

# Cold stability, testing for a moving target.

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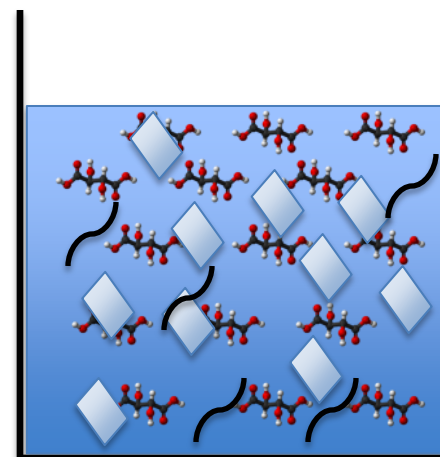


# Cold Stability, what is it?



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- ***Cold stability*** is essentially a wine's ability to resist the precipitation of tartrates.
- Components in wine (crystallization inhibitors) help prevent the tartrate from precipitating.
- As the wine matures or undergoes winemaking processes the levels of these crystallization compounds can change, allowing tartrate to precipitate.
- This can happen even after traditional cold stabilization.



# Potential vs current



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This means there are essentially two types of tartrate stability!

## **Current Stability**

*A measure to show if the wine will precipitate tartrates here and now if chilled.*

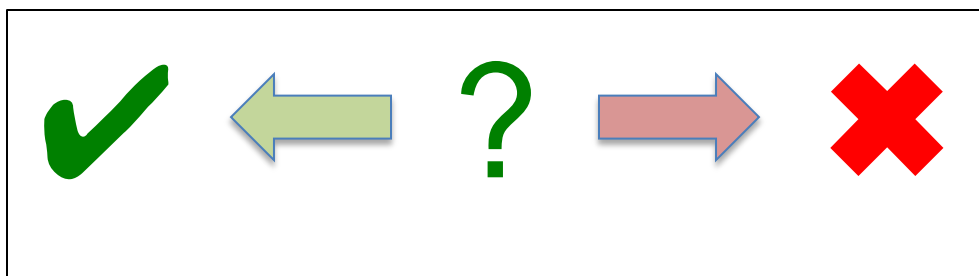
## **Potential Instability**

*A measure of the wine's potential to become unstable as the wine loses crystallization inhibitors (ages/changes), even if it does not precipitate crystals when chilled.*

There are nearly as many cold stability testing methods as there are wine varieties;  
and just as much debate about which is best.

❖ We will touch on the four most commonly used;

- Freeze/thaw
- Cold incubation / brine
- Mini contact / conductivity
- Saturation temp



# Freeze / thaw

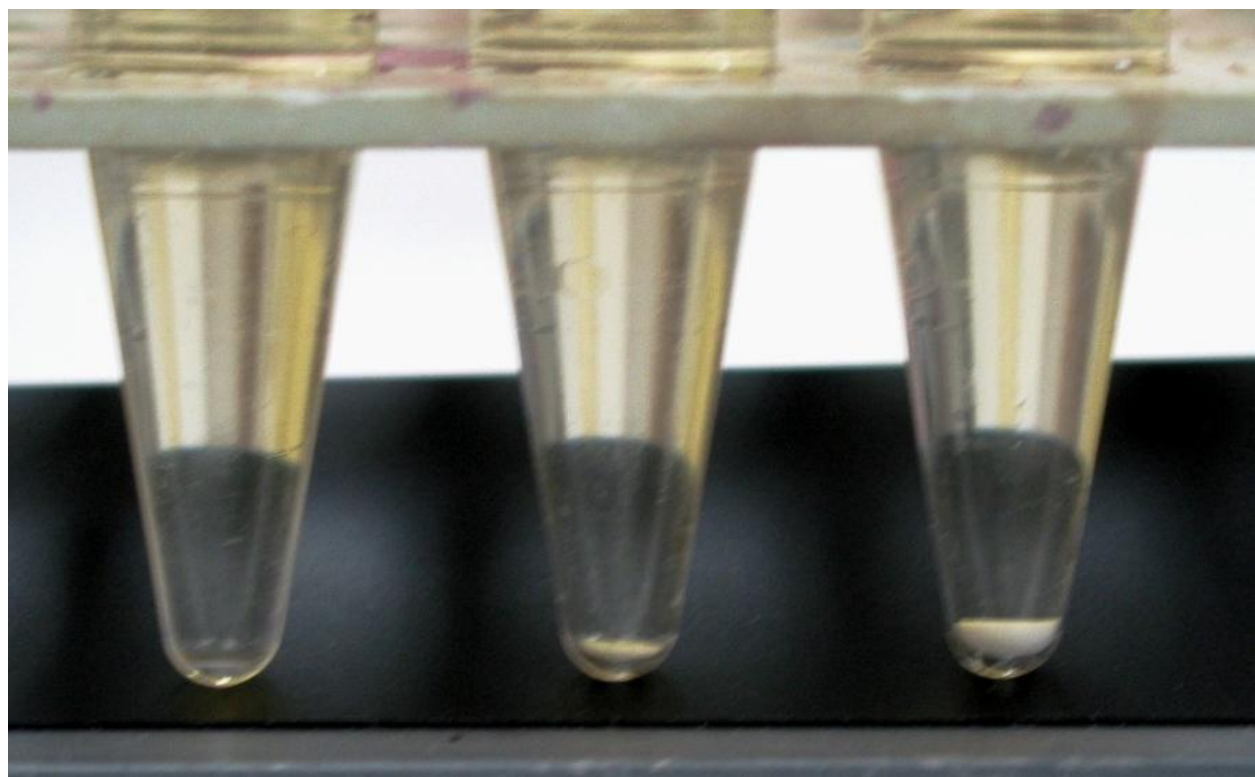


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- ✓ Quick cheap and dirty.
- ✗ Can pretty well get whatever result you need depending on the freezing time.

Results impacted by:

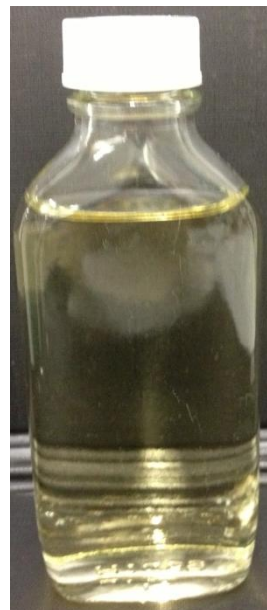
- *Sample size*
- *Sample shape*
- *Location in the freezer*
- *Particulates*
- *The phase of the moon (really)*



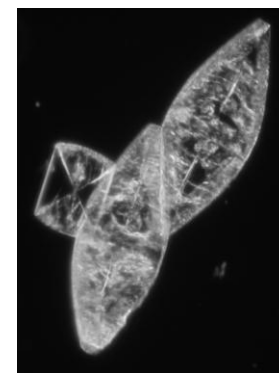
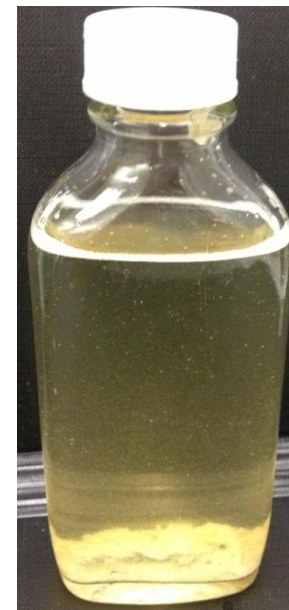
# Brine or 3 day test



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3-7 days -4 °C



- ✓ Considered the reference method by many Australian wineries.
- ✓ Gives a good indication of current stability.
- ✗ But it does not give an indication of the wines future (potential) stability.
- ✗ Can be hard to interpret for reds.
- Best procedure is to bring it back to 20°C for a few hours to allow any colour compounds to go back in solution.
- Check the solids left for crystals.

# Mini-contact or conductivity methods

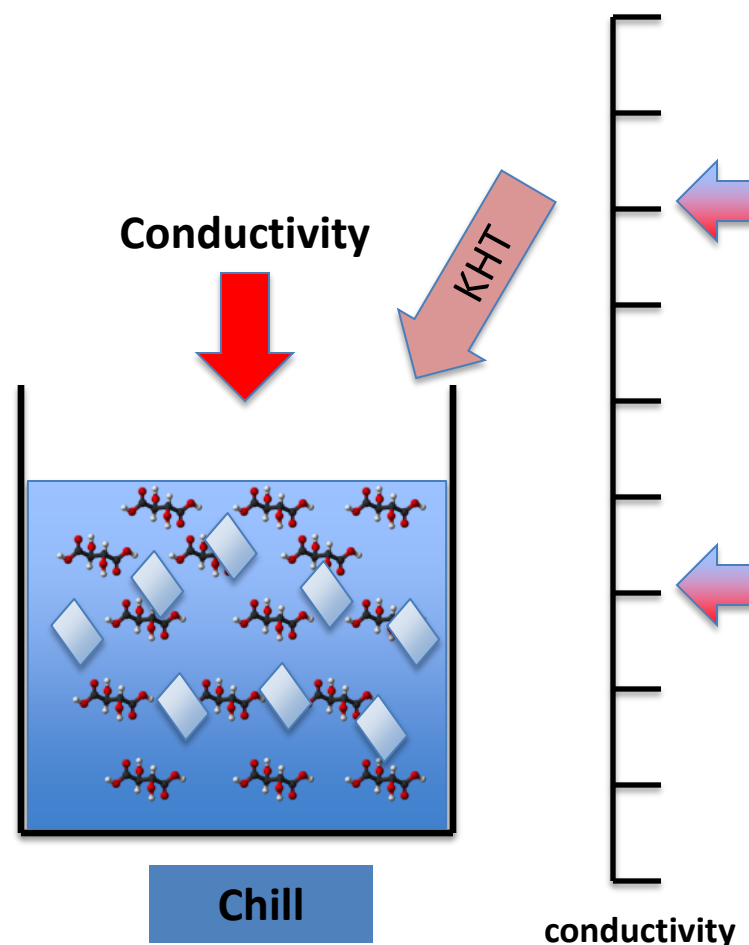


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Conductivity is a measure of ions in wine, mainly attributed to  $K^+$ .

Essentially all these methods try to measure the change in conductivity after seeding a cold sample of the wine.

- *Principle:* Crystallisation causes a decrease in conductivity over time.
- A big change in conductivity reflects a large tartrate precipitation and hence a high degree of instability.
- More advanced methods determine rate of change of conductivity to give a more accurate determination.
- Constant agitation and monitoring of conductivity.



# Mini-contact or conductivity methods

- ✓ Gives a reasonable indication of the wines potential stability.
- ✓ Very quick compared to the 4 day test.
- ✗ However the seeding can swamp the natural crystallization inhibitors giving false positives and resulting in over stabilization.
- ✗ Quite expensive to set up to do well.
- ✗ Can be difficult to interpret for some wines with either very high or very low conductivities.
- ✗ Often difficult to correlate with traditional results for reds.





# Saturation temperature (Tsat)

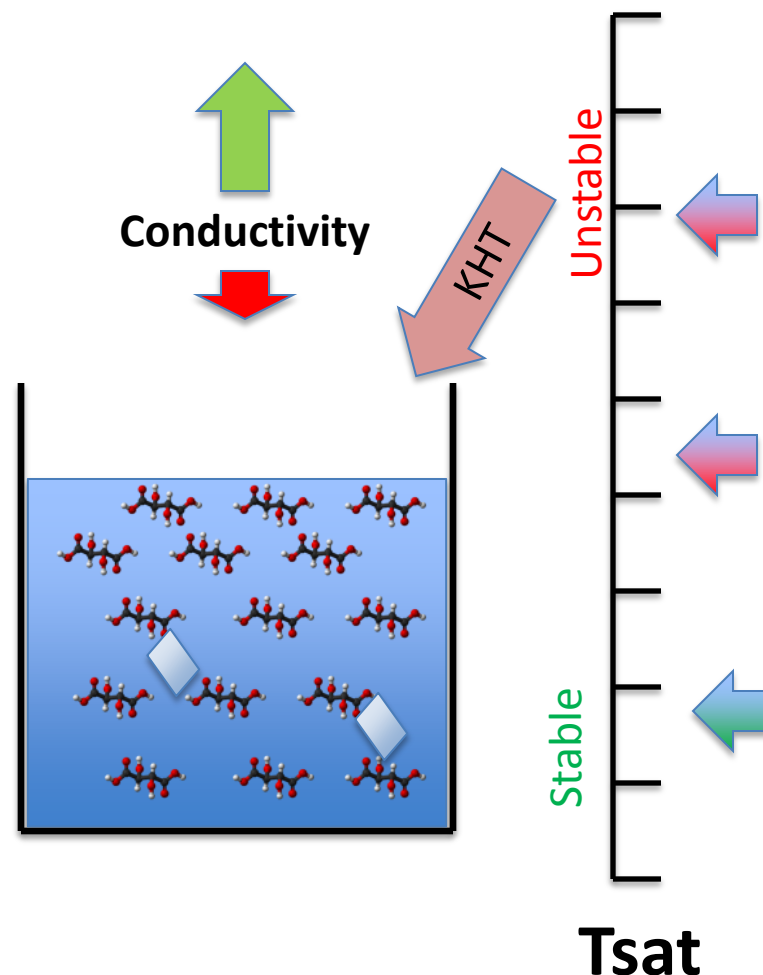


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- **Tsat** is defined as minimum temperature required to induce crystal formation; the lower the better.
- The method is based on increase in conductivity at room temperature; determined by calculating the temperature at which the wine will (theoretically) throw a deposit.

$$T_{sat} = T - \frac{(\mu S_2 - \mu S_1)}{33}$$

- ✓ Indication of potential stability
- ✗ Crystallisation inhibitors not accounted for



# In summary??????



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	Tests Current Stability?	Tests Potential Stability?	Setup costs \$\$\$\$
Freeze /Thaw	✗	✗	\$
3 day brine	✓	✗ (?)	\$\$
Conductivity	✗ (?)	✓	\$\$\$
Tsat	✗	✓	\$

No perfect method (at least yet).

What is the best option???

# The best option!



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## A combination approach!

A combination of Brine (current stability) and Sat Temp (potential stability).

Brine ✗ Sat Temp ✗

➔ brutally unstable, probably chill and seed.

Brine ✓ Sat Temp ✗

➔ Currently stable but could throw a deposit with time. Think about a crystallization inhibitor.

Brine ✓ Sat Temp ✓

➔ Stable for the duration. No need to do anything else.

# Questions?



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