

Echanges gazeux après la mise en bouteille

OIR & OTR





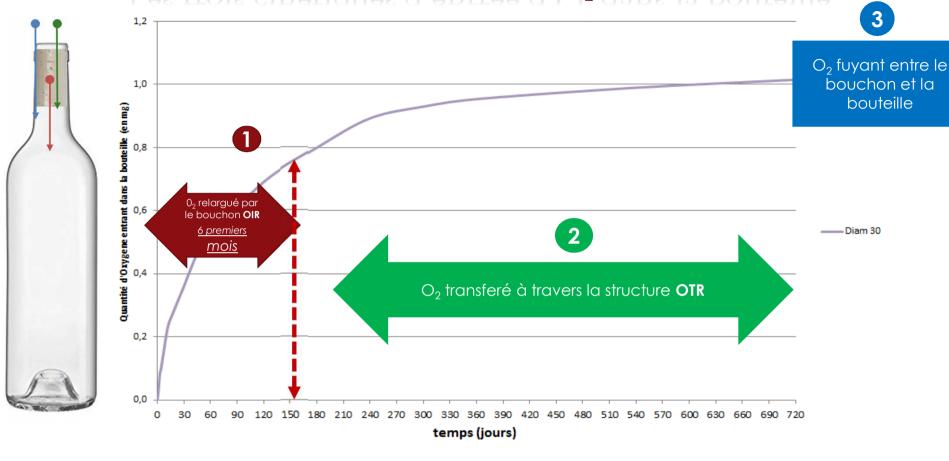


Travaux R&D DIAM Bouchage V.CHEVALIER/C.LOISEL



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Les trois cinétiques d'entrée d'O₂ dans la bouteille



- 1/ OIR (mg): Oxygen Initial Release Relargage rapide d'oxygène contenu dans la structure du bouchon, principale cinétique durant les 6 premiers mois. Liée à la structure du bouchon et sa compression. Chez DIAM, sa valeur depend de la recette.
- **2/ OTR (mg/temps) :** Oxygen Transfer Rate **Transfert** d'oxygène au travers de la structure du bouchon après équilibre des pressions.
- 3/ Etape 3 : se déclenche lorsque la **fatigue mécanique du bouchon** est telle que le RE n'exerce plus assez de pression contre la paroi du col de la bouteille.

Diapositive 2

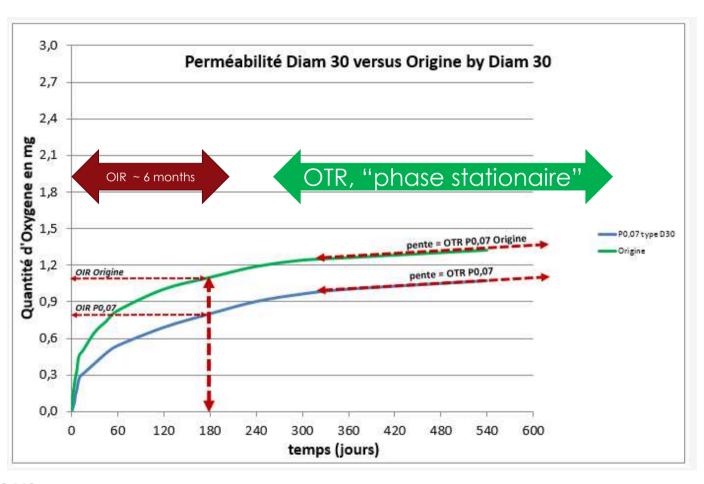
U2 Entrées d'Oxygene = Oxygen ingress
USER; 09/10/2018

U3 temps (jours) = time (days)
USER; 09/10/2018

U4 Série = Serie
USER; 09/10/2018



Perméabilité gamme Diam 30

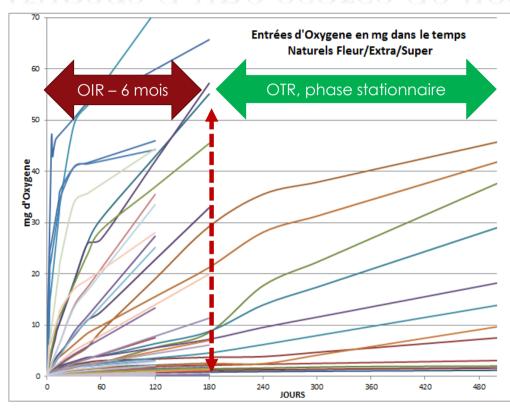


OBSERVATIONS:

- OIR Diam 30 = 0.8mg & OIR Diam 30 Origine = 1,1 mg
- OTR Diam 30 & Diam 30 Origine = 0.3mg/year (valeur stabilisée dans le temps)
- Evolution différenciée du profil sensorilel des vins entre ces 2 solutions



Le bouchon en liège traditional (tubage d'une écorce de liège)



200 bouchons sélectionnés au visuel "haut de gamme"

Permeabilité très variable et forte hétérogénéité des résultats. Très difficile de trier des classes d'OIR etd' OTR. OIR varie de **0.8 mg à plus de 30 mg.** OTR montre **un variabilité forte d'un bouchon à l'autre**.

Plus étanche que DIAM	Gamme DIAM	Tres perméable	Poreux			
OIR <0,5mg	0,5mg <oir<2mg< td=""><td>2<oir<10mg< td=""><td>OIR>10mg</td></oir<10mg<></td></oir<2mg<>	2 <oir<10mg< td=""><td>OIR>10mg</td></oir<10mg<>	OIR>10mg			
26%	23%	27%	24%			
Etude faite sur 140 bouchons qualité Fleur/Extra						

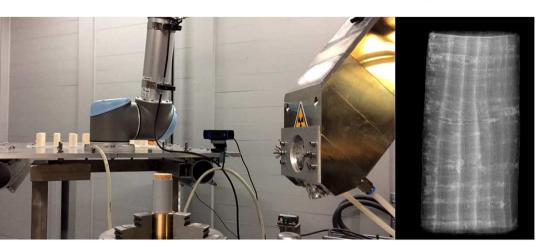
Diapositive 4

Entrées d'oxygene en dans le temps = Oxygen ingress over time USER; 09/10/2018 U5

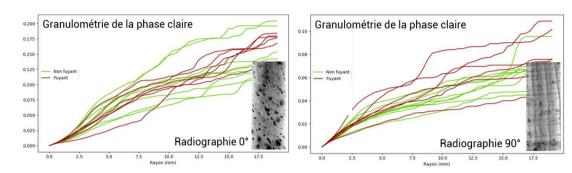
mg d'oxygene = Oxygen mg USER; 09/10/2018 U6

jours = days USER; 09/10/2018 U7

Comment garantir l'homogénéité des bouchons en liège traditionnel ?



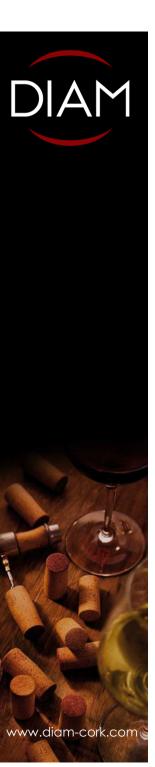
Utilisation des rayons X pour imager la structure interne des bouchons



Classification par analyse de la structure et IA

		Classes estimées		
		Non Fuyant	Fuyant	
Classes réelles	Non Fuyant	85	17	
	Fuyant	19	21	

La technologie combinant acquisition de mesures par RX et algorithme en logique neuronale (IA) délaisse encore 20% de fuyards sur 40% dans un lot après tri → 1ère étape mais PAS ENCORE ASSEZ FIABLE



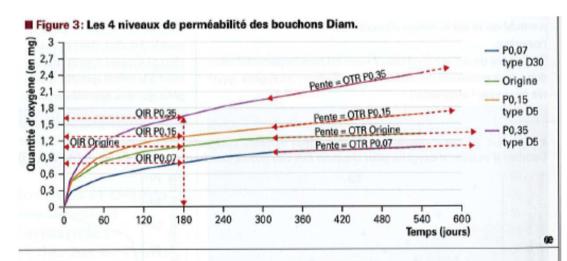
Publication scientifique (1)

Impact de l'obturateur sur le vieillissement des vins en bouteille

Partie 1/3 – Caractérisation des transferts d'oxygène de bouchons en liège

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- 1 Diam Bouchage Céret France.
- ² Tonnellerie Seguin Moreau Cognac France UR Œnologie, Université de Bordeaux ISVV France.



■Tableau 1: Valeurs sur bouchons secs obtenus pour les Diam et bouchons naturels.

	Diam P0,07	Diam Origine	Diam P0,15	Diam P0,35	Naturel Fleur Extra Super
OIR en mg	0,8 mg	1,1 mg	1,3 mg	1,6 mg	De 0,2 mg à > 60 mg
OTR mg/an	0,3 mg/an	0,3mg/an	0,4mg/an	0,6 mg/an	De 0,2 mg/an à > 500 mg/an (*)

(*) Valeurs obtenues sur les bouchons naturels fuyards avant saturation en oxygène dans la bouteille.



Publication scientifique (2)

Œnology | Shuffe

Benefits of cork-based technical closures for the aging of Burgundy wines

Vincent Gerbaux, Jérôme Thomas – IFV Beaune Unit – France.

Introduction
Precision enology is being used to

Materials and methods
The study was conducted with a Pinot

system (Gay). The bottles were "Burgundy" type, 37.5 cl in size (fil-



Conclusions

These results show the importance of closure choice for age-worthy wines. With a sufficiently impermeable closure, it is reasonable to consider using a winemaking process with minimal addition of SO₃. The results were obtained with 37.5 cl bottles and a bottle aging period of 28 months. The observed loss of SO, was greater during the first few months after bottling, making it possible to extrapolate these results for a bottle aging period on the order of 5 years with 75 cl bottles. Under these conditions, use of a Diam® closure means that the winemaker can decrease SO, content in the finished

wine by 10 to 15 mg/l, when compared with natural cork closures, for similar protection during bottle aging. For wines with very low sulfur levels, we can see that the Diam® closure limits oxidative changes and preserves overall quality. For Pinot noir, closure choice and temperature are both important. For Chardonnay, the importance of closure choice is predominant.



Publication scientifique (3)

Aging of a white wine of the "varietal thiol" type as a function of different oxygen contributions via cork closures and by micro-oxygenation

Christine Lagarde-Pascal¹, Vincent Lieubeau¹, Christophe Loisel², Dominique Rabiot²



Extract from the Revue des Œnologues n° 157 www.oeno.tm.fr

Conclusion

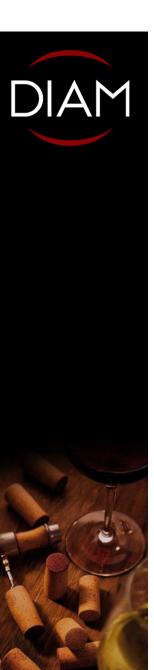
This study clearly shows that the choice of a closure, and in particular its permeability to oxygen, is a winemaking decision, much

like the last step of the winemaking journey, described elsewhere for thiol wines (*Lagarde-Pascal et al., 2013*). This choice must be based on the type of wine being bottled, but also on the desired wine profile when it is released on the market on a specific date. For example, in the case of this wine with a "concentrated varietal thiol" profile, the following strategies can be envisaged:

- bottling with a closure that is very permeable to oxygen (close to 700 μ L/L/month) would help avoid any appearance of reduction, but with a deterioration of the "concentrated varietal thiol" aroma profile towards an oxidative profile, for aging periods longer than 24 months, bottling with a closure that is less permeable to oxygen (less than 400 μ L/L/month, as is the case with P10) would help, after a reduction phase, to obtain more complex wines with a reduced bouquet after 24 months of bottle aging. After 36 months, these wines would have a high level of complexity, combining varietal notes and reduced/bottle age notes with a hint of oxidation,
- bottling with closures that have very low permeability to oxygen (case of P1 and the control) helps to preserve aroma freshness for more than 36 months (duration of this study), with co-existence of varietal and reduced/bottle age notes.

¹ Vivelys SAS – Villeneuve-Lès-Maguelone – France.

² Diam bouchage – Espace Tech Ulrich – Céret – France.

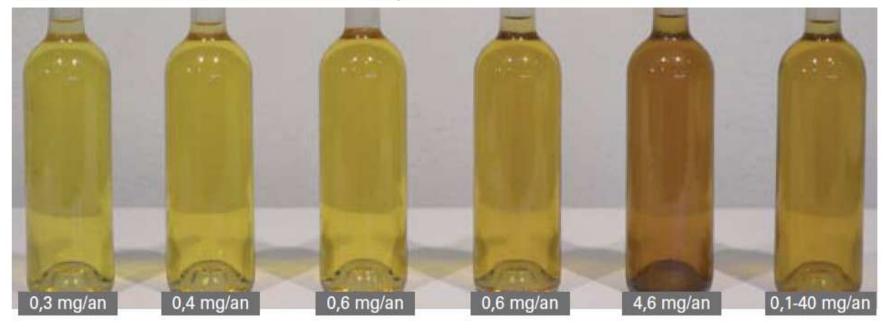


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Publication scientifique (4)

Incidence de la perméabilité à l'oxygène de l'obturateur sur l'évolution des vins sur une période de 10 ans

■ Figure 2: Illustration de l'incidence de l'impact de l'OTR des obturateurs sur l'intensité de la teinte jaune-orangé d'un vin de Sauvignon (Gd-M) après 10 ans de conservation (classement des échantillons selon les valeurs d'OTR du tableau 1).



Suivi analytique et sensoriel sur 10 ans, marqueur chimique variétal (3-SH), d'oxydation (SO2 libre, Glutathion et DO) et de vieillissement (furfurylthiol et méthional)