly repulsive	5	nd - 18	nd - 140
Diethyl sulfide	DES	garlic, rubbery	1	nd - 10	nd
Methyl thioacetate	MeSAc	sulfurous, cheesy, egg	40	nd - 115	nd - 53
Dimethyl disulfide	DMDS	vegetal, cabbage, intense onion-like (at high levels)	10	nd - 22	nd - 2
Ethyl thioacetate	EtSAc	sulfurous, garlic, onion	70	nd - 180	nd - 32
Diethyl disulfide	DEDS	bad smelling, onion	4	nd - 85	nd - 1.5

It can be very effective.

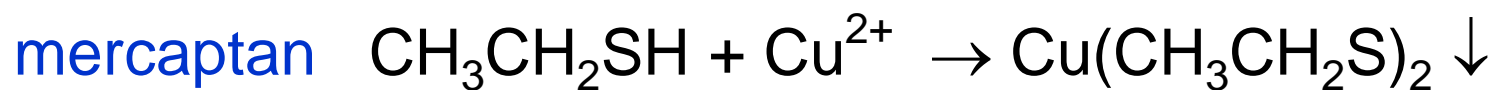


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H<sub>2</sub>S

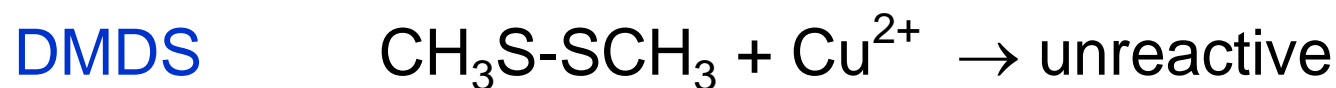


mercaptan

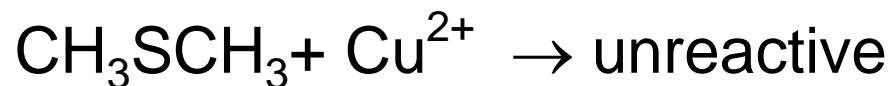


reduction ↓ ↑ oxidation

DMDS



DMS



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# But why doesn't it always work?



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- ❖ Why does my wine go stinky again after it is treated in tank?
- ❖ Why don't the bench trials always reflect what I see in tank?



It is all a question of *equilibrium*!

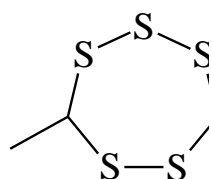
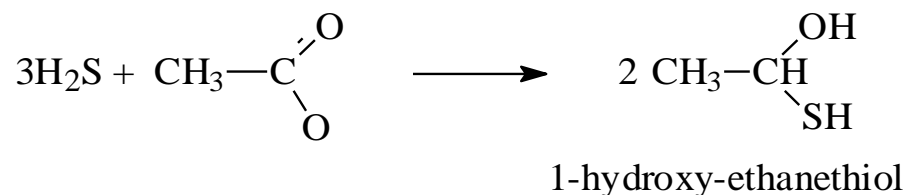


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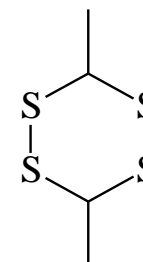
# Its not quite as simple as you may think!



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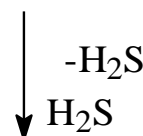


# Too Hard

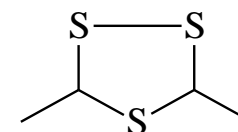
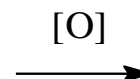
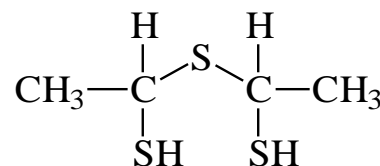


**intense rubbery or sulphury odour**

cis/trans-4,7-dimethyl-1,2,3,5,6-  
pentathiepane  
**meat like aroma**



cis/trans-3,6-dimethyl-1,2,4,5-tetrathiane  
**rubbery chemical aroma**



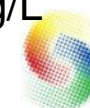
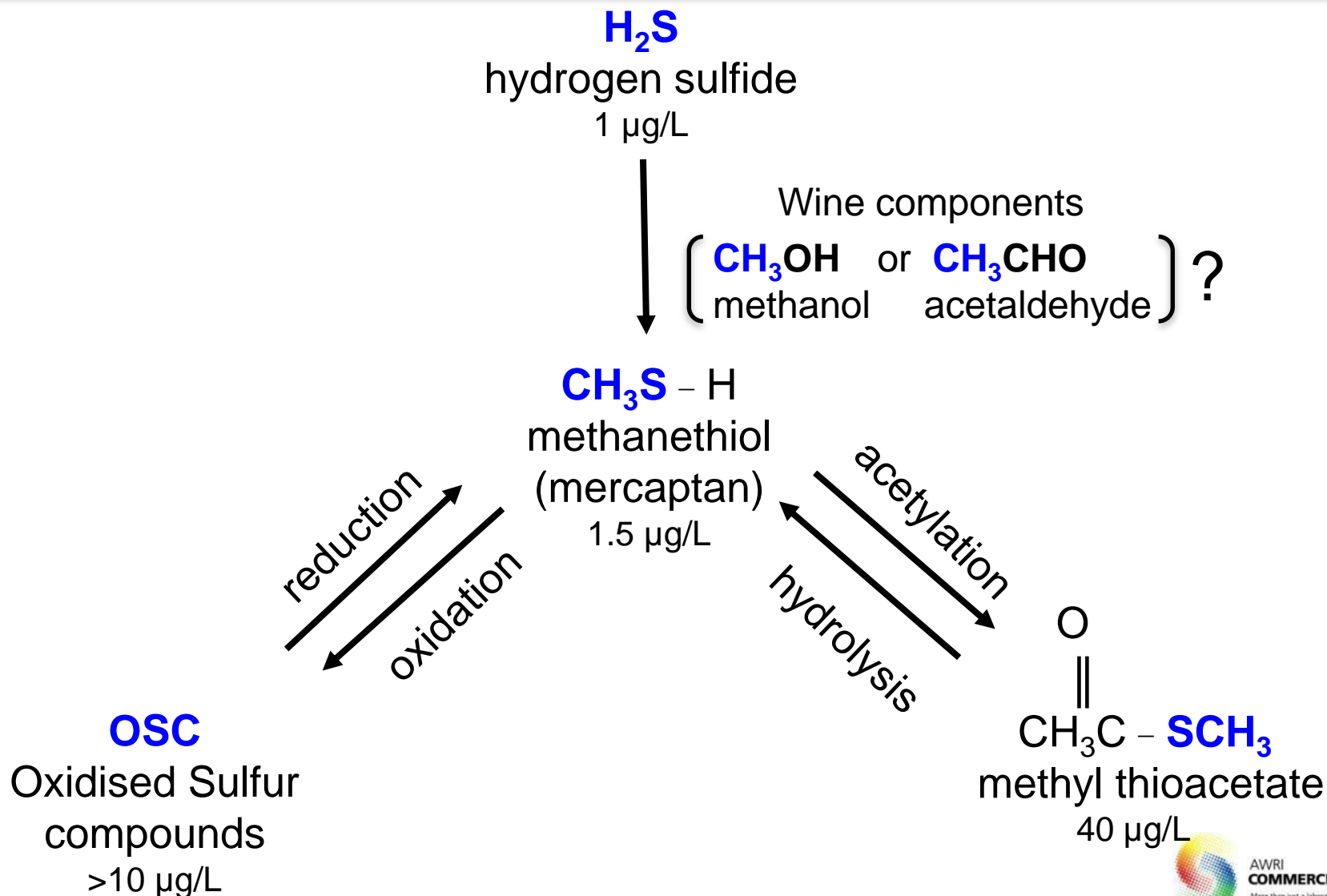
bis(1-mercaptoethyl)sulfide

cis/trans-2,5-dimethyl-1,2,4-trithiolan  
**spicy meat, meat like or allium arom**

# If only it was that simple!



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# Myth busting!



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All the copper I add drops out as insoluble sulfide!

Sulfide



1-2  $\mu\text{g/l}$   
0.000002 g/l



Copper Sulfate



0.5ppm  
0.0005 g/l



It is not unusual to see copper values increase at exactly the same rate as addition.



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# Downsides of residual copper

- ❖ Hazes
- ❖ Increased loss of 3-MH and 3-MHA
- ❖ More rapid loss of  $\text{SO}_2$
- ❖ Increases in sulfides

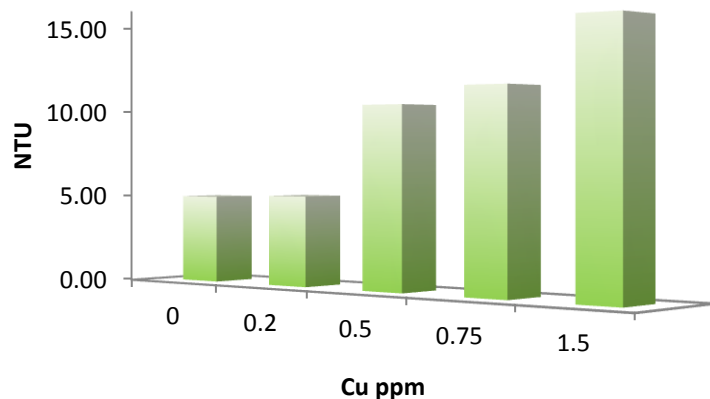


# Hazes and protein instability.



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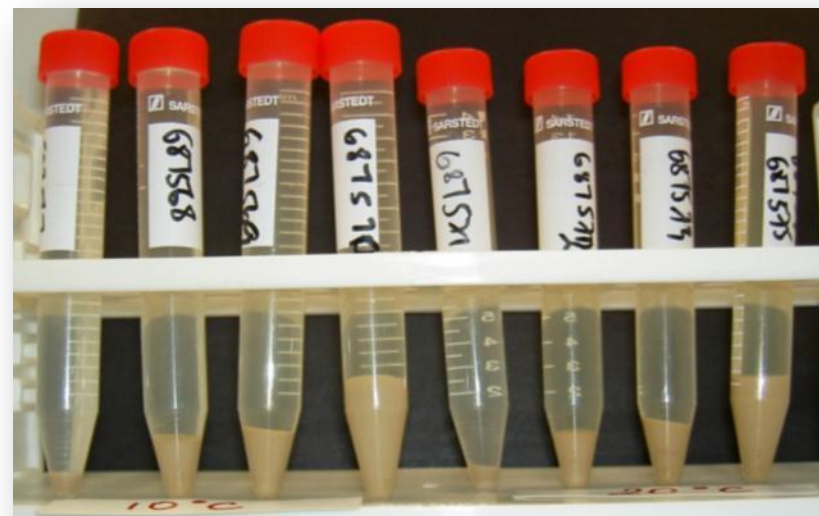
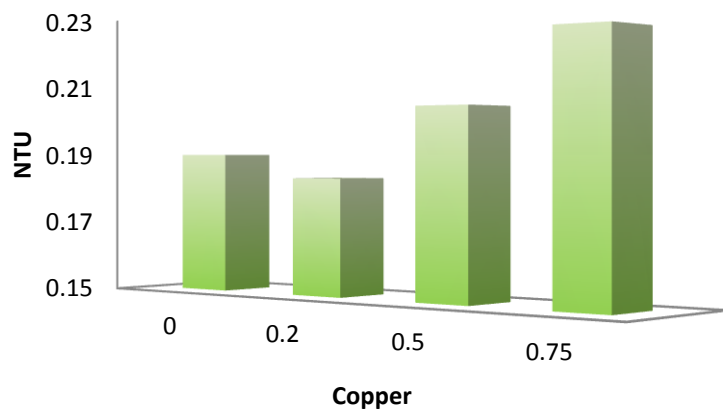
## Turbidity (heated)



Increased copper levels in bottled wine are well known to increase protein instability.

Generally recommended to keep levels below 0.5 ppm, but limit depends on the wine.

## Turbidity (heated) fined



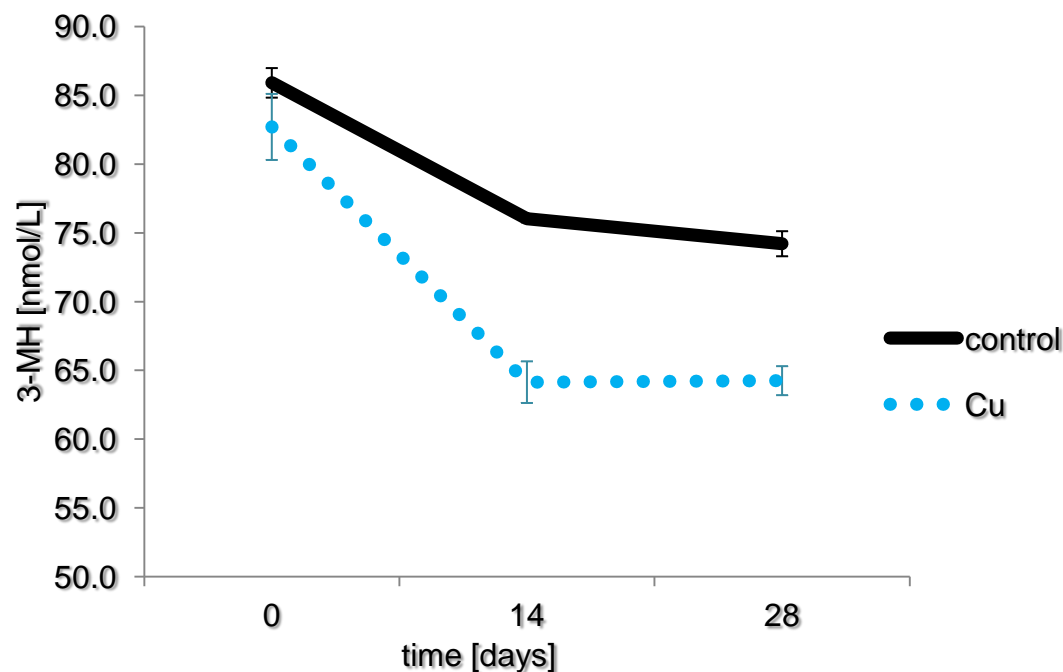
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# Increased loss of 3-MH and 3-MHA

3-MH (3-Mercaptohexan-1-ol)



3-MHA (3-Mercaptohexan-1-ol acetate)

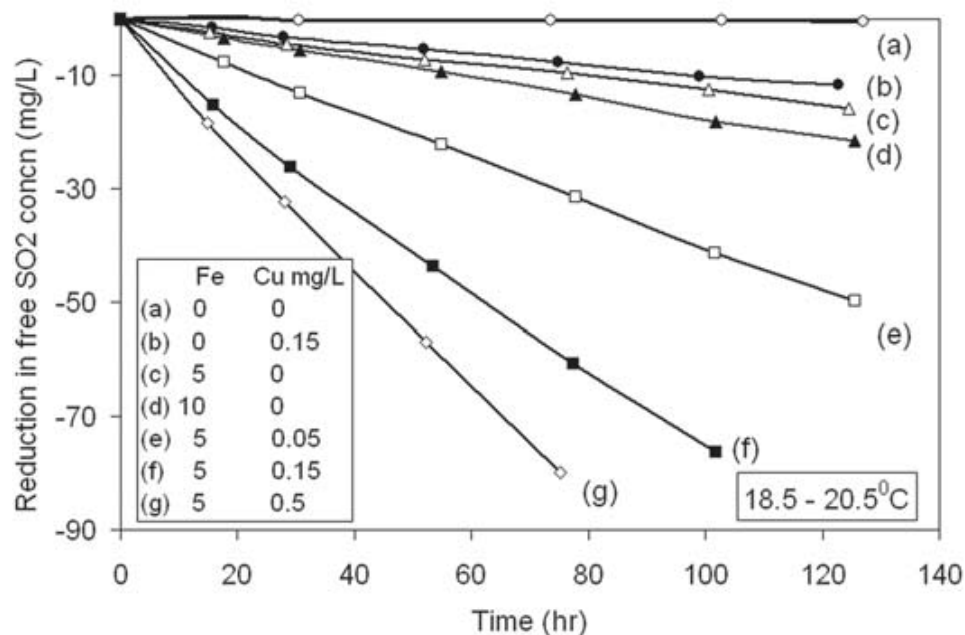


Dr. Mandy Herbst-Johnstone  
School of Chemical Sciences  
The University of Auckland

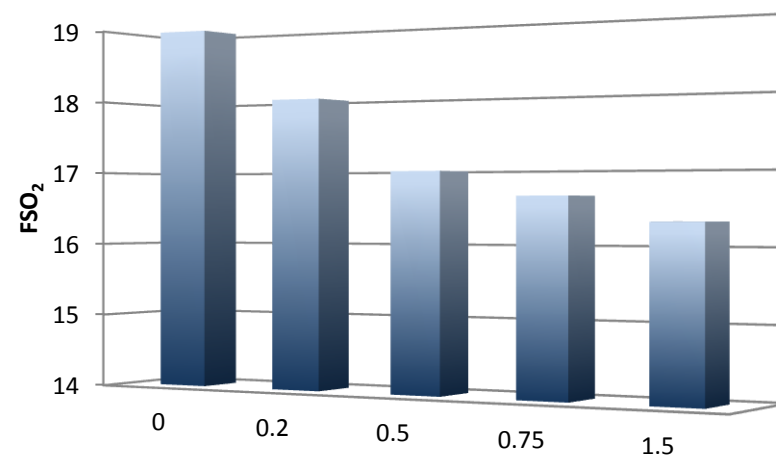


# More rapid loss of SO<sub>2</sub>

SO<sub>2</sub> cannot interact with O<sub>2</sub> directly.  
It requires the presence of metals  
such as copper and iron.



## Sulfur Dioxide (free)



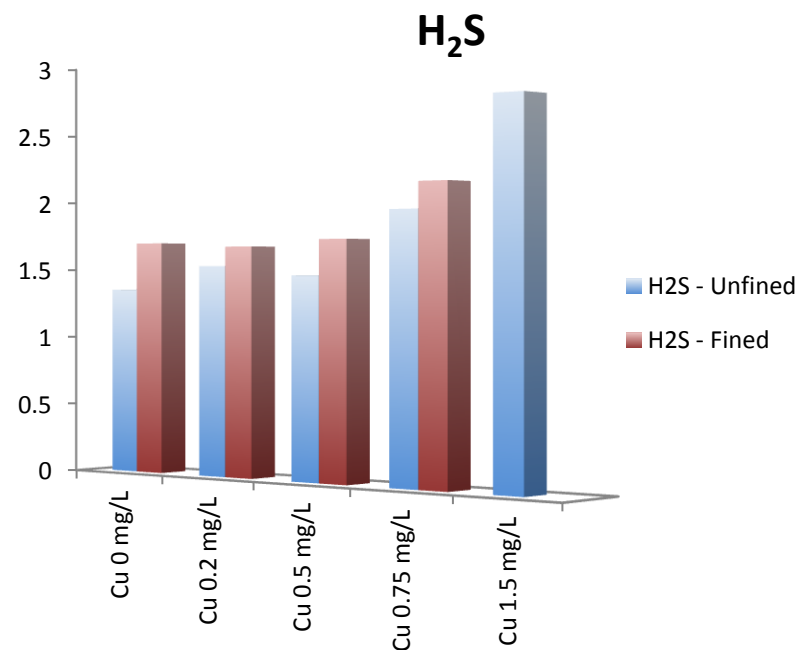
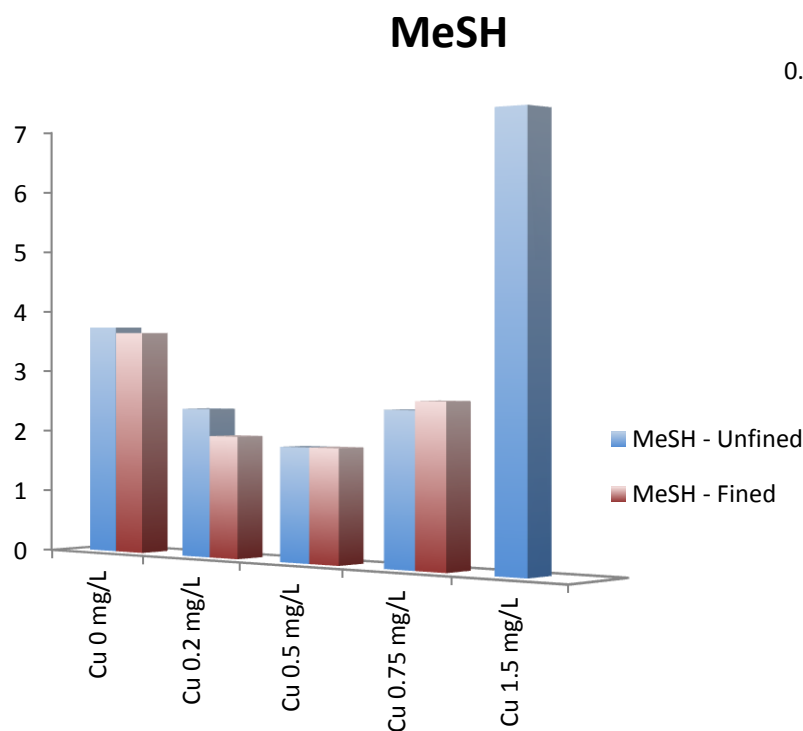
After just six months in bottle!

Danilewicz, J. (2007). Interaction of sulfur dioxide, polyphenols, and oxygen in a wine-model system: Central role of iron and copper. *American journal of enology and ....*



# Increases in sulfides

After just 2 months this chardonnay was already showing the impact of increased copper.



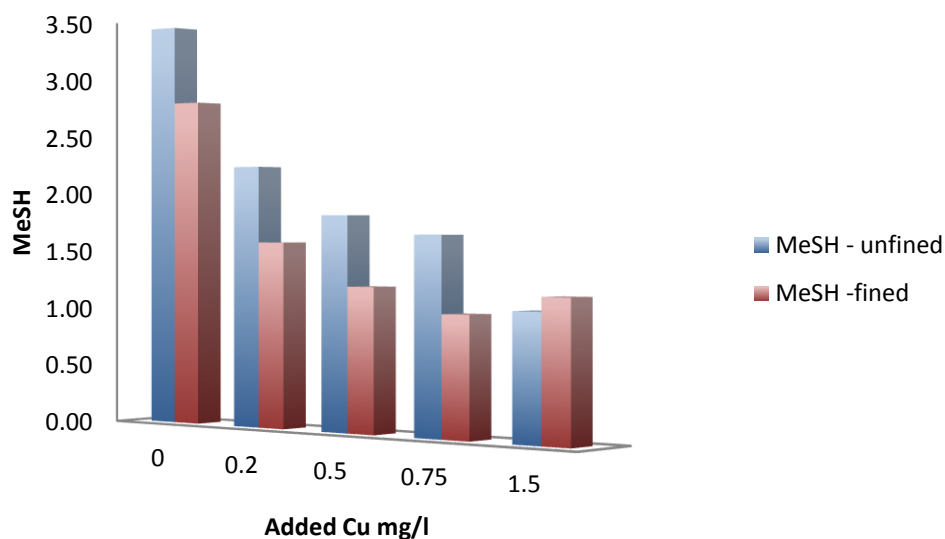
# After 6 months.



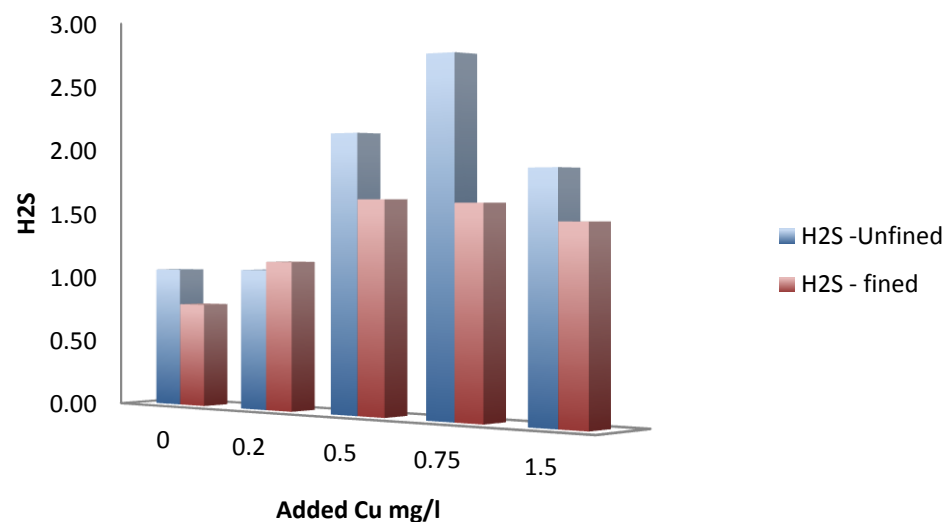
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While the MeSH has gone down, we  
don't know where!  
The H<sub>2</sub>S seems to be maxing at  
typical copper levels.

## MeSH



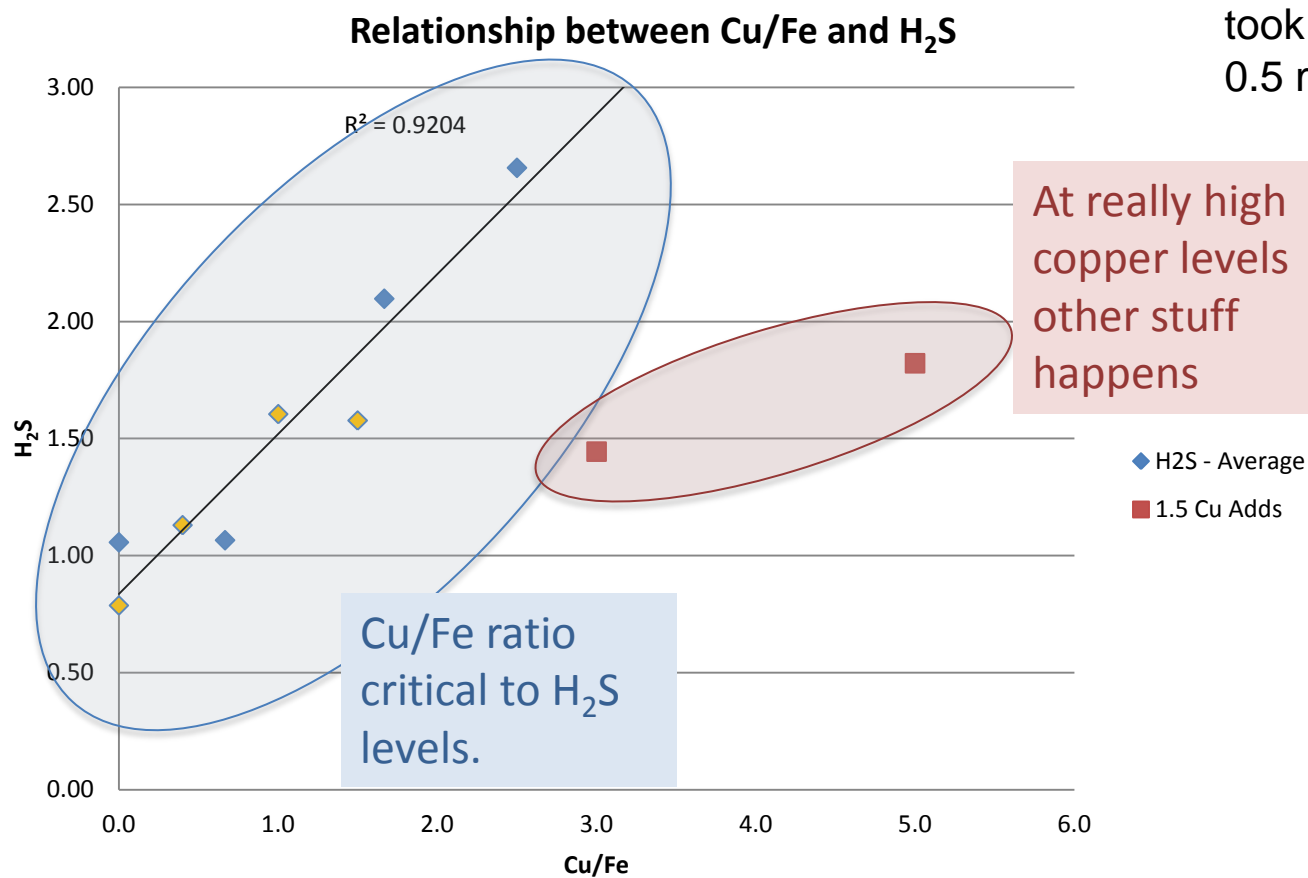
## H<sub>2</sub>S



# fined / unfined?



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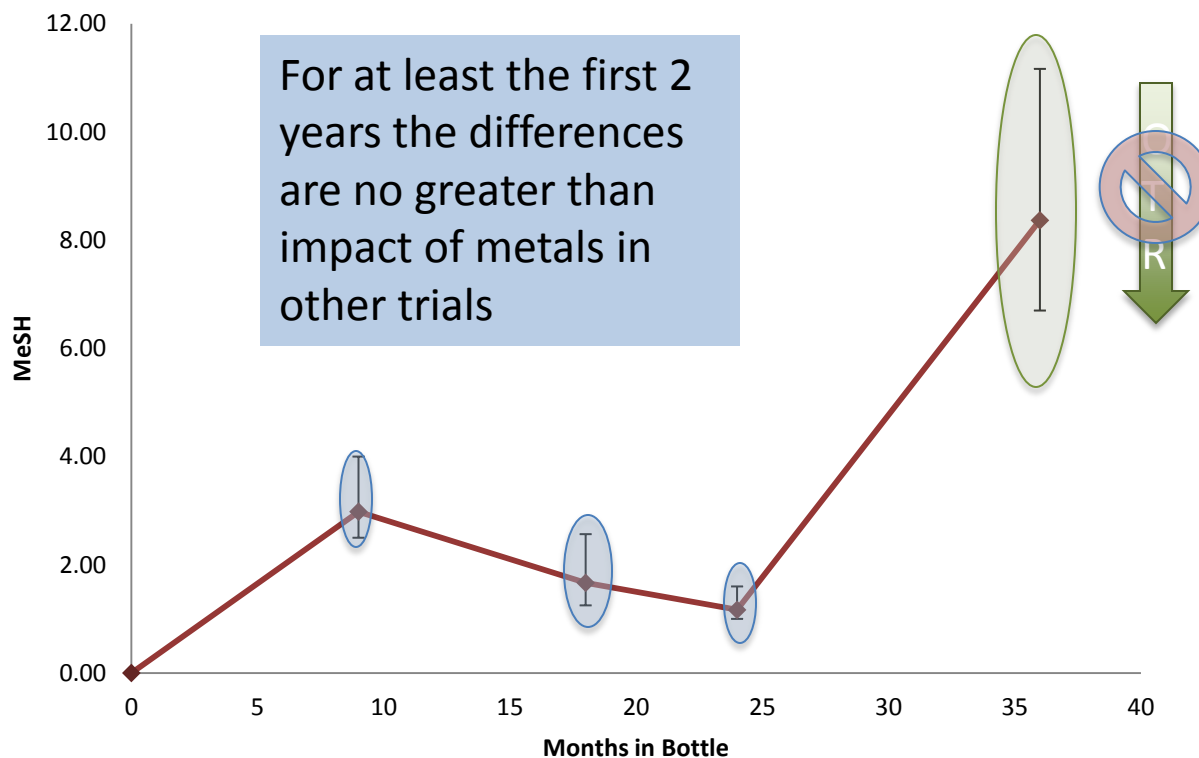


Fining with Bentonite  
took the wine from 0.2 to  
0.5 mg/L of Iron.



# Isn't this just driven by the closure?

## MeSH with time



Average results for 9 different closures.

Final level does not correlate with closure OTR!

Pattern typical of what we see as the available  $O_2$  /  $SO_2$  environment changes.

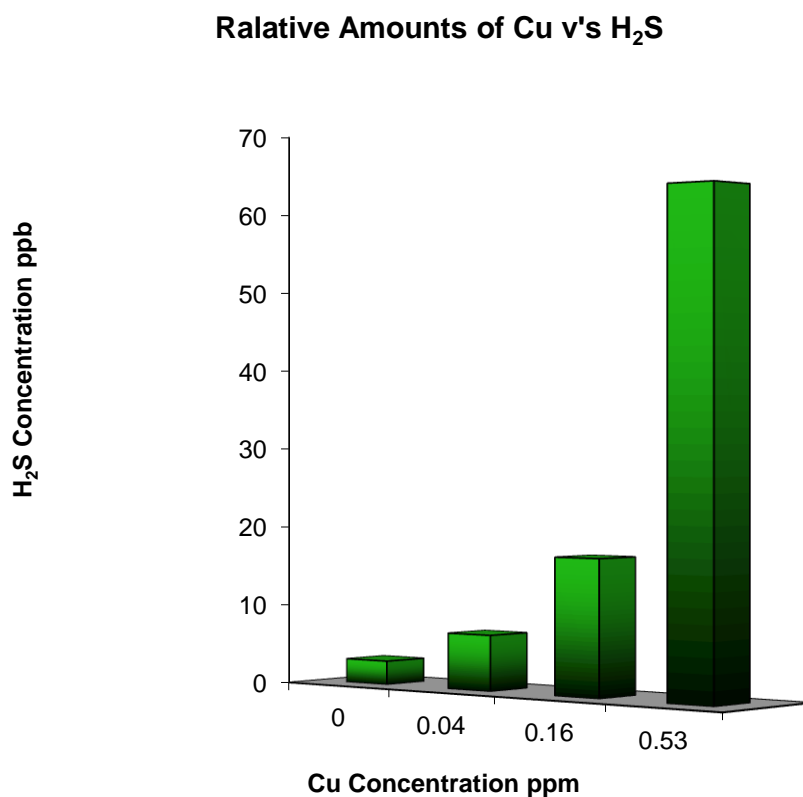


# How bad could it get?????



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Clare Valley Riesling after 8 months.



Remember, the threshold  
for is about 1 for most  
people!

# Why the differences between wines?



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- ❖ No such thing as free copper in wine.
- ❖ It is all interacting in some way with the different species in wine.
- ❖ Some of these prevent copper getting involved in the oxidation/reduction chemistry.
- ❖ Others don't!
- ❖ Incredibly important to tailor copper additions to the wine in question.

*Never just make a standard addition!*



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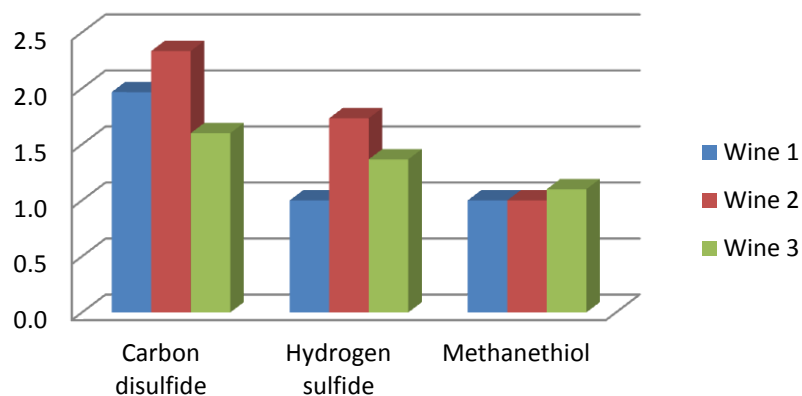
# The wines in front of you.



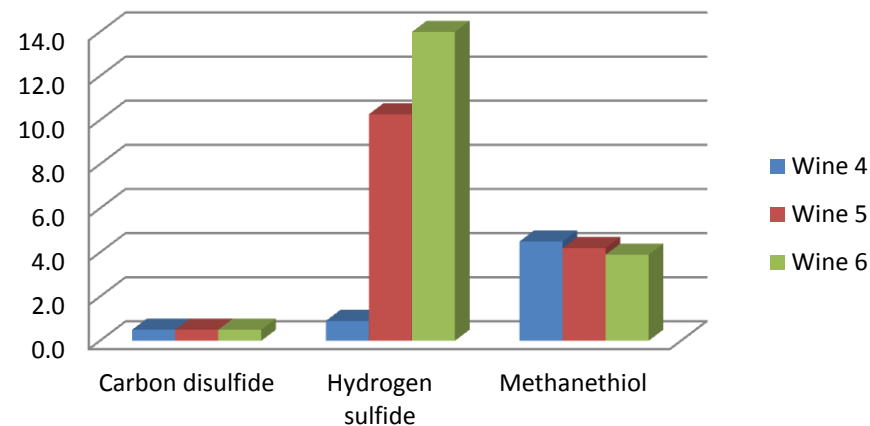
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		Carbon disulfide	Dimethyl sulfide	Hydrogen sulfide	Methanethiol	Methyl thioacetate
Wine 1	Red Control	2.0	73.7	<1	<1	6.4
Wine 2	Red 0.5mg/L Cu	2.3	87.0	1.7	<1	7.4
Wine 3	Red 0.75 mg/L Cu	1.6	65.7	1.4	1.1	6.7
Wine 4	White Control	<0.5	21.0	0.9	4.5	<5
Wine 5	White 0.5mg/L Cu	<0.5	21.7	10	4.2	<5
Wine 6	White 0.75 mg/L Cu	<0.5	21.0	14	3.9	<5

## Red Wines



## White Wines



# When is it ok to use copper?



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- ❖ Best time to add is at the end of fermentation
  - Eliminate the potential precursors as early as possible
  - Use the solids to remove as much of the excess copper as possible
  
- ❖ If you have to do it later
  - Know what sulfur compounds you are treating (copper/cadmium test)
  - Add the minimum amount of copper.
  - Give it time to stabilize before bottling.
  - Test the copper levels before and after addition.

**Never add on the day of bottling.**



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- ❖ Copper can be incredibly effective in preventing the development of off sulfur characters.
- ❖ However if excess is left in the wine it can lead to
  - the development of the same undesirable characters
  - hazes
  - degradation of SO<sub>2</sub> levels and desirable sulfur compounds
- ❖ Copper is best added early in the wines life when fermentation solids can help to remove it.
- ❖ Later additions can lead to a build up of available copper.
- ❖ Not all copper is stripped from wine post addition as sulfides.
- ❖ Careful trials can lead to successful management of copper levels.



# Acknowledgements



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- ❖ Paul Smith
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- ❖ Mark Smith
- ❖ Martin Day
- ❖ Mandy Herbst-Johnstone  
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- ❖ Treasury Wine Estates
- ❖ The rest of the AWRI team.



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# Thankyou



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## Questions?



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