

Identification and Quantification of the Main Off-Flavors in Wine by GC/MS

Application Note

Authors

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Introduction

The quality of wines is often dependent on very small quantities of many components present in the beverage. Besides the commonly known cork taint caused by 2,4,6-Trichloroanisole (TCA), other off-flavors or undesirable aroma characteristics can also be present. According to their concentration in the wine, these compounds can lead to wine spoilage. Wines have been described as dusty, mouldy or containing fungus-like odors. Geosmin, with an extremely low olfactory threshold in wine of down to 50 ng/L, can lead to a distinctive earthy and musty flavor and may also contribute to the cork taint.

These off-flavors in wine can best be analyzed using a polar, polyethylene glycol or wax column after a concentration step using C18 SPE and a sample clean-up step using SAX SPE. The sample clean-up step will, to a large extent, remove the high molecular weight pigments and free fatty acids (C2 to C18) that could lead to a rapid deterioration of column performance.



Conditions

Technique: GC

Column: CP-Wax 52 CB, 30 m x 0.25

mm df = 0.25 mm

(part number CP8713)

Sample Size: $5 \mu g/mL$ Sample Solvent: Acetone

Carrier Gas: Helium, constant flow, 1.2

 mL/min

Injector: Splitless mode

Injection Volume: 1.0 µL

Temperature: 70 °C to 240 °C with 5 °C/

min

Detection: MS, EI in SIM

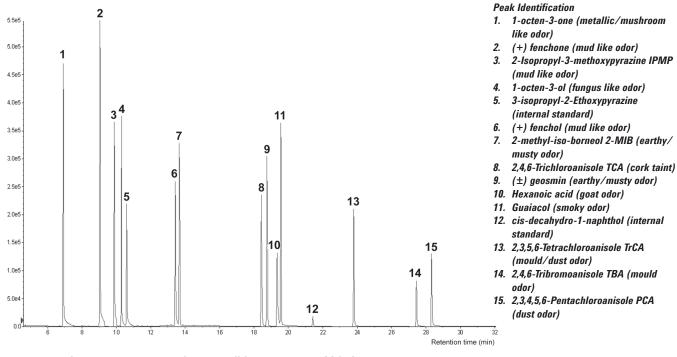


Figure 1. Identification and quantitation of the main off-flavors in wine by ${\it GC/MS}$

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