

Analysis of European wines before and after activated carbon treatment: total, active and volatile acidity; free and total sulfites; total polyphenols; color intensity and shade

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1. INTRODUCTION

>The pollution of the planet has exceeded all limits. One aspect of concern is the environmental burden caused by heavy metals. The issue with these metals is that they tend to accumulate in the environment. leading to adverse effects.

>In our main study. we used two types of activated carbon to remove or reduce the levels of the following metals detected within permissible limits in the wines we examined, (Lead, Cadmium, Mercury, Silver, Zinc, Chromium, Cobalt, Nickel, Selenium, Arsenic) as well as the chemical substance N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine. The first type of activated carbon came from potato peels, while the second from banana peels

 \succ Very important for the success of our study is that the carbon we use to achieve our main goal does not negatively affect our wine. In order to see how much the addition of carbon affects the quality of our final wine, we had to carry out a series of analyses before and after its addition in order to reach safe conclusions. The quality factors examined were Total, active and volatile acidity, free and total sulphite, color intensity and shade.



2. METHODOLOGY

 \succ The results were very satisfactory using 1000 grams per ton of activated carbon since we had almost no substantial change in the basic quality characteristics of the wine. The only thing that was affected was the expected shade of the wine, and total polyphenols, which is not a problem.

3. RESULTS

Morphological characterization



Figure 1. SEM of activated carbon derived from banana peels (left) and potato peels (right)

Wine analysis Acidity (g/l Volatile Free sulfur Total sulfur total color color of tartaric pH acidity (g/l dioxide (mg/l polydioxide intensity shade (mg/l SO2) acetic acid) phenols acid) **SO2**) Non AC Wine 1 3.6 3.41 0.19 47 4.372 1.0824 28 AC-Ban Red 3.6 3.41 0.19 3 46 26 3.795 1.3676 AC-Pot 1.3573 3.6 3.41 3 45 24.5 3.786 0.19 Non AC Wine 2 4.5 54 75 3.42 0.53 5 9.461 0.9783 AC-Ban Red 4.5 50 71 3.43 0.53 5 9.213 0.9783 **AC-Pot** 5 46 70 4.4 3.44 0.53 9.202 0.9783 Non AC Wine 3 20 67 5.7 3.03 0.34 8 0.142 4.4800 AC-Ban White 5.7 3.01 15 57 15.7 0.30 0.182 2.3850 AC-Pot 3.01 0.30 13 55 5.6 15.8 0.182 2.3830 Non AC Wine 4 5.3 3.39 13 32 47.2 7.734 0.38 0.7447 26 AC-Ban Red 5.2 3.4 5 0.37 51.7 6.649 5.9000 AC-Pot 3 27 5.1 3.41 0.34 51.7 6.649 5.9020 Non AC Wine 5 5.9 3.1 0.38 45 102 6 0.082 3.8750 AC-Ban White 5.9 31 95 0.164 3.1 0.38 19.6 1.7580 AC-Pot 32 5.9 3.09 0.38 91 19.7 0.164 1.7600 Non AC Wine 6 72 4.5 3.67 13 7.574 0.56 55.9 0.8679 AC-Ban Red 71 4.5 3.65 0.56 12 65.2 7.12 0.9005 13 72 AC-Pot 4.5 3.64 0.56 65.4 0.9091 7.111 Non AC Wine 7 4.7 3.24 0.30 6 113 5.4 0.122 2.3939 AC-Ban White 4.7 3.21 104 0.184 0.25 4 17.8 1.5932 AC-Pot 4.7 3.22 0.26 4 100 17.6 0.185 1.6034 Non AC Wine 8 20 65 5.7 3.6 3.64 0.23 0.112 2.4000 AC-Ban White 3.5 47 3.62 0.19 20 17.8 0.173 1.7654 AC-Pot 3.5 19 46 3.62 0.19 17.9 0.184 1.7778 Non AC Wine 9 5.1 3.11 0.23 3 9 4.6 0.349 2.0000 AC-Ban White 4.8 3.14 0.22 8 9.8 1.9754 0.192 AC-Pot 4.8 3.15 0.23 10 0.195 1.9815 6 Non AC Wine 10 5.1 3.2 0.56 102 7.9 0.236 5 0.2516 AC-Ban Pink 97 5.1 3.2 0.53 12.3 2.4200 0.184 AC-Pot 5.1 3.19 96 0.53 12.4 0.189 2.4490

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4. CONCLUSIONS

• The different origins of the activated carbons used. • The differences in the measurements of total specifically potato and banana. had almost the same effectiveness in reducing unwanted pollutants in wines. The same can be said for the results regarding the qualitative state of the wine before and after their application.

Regarding Total, Active and Volatile Acidity., Free and Total Sulphur, the results were excellent since we had almost no change in these measurements after the application of both carbons. The very small changes may also be due to the hardship that the wine sample was exposed to after the application of the carbon and during its filtration to extract a clean sample free of carbon.

polyphenols, color intensity and hue were expected and do not alter the quality of the wine. The application of activated carbon to improve the color of wines as well as their deodorization from unwanted odors is known and a change in the results after the application of carbon was expected. However, macroscopic upon examination, the wine samples were excellent and their results acceptable.

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