

# The Aroma of Wine

## It's Complicated!

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Associate Professor of Enology  
Food Science & Technology  
Oregon Wine Research Institute



## Wine aroma

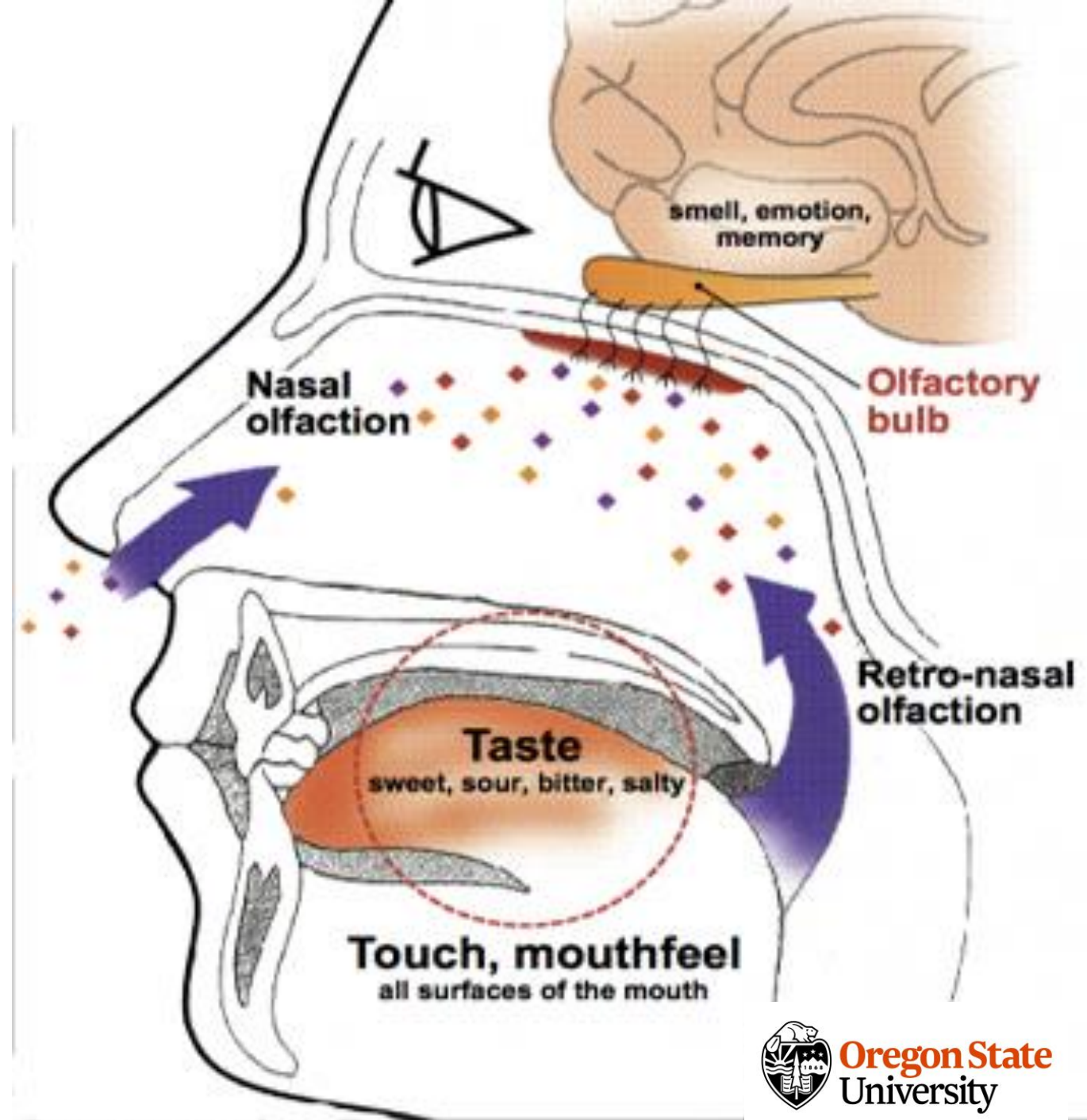
ortho-nasal olfaction

## Wine flavor

retronasal olfaction + taste

## Wine Mouthfeel

taste + touch + retronasal?







DIRECT EFFECTS

&

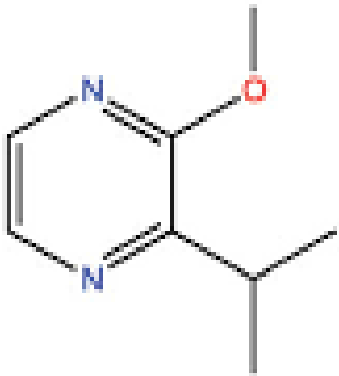
INTERACTIONS



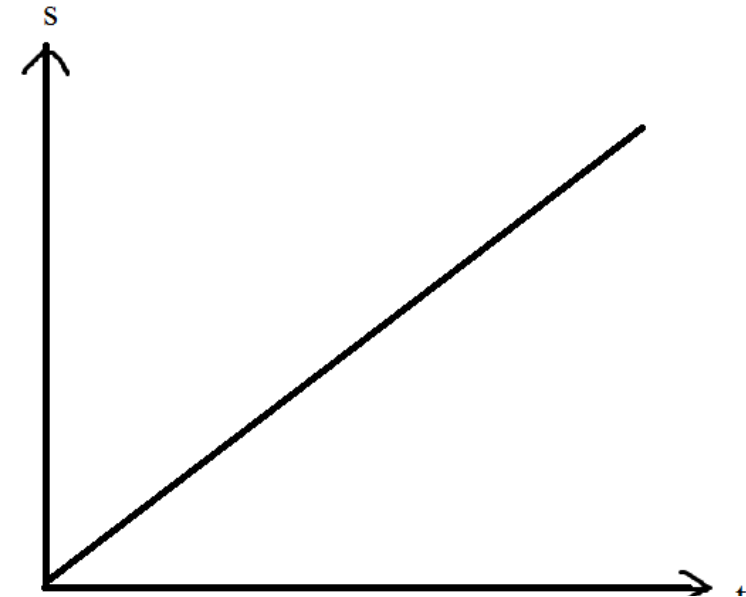


# DIRECT EFFECTS

The more of a specific compound the more intense the smell associated with that compound.



3-isopropyl-2-methoxypyrazine  
(IPMP)





Methoxypyrazines



*cis*-rose oxide



Isoamyl acetate



diacetyl



Ethyl phenols



Volatile thiols



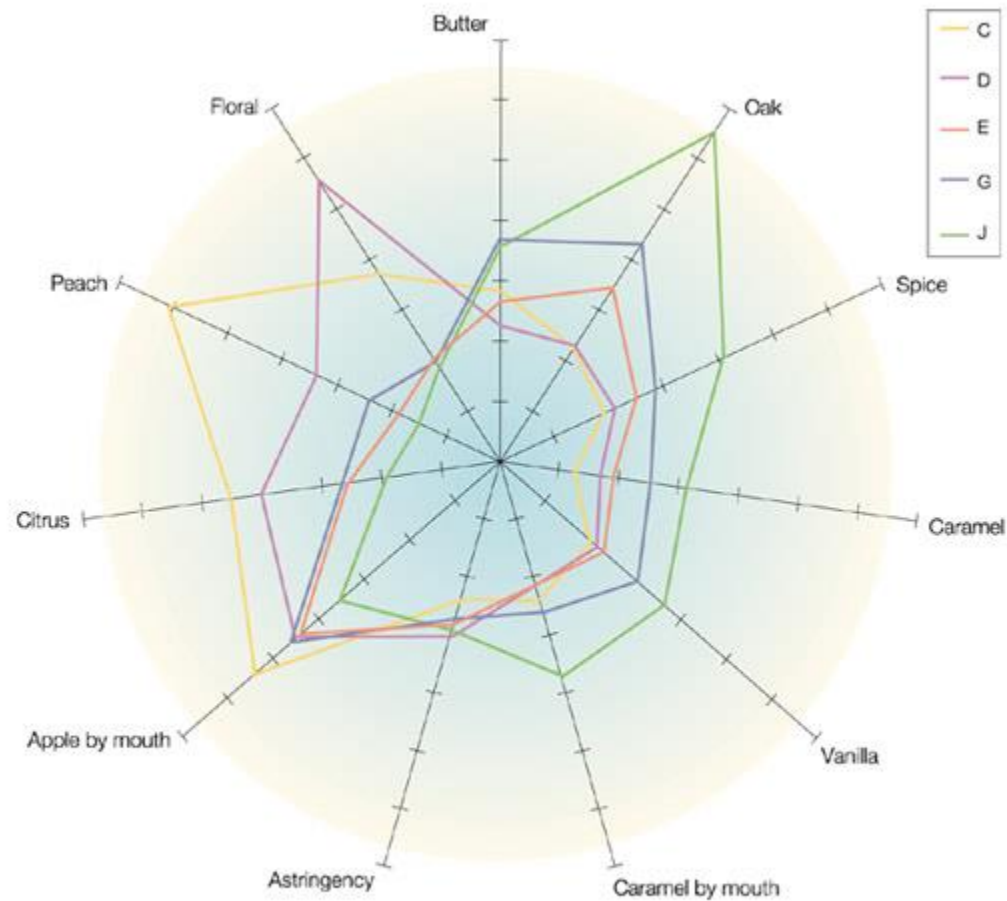
Methyl anthranilate



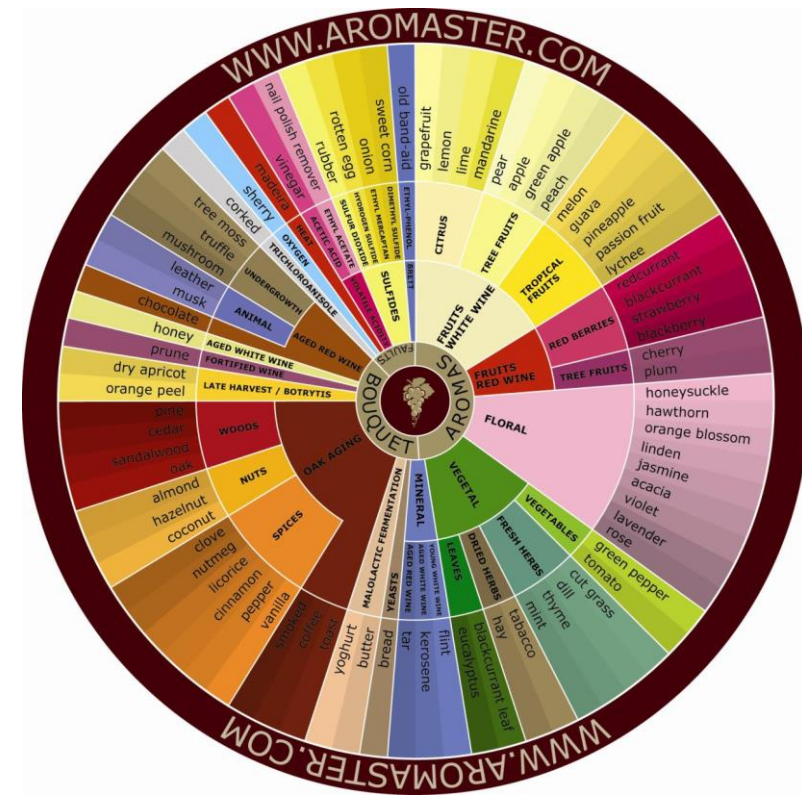
Acetic acid



# What about all the other aromas, flavors & mouthfeel?

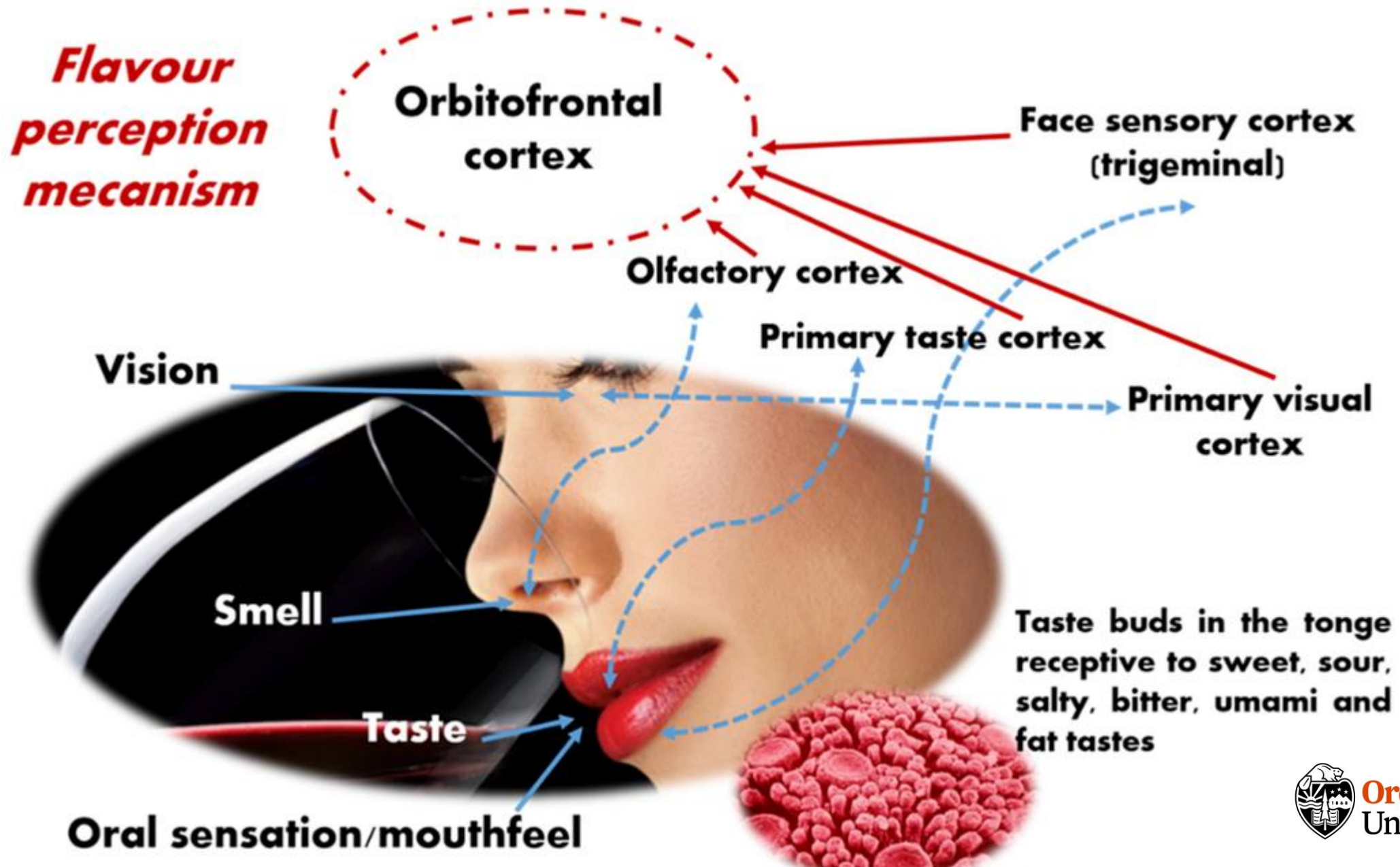


Nature Reviews | Neuroscience





Interactions are likely to be the key to understand many different sensory perceptions!







**Aroma compounds  
with  
Aroma compounds**

**Aroma compounds  
with  
Taste/mouthfeel compounds**

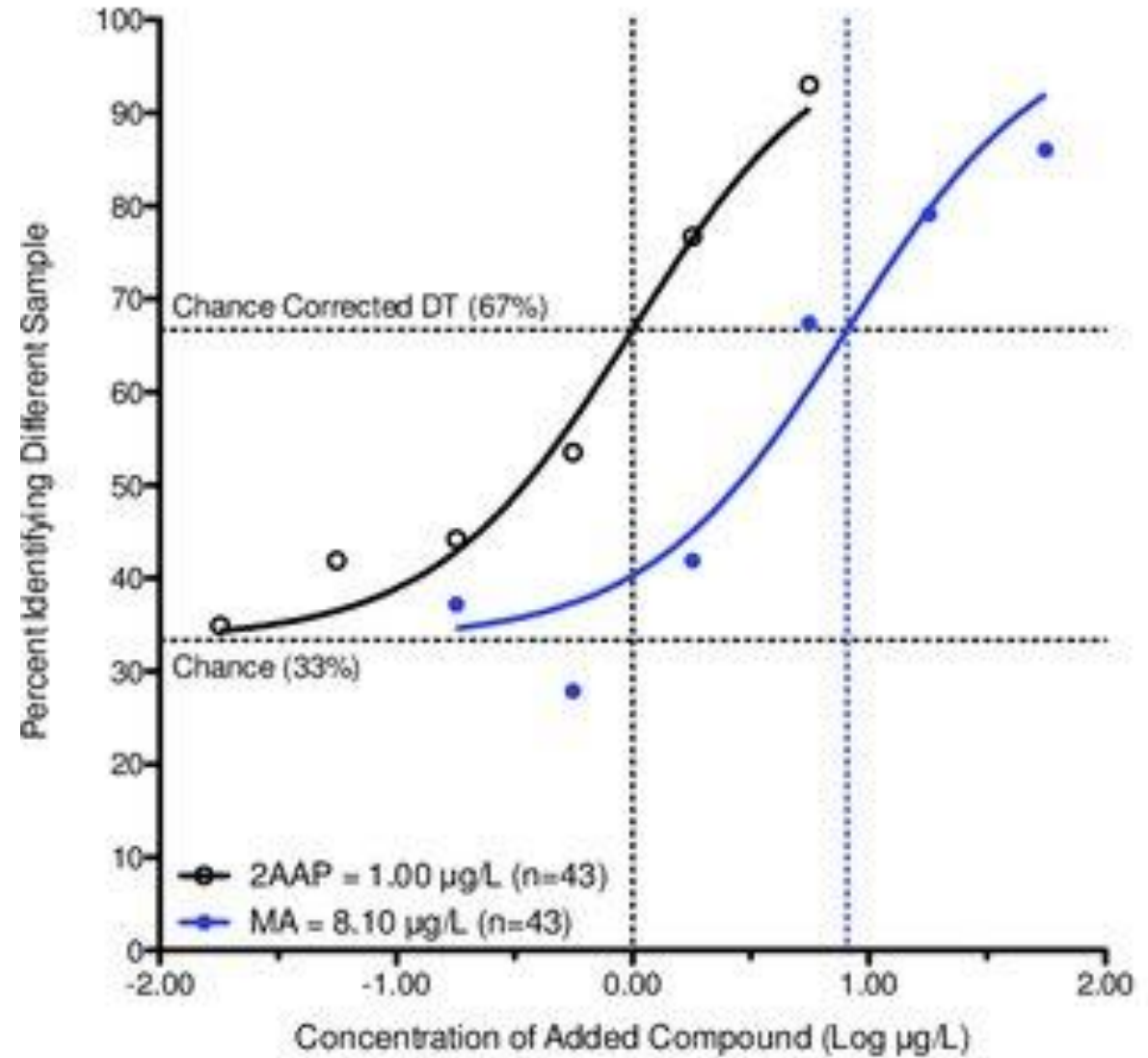
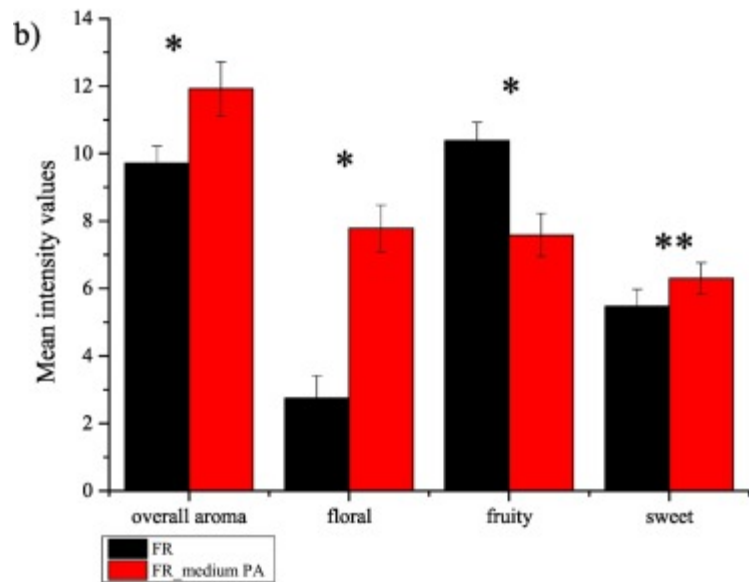
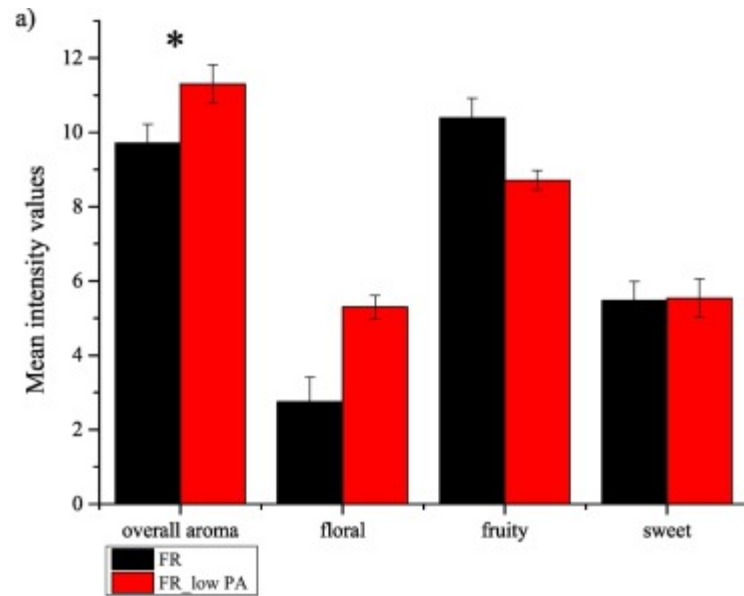
**Taste/mouthfeel compounds  
with  
Taste/mouthfeel compounds**

# What is the interaction?

Aroma with aroma

Aroma with taste/mouthfeel

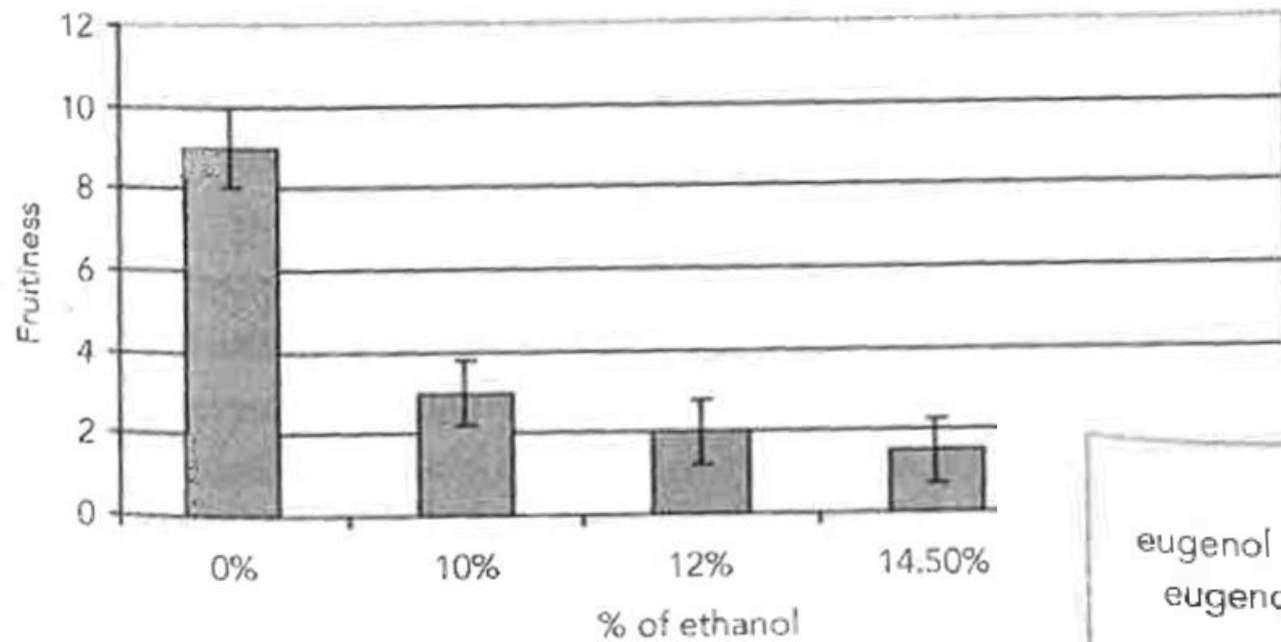
# Matrix Interactions



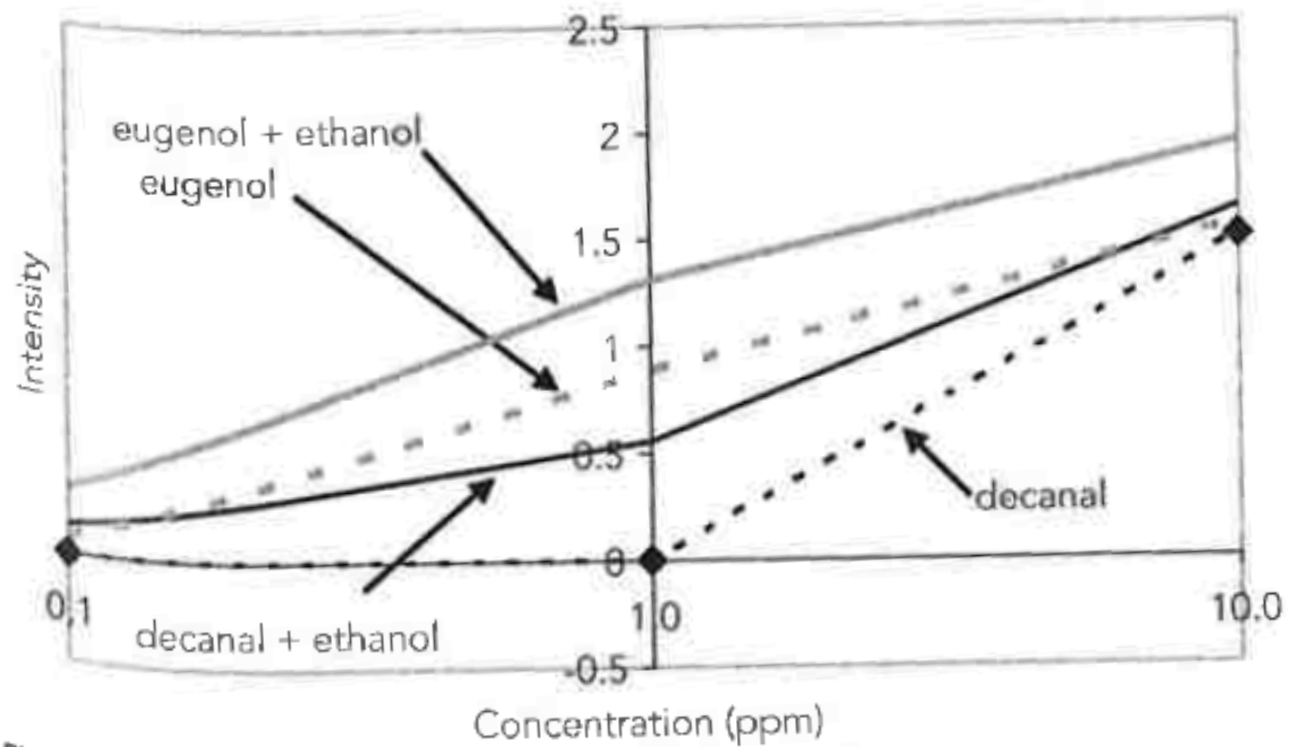


# Masking





**Figure 1.** Effect of ethanol on the perceived fruitiness of a mixture of n (adapted from Escudero et al. 2007)



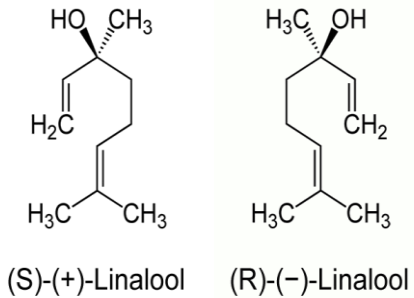
**Figure 2.** Effect of ethanol on the aroma intensity, measured by Gas Chromatography-Olfactometry, of solutions containing different concentrations of decanal (adapted from Escudero et al. 2003)

# Chiral monoterpenes in Pinot gris

Some of aroma compounds are chiral (stereoisomers)

Stereoisomers can differ either in odor quality or in intensity (odor threshold)

Brenna et al. 2003)

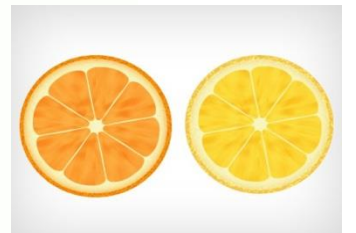
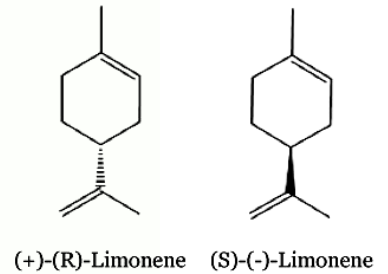


3-(R)-(-)-Linalool:  
woody, lavender,  
0.8ppb in air

3-(S)-(+)-Linalool:  
sweet, petigrain,  
7.4ppb in air

(R)-(+)-limonene;  
orange, 200ppb

(S)-(-)-limonene:  
lemon note,  
500ppb





# Tested sensory influence in three different “matrices”?

## Matrix 1

Direct effect



Water, 11% EtOH, pH 3.5

## Matrix 2

Aroma with  
Taste/mouthfeel



Dearomatized Pinot gris

## Matrix 3

Aroma with  
Aroma



Wine used to create Matrix 2,  
Contains trace levels of terpenes  
And all other aroma

# Retro-nasal and taste/mouthfeel interaction



Article

## Exploring Retro-Nasal Aroma's Influence on Mouthfeel Perception of Chardonnay Wines

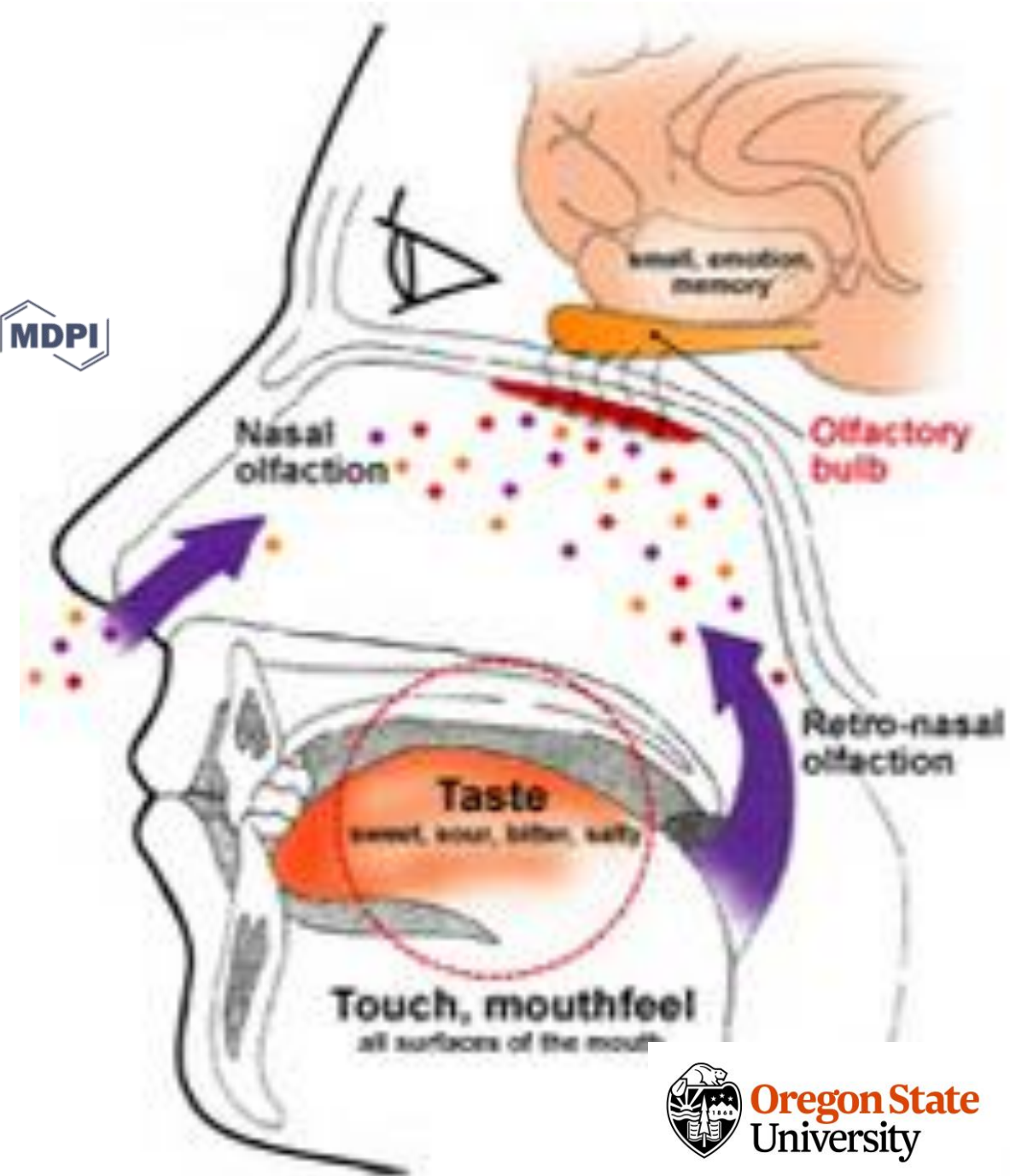
Anthony Sereni <sup>†</sup>, James Osborne and Elizabeth Tomasino <sup>\*,†</sup>

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<sup>†</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work.

<http://www.mdpi.com/2306-5710/2/1/7>



Same analysis  
done with  
and  
without  
noseclips





Retro-nasal aroma

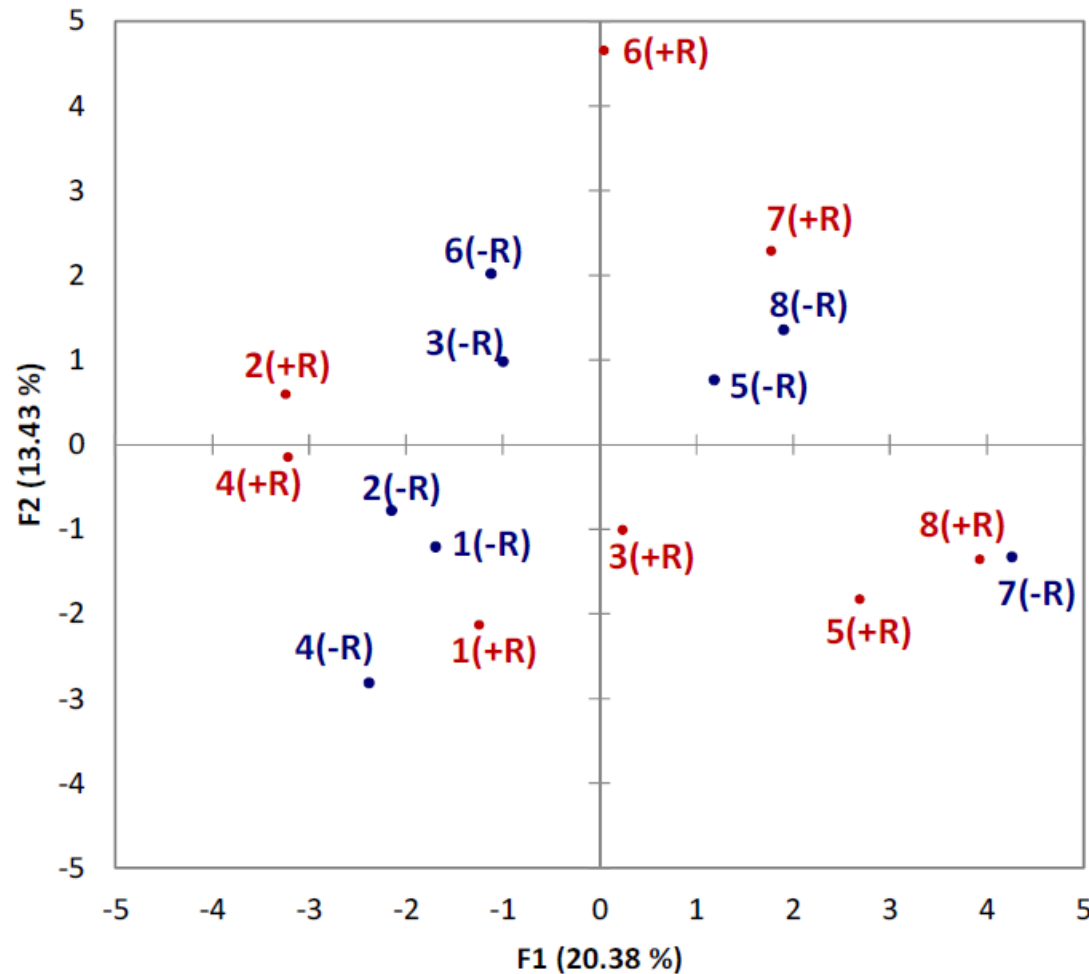
was found to

influence

mouthfeel perception

of

Chardonnay wines.



**Figure 1.** Multiple factor analysis of Napping<sup>®</sup> results of Chardonnay wines analyzed +R (**red**) and -R (**blue**).

# Mouthfeel terms used when only retronasal aroma was present

Flabby

Fresh

Smooth

Soft

Prickly

High mouthfeel
















































































































Salty

Sting



# Fruity aromas in Red and White Wine

**Esters**  
Table of esters and their smells

		from the alcohol (first word)										
		methyl 1 carbon	ethyl 2 carbons	propyl 3 carbons	2-methyl propyl-	butyl 4 carbons	pentyl 5 carbons	hexyl 6 carbons	benzyl benzene ring	heptyl 7 carbons	octyl 8 carbons	nonyl 9 carbons
from the carboxylic acid (second word)	methanoate 1 carbon	ETHEREAL			ETHEREAL							?
	ethanoate 2 carbons											
	propanoate 3 carbons											?
	2-methyl propanoate 4 carbons, branched		ETHEREAL									?
	butanoate 4 carbons											?
	pentanoate 5 carbons					ETHEREAL					?	?
	hexanoate 6 carbons											
	benzanoate benzene ring										?	
	heptanoate 7 carbons						?					?
	salicylate from salicylic acid								DIFFERENT PEOPLE PERCEIVE DIFFERENT AROMAS!	?		?
	octanoate 8 carbons											
	nonanoate 9 carbons										?	

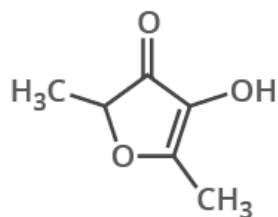


# THE CHEMISTRY OF MANGOES

## MANGO FLAVOUR & AROMA COMPOUNDS

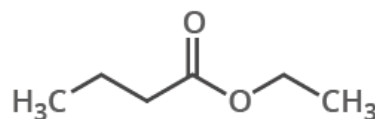
A large number of compounds contribute to the flavour and the aroma of mangoes. The cultivar, maturity, and geographical origin of the mango all influence the compounds present.

**270+** VOLATILE COMPOUNDS  
DETECTED IN MANGOES

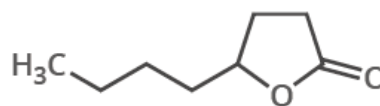


HDMF

γ-OCTALACTONE



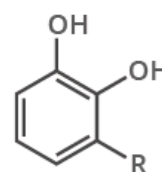
ETHYL BUTANOATE



Esters such as ethyl butanoate account for fruity notes in mango aroma. A major contributor to sweet notes is HDMF (4-hydroxy-2,5-dimethyl-3(2H)-furanone). Lactones such as γ-octalactone can lend a coconut-like aroma, while terpenes are also found in significant quantities and make minor contributions.



## MANGOES & CONTACT DERMATITIS



### Possible R groups

$(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{CH}_3$   
 $(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_3$   
 $(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_3$   
and others...

URUSHIOL

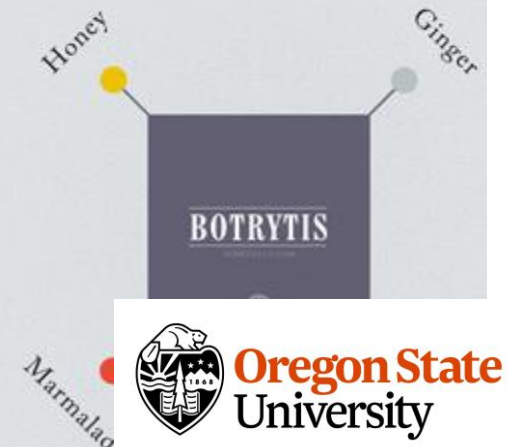
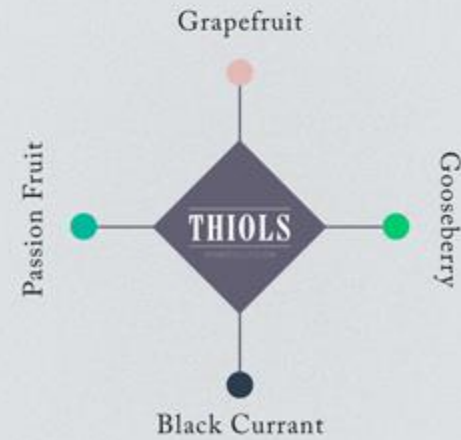
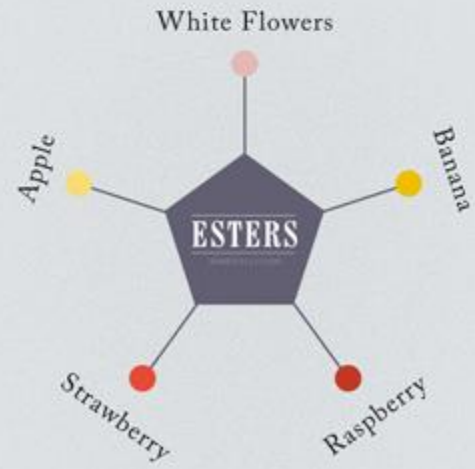
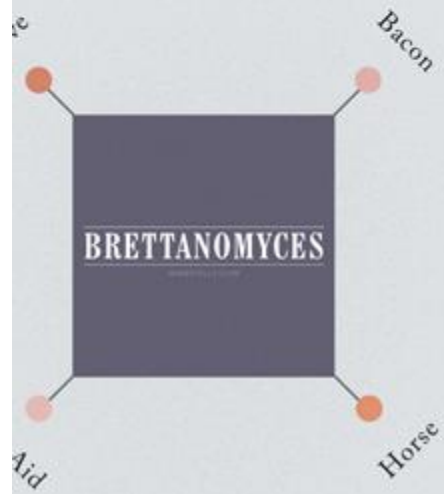
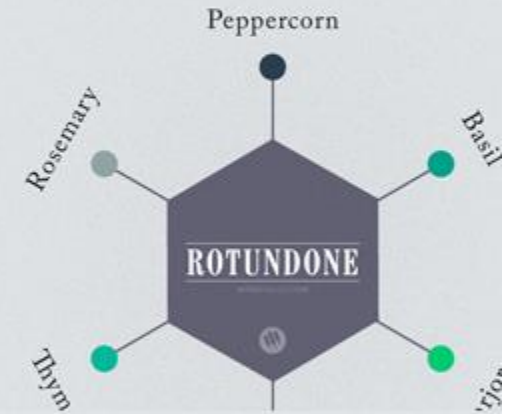
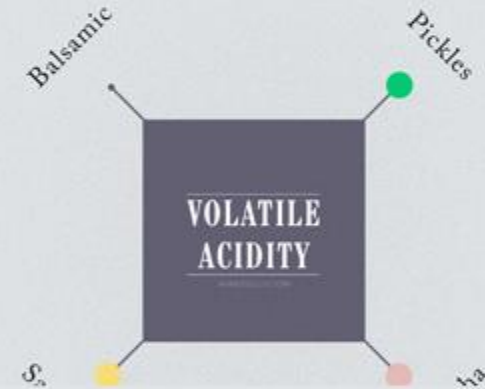
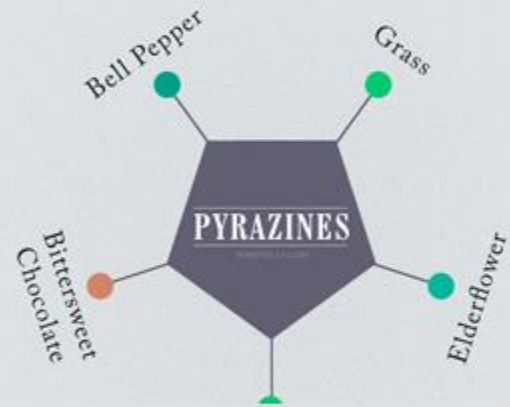
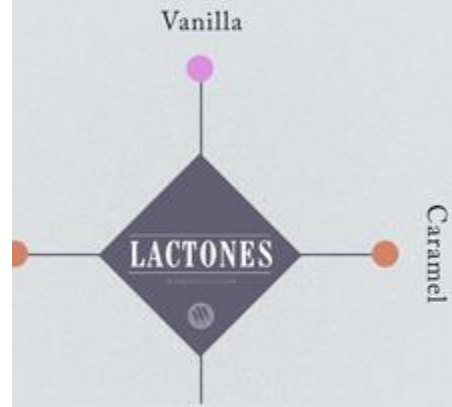
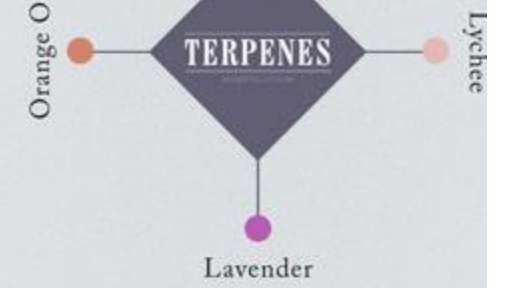
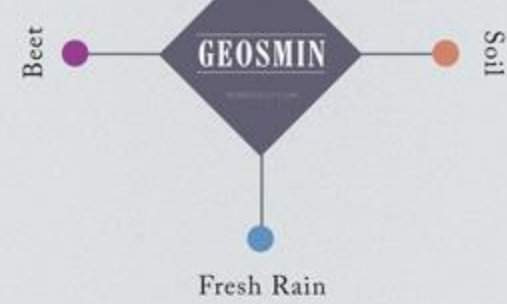
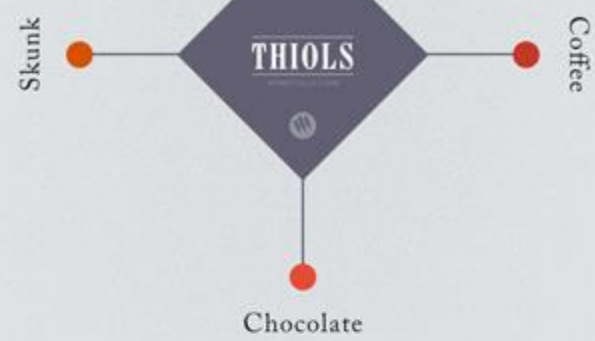
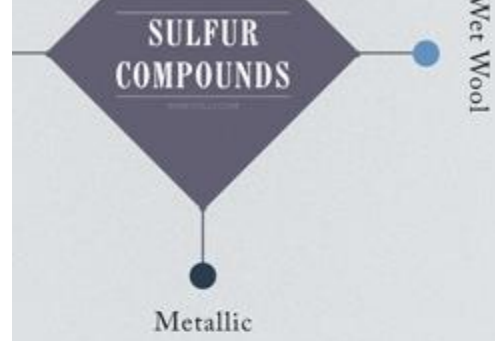
Mangoes belong to the same family of plants as poison ivy. Urushiol, a mix of similar organic compounds which are found in poison ivy and can cause a rash to develop on contact with the skin, can also be found in mango skin. This means that some people who are sensitive to urushiol get contact dermatitis when chopping or eating mangoes.



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**Oregon State**  
University



**Oregon State University**



**Red Fruit Necessary Condition** – low concentrations of DMS (10  $\mu\text{g/L}$  or less)

**Red fruit solution set #1** = High NI + Low F + Low esters2 + Low Lactones + Low DMS,  
(Esters1 concentration does not matter in this solution)

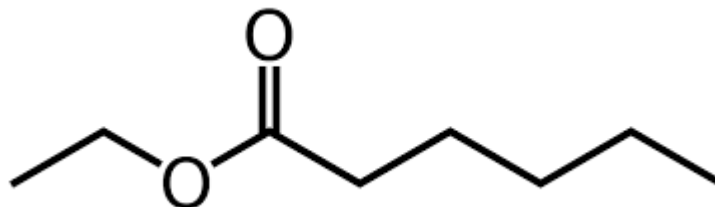
**Red fruit solution set #2** = High NI + Low F + Low esters1 + Low Lactones + Low DMS  
(Esters2 concentration does not matter in this solution)

**Red fruit solution set #3** = High NI + Low F + low esters1 + low esters2 + Low DMS  
(Lactones concentration does not matter in this solution)

**Red fruit solution #4** = Low NI + High F + low esters2 + low lactones + low DMS  
(esters1 does not matter in this solution)



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A woman with long brown hair, wearing a large straw hat and a pink top, is smiling broadly while holding a glass of red wine. She is standing in a vineyard with green leaves and grapevines in the background.

**For many  
positive sensory  
qualities in wine,  
interactions are  
important.**

# Thanks to all those we were involved in these projects...

James Osborne & Nadine Skyllingstad

Chiral terpenes

Mei Song, Doctoral Candidate

Athena Loos, undergraduate research assistant

Chardonnay Mouthfeel

Anthony Sereni, Masters candidate

$\beta$ -damascenone in Pinot noir

Shiloh Bolman, undergraduate research assistant, (grad 2015)

Kiyomei Ide, undergraduate research assistant

All consumer and winemaker participants in the many sensory studies  
and/or donated wines

