

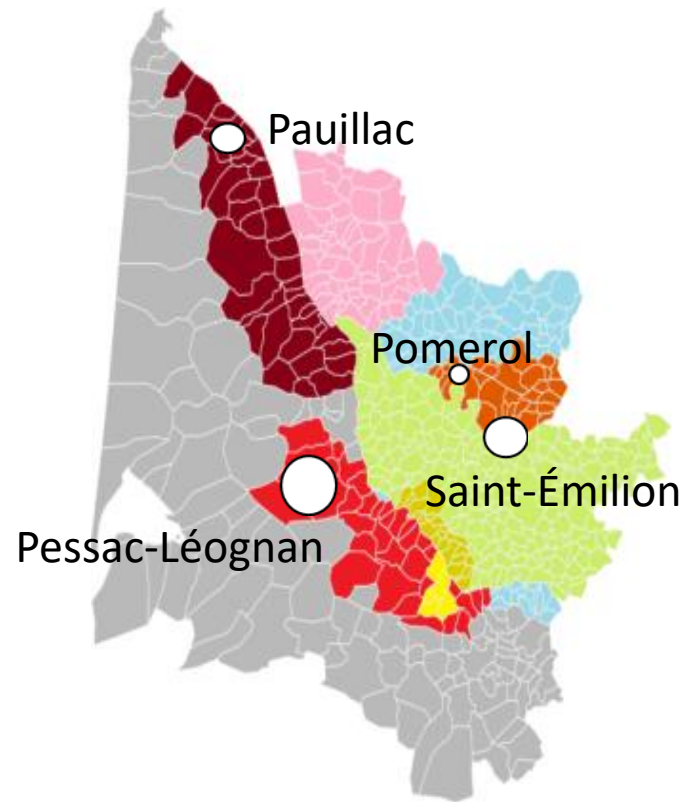


Olivier F.X. Donard



Analytical strategies using combined isotopic signatures or multi - isotopic - dilution methods to ascertain the origin of wines and foods.

« True » Bordeaux Wines : 44 wines

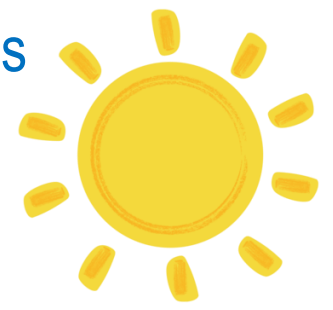


- 11 Pomerol (Red Wine)
- 4 Saint-Émilion (Red Wine)
- 16 Pessac-Léognan (Red Wine)
- 9 Pessac-Léognan (Red Wine)
- 4 Pauillac (Red Wine)

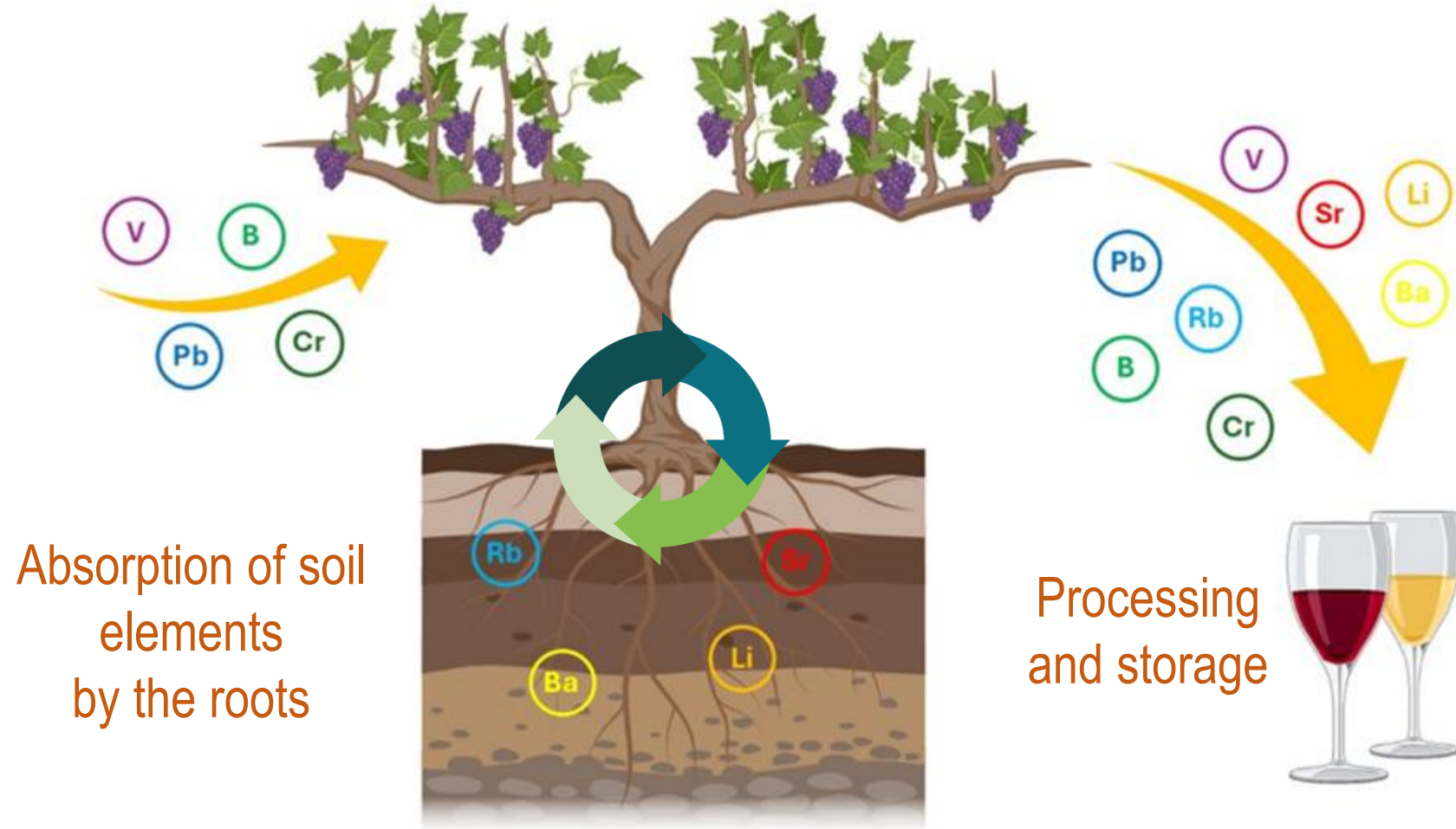


Chinese wines: 3 red wines

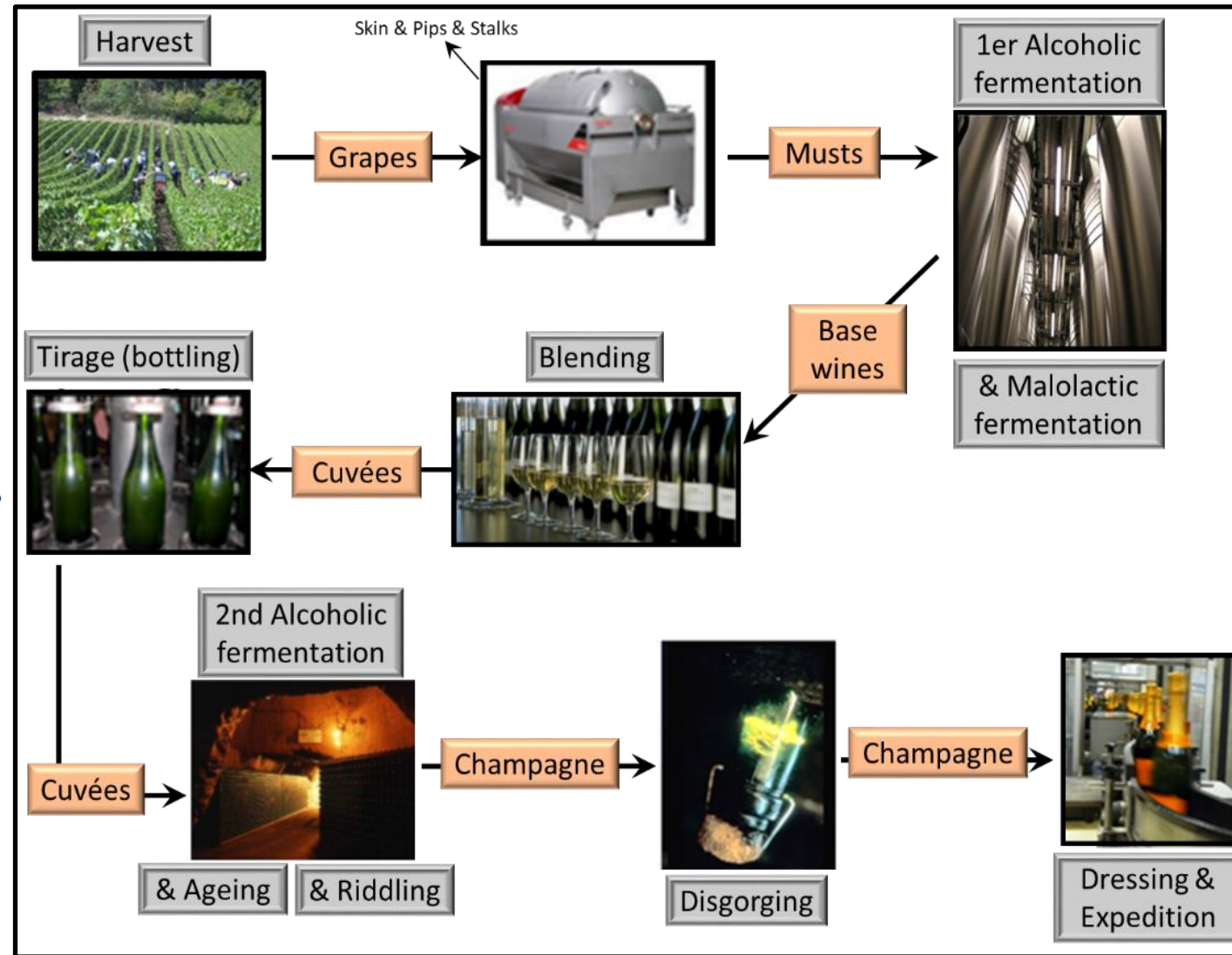
Absorption and translocation of major and trace elements during the manufacturing process of wine and champagne



Atmospheric inputs and treatment of the vine



Origins of trace elements and inorganic isotopic signatures in wines



Elemental and isotopic signatures from the soil up-take

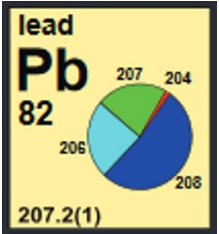
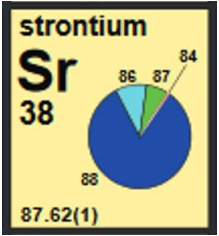
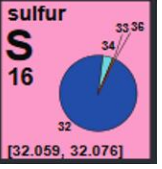
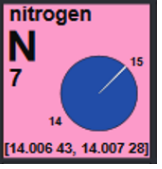
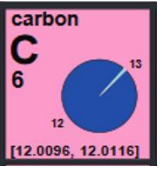
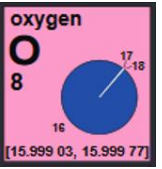
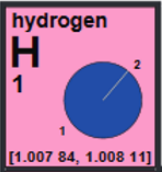
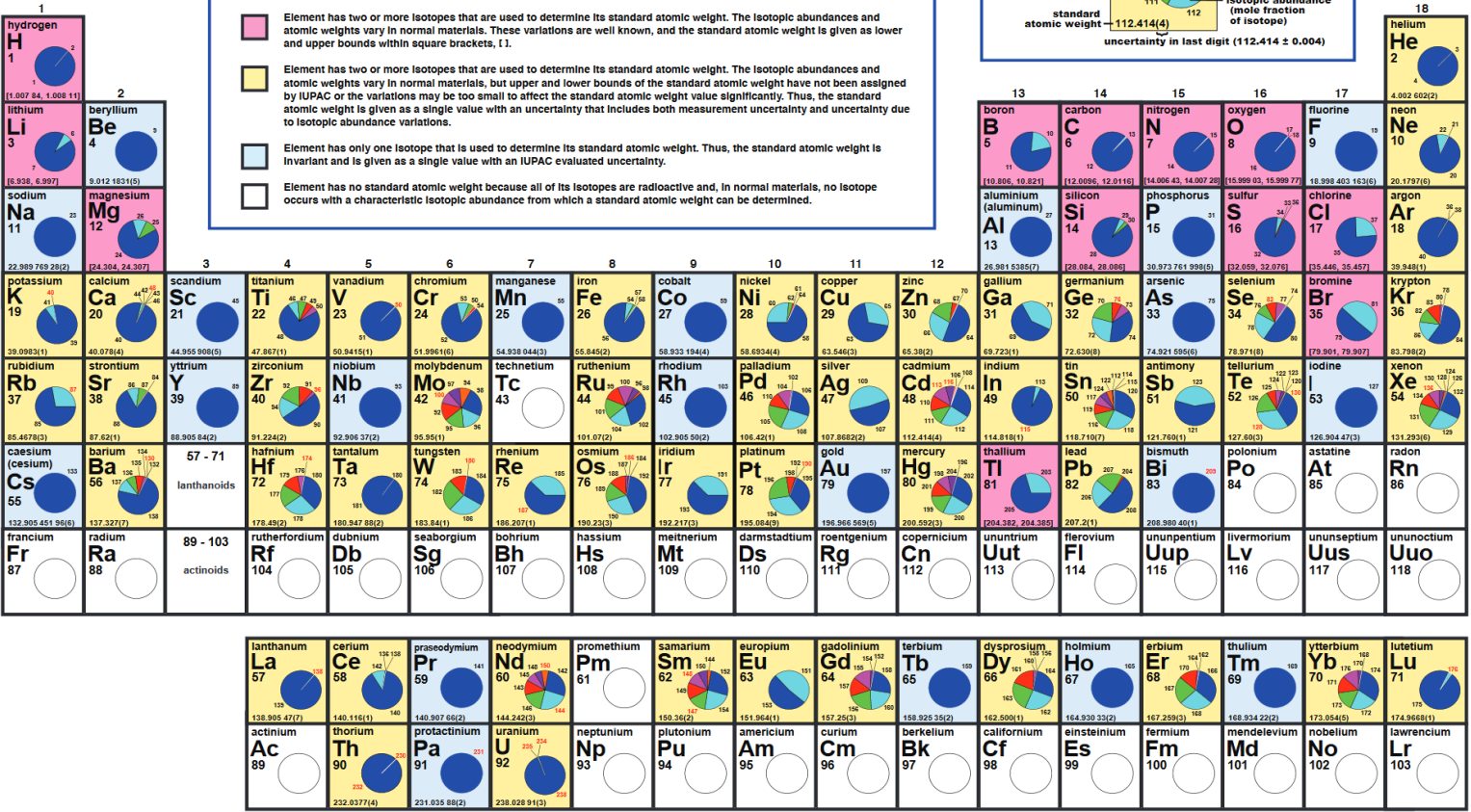
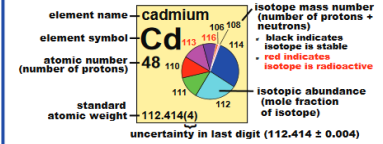
Process & storage

IUPAC Periodic Table of the Isotopes

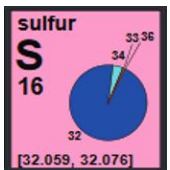
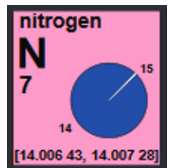
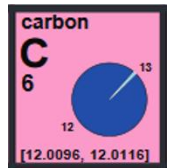
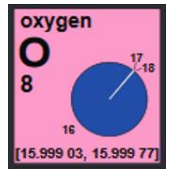
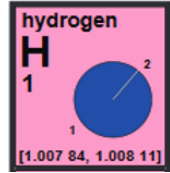
Element Background Color Key

Standard atomic weights are the best estimates by IUPAC of atomic weights that are found in normal materials, which are terrestrial materials that are reasonably possible sources for elements and their compounds in commerce, industry, or science. They are determined using all stable isotopes and selected radioactive isotopes (having relatively long half-lives and characteristic terrestrial isotopic composition). Isotopes are considered stable (non-radioactive) if evidence for radioactive decay has not been detected experimentally.

- Element has two or more isotopes that are used to determine its standard atomic weight. The isotopic abundances and atomic weights vary in normal materials. These variations are well known, and the standard atomic weight is given as lower and upper bounds within square brackets, [].
- Element has two or more isotopes that are used to determine its standard atomic weight. The isotopic abundances and atomic weights vary in normal materials, but upper and lower bounds of the standard atomic weight have not been assigned by IUPAC or the variations may be too small to affect the standard atomic weight value significantly. Thus, the standard atomic weight is given as a single value with an uncertainty that includes both measurement uncertainty and uncertainty due to isotopic abundance variations.
- Element has only one isotope that is used to determine its standard atomic weight. Thus, the standard atomic weight is invariant and is given as a single value with an IUPAC evaluated uncertainty.
- Element has no standard atomic weight because all of its isotopes are radioactive and, in normal materials, no isotope occurs with a characteristic isotopic abundance from which a standard atomic weight can be determined.



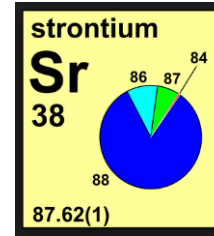
Traditional isotopic systems



Water

Climat,
Agriculture

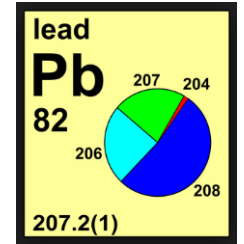
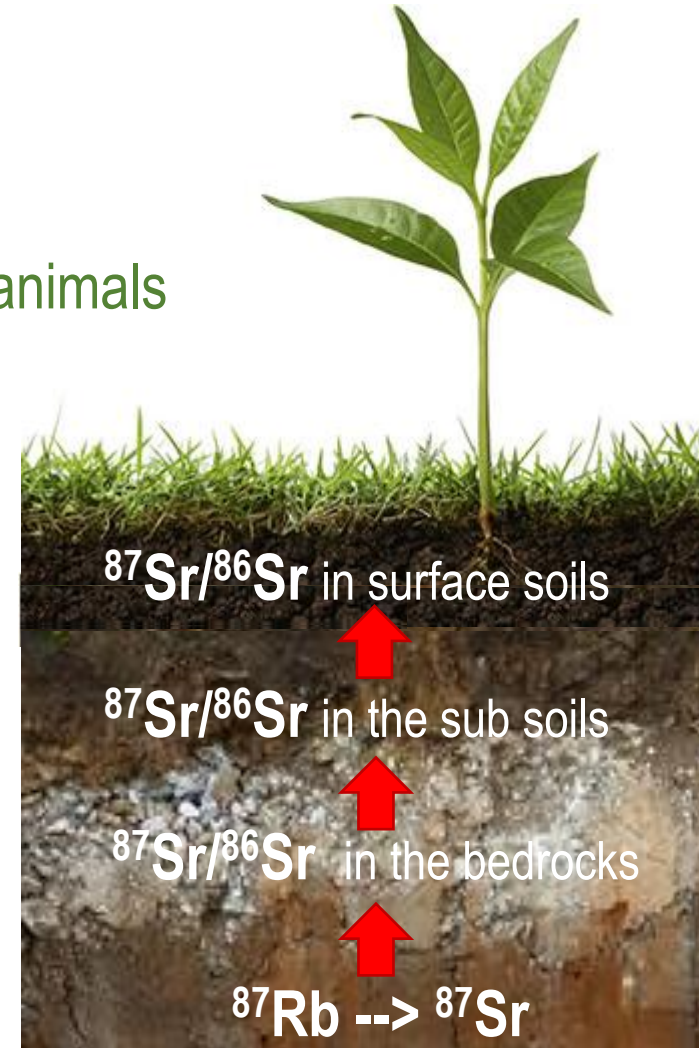
Geology,
Volcanoes



$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ in soils, plants, animals



Non traditional isotopic systems



Atmospheric
inputs

$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$

$^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$

Geogeni
signature

$^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$

$^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$

Echantillons

V ~ 10- 20mL



Mineralisation:
 $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$



①



Q-ICP-MS / DRCII

Analyses:

Li, Be, B, Al, Mg, V, Cr, Mn,
Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn, Rb, Sr, Ba,
Pb

Isotopes du B

②

Purification

- Sr: Eichrom Sr-B50-S
- Pb: Dowex AG1-X8
- B: Amberlite IRA 743



Isotopic Analysis:

Isotope Sr

(150 ppb)

Isotope Pb

(10 ppb)

Isotopes B

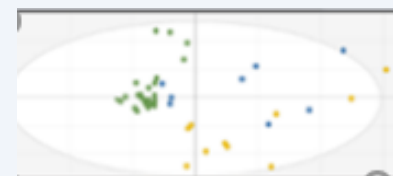
(400 ppb)



Multicollecteur ICP-MS

③

Traitement des
données

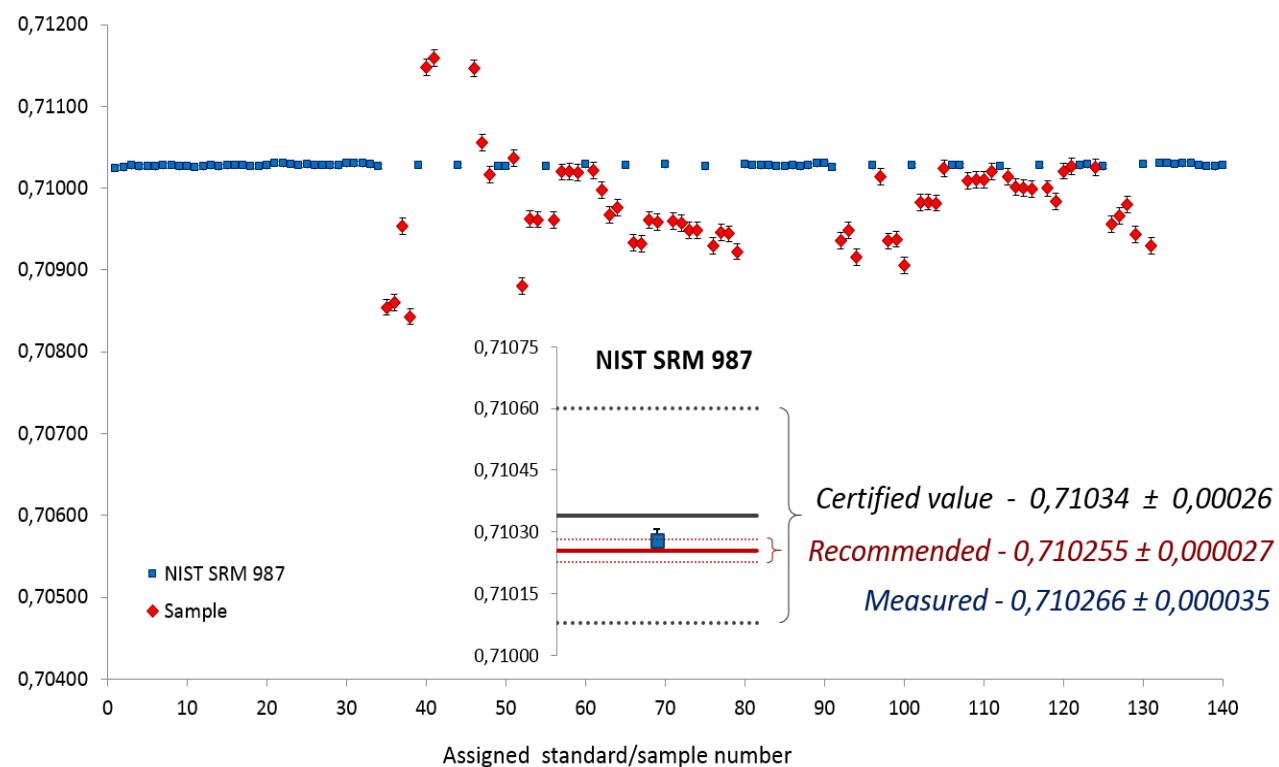




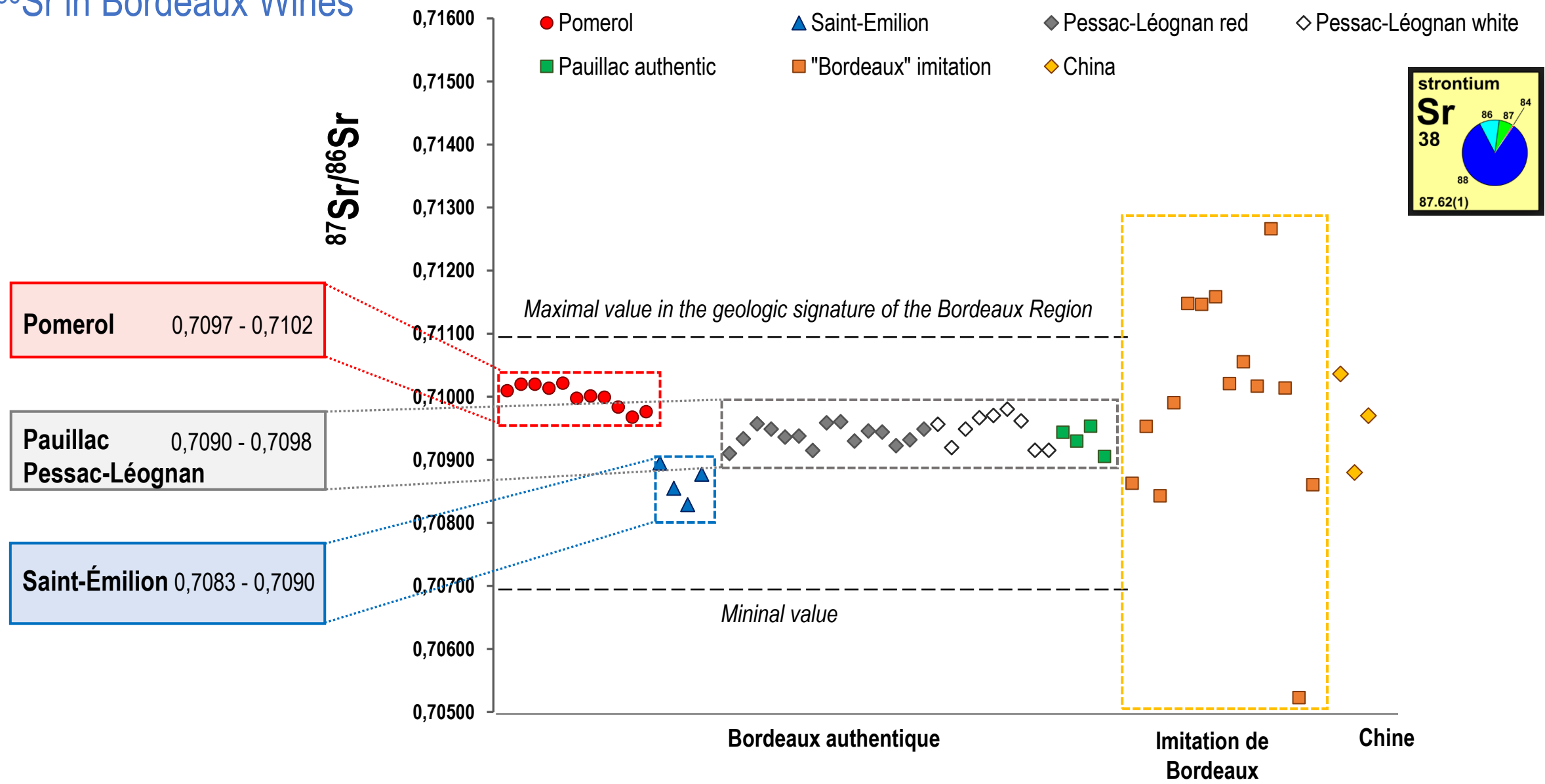
Nu Plasma HR (Nu Instruments)

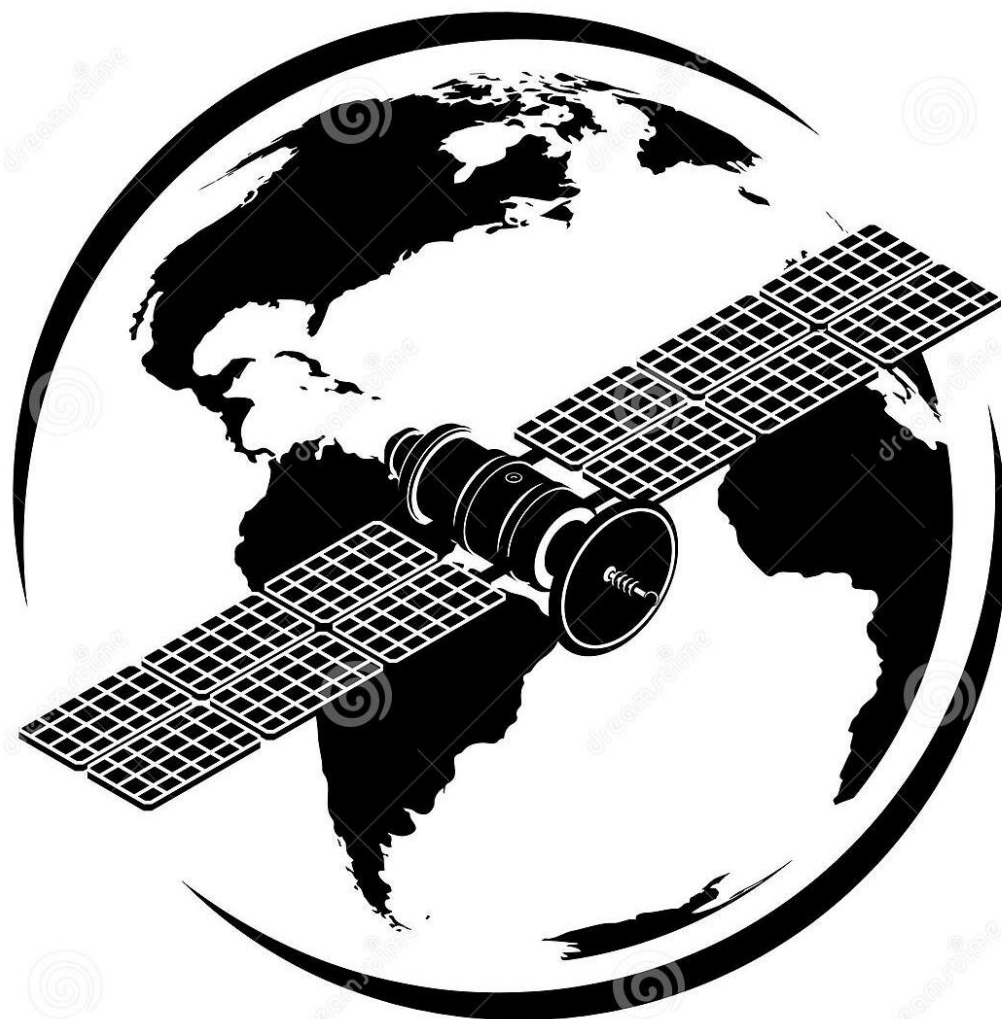


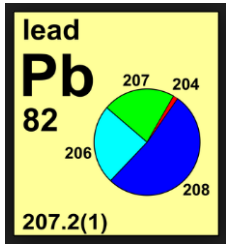
Nu 1700 (Nu Instruments)



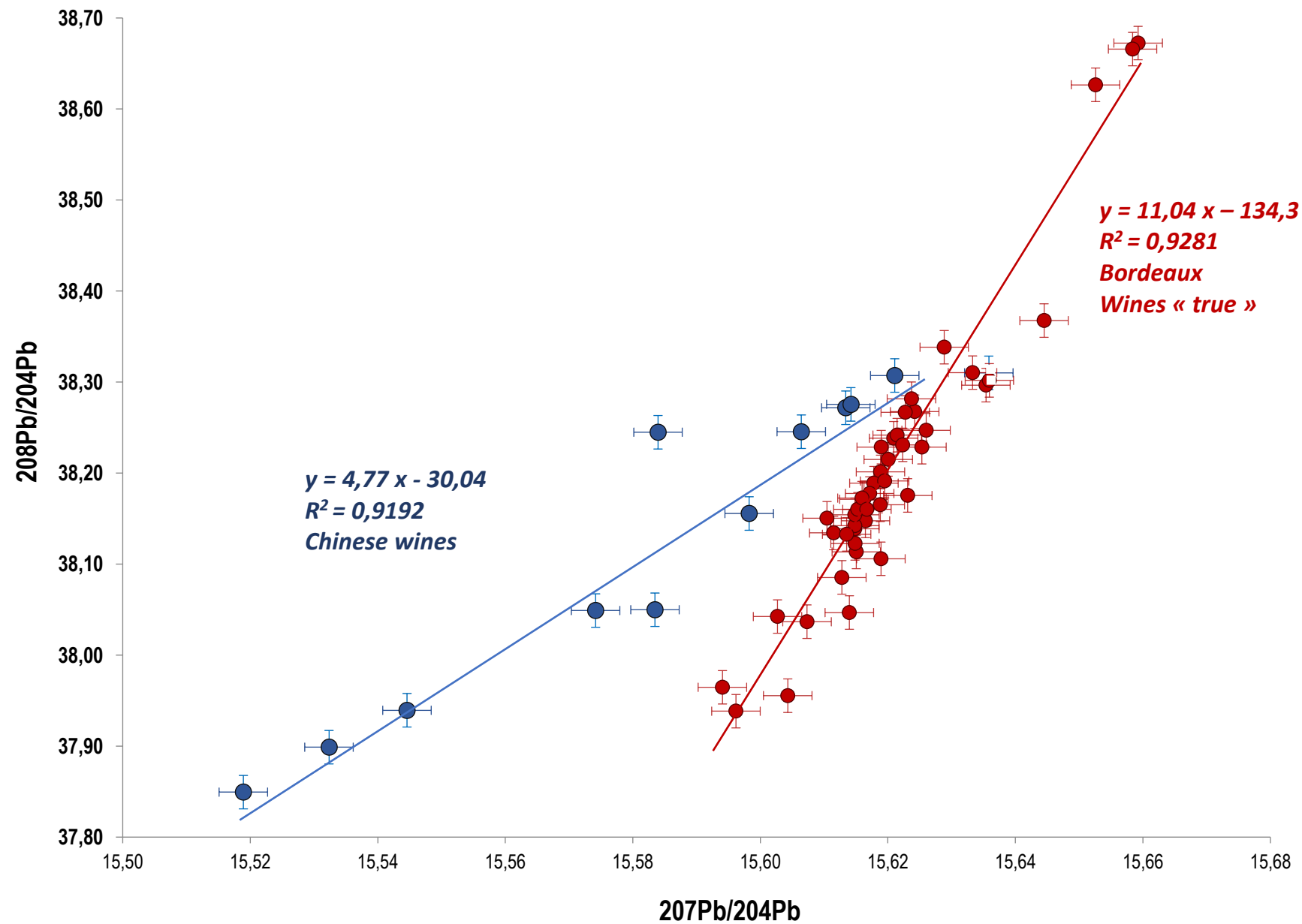
$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ in Bordeaux Wines

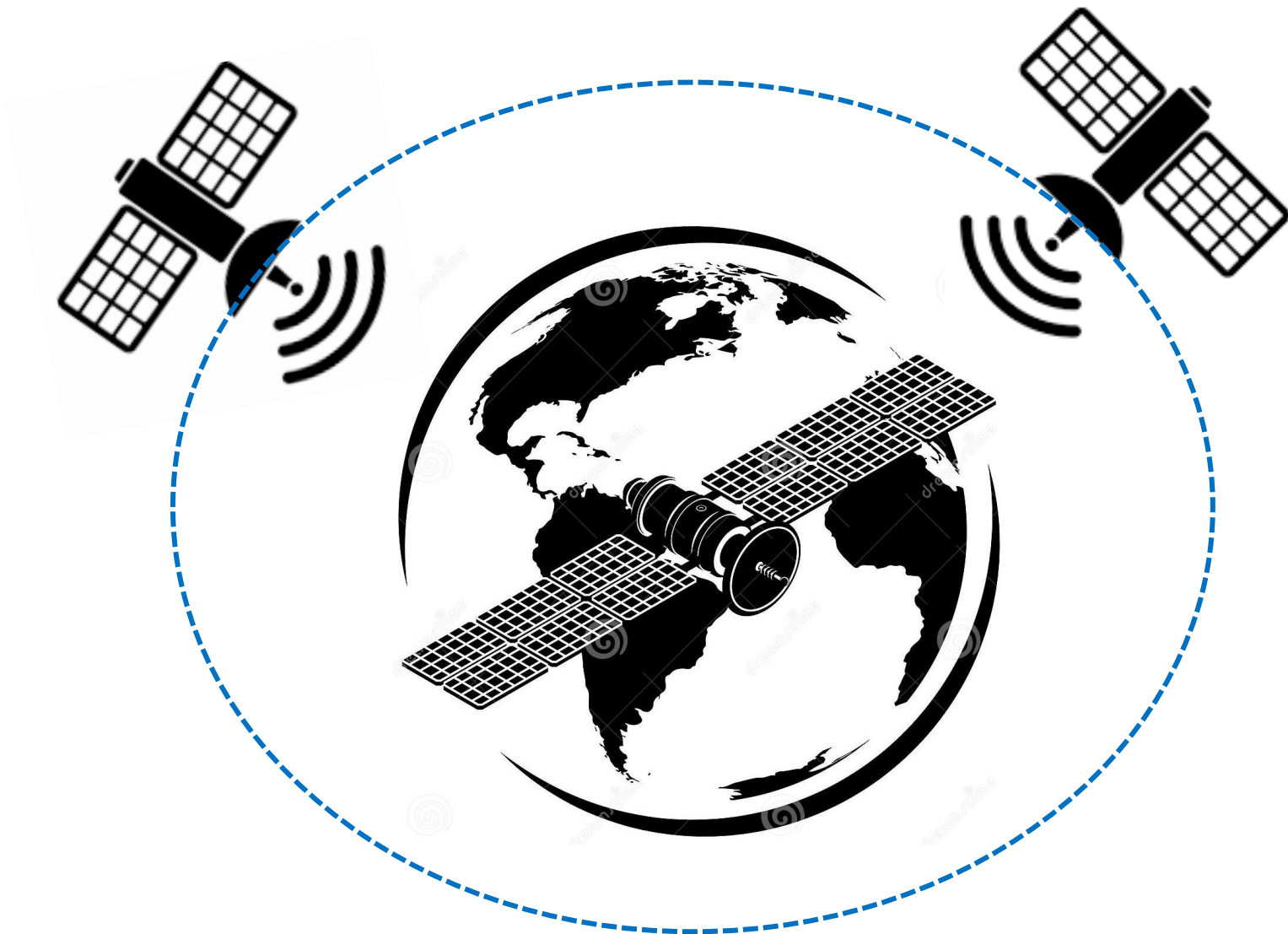






France / China: Discrimination of origine



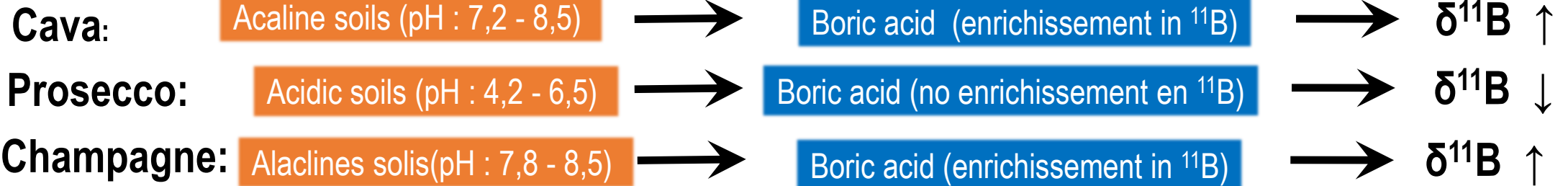
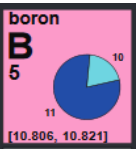
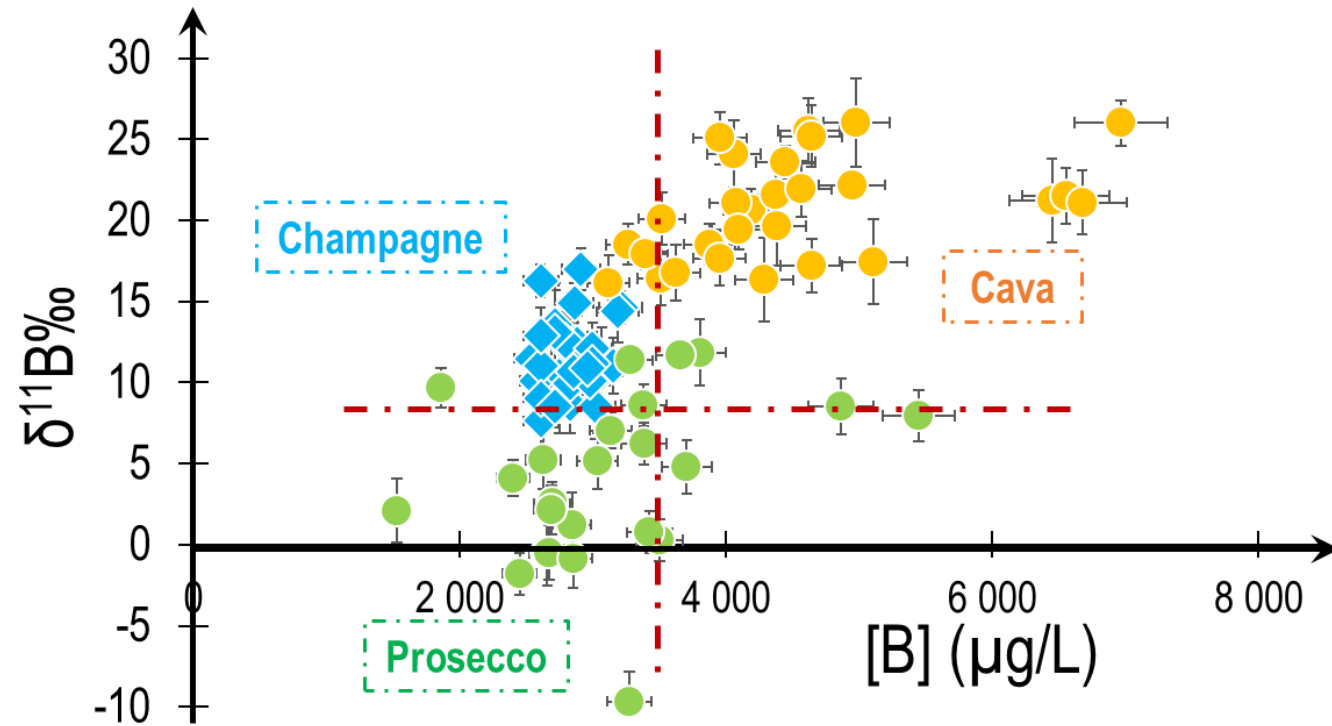




Cava, Champagne & Prosecco

Several possible explanations..

- the pH of the soil:



➤ Fertilization & Irrigation:

Champagne: Irrigation forbidden

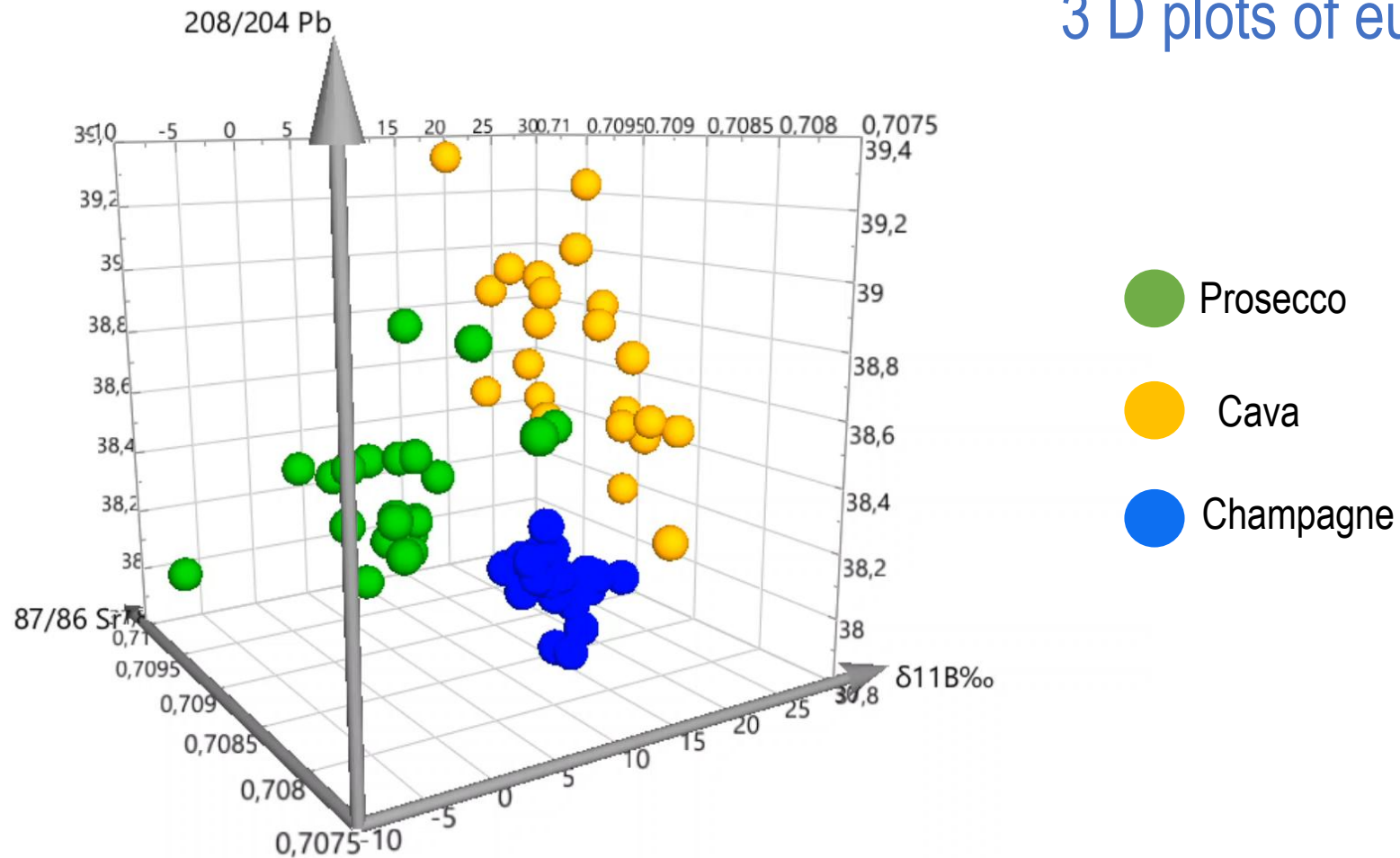
Cava:

[B] ↑

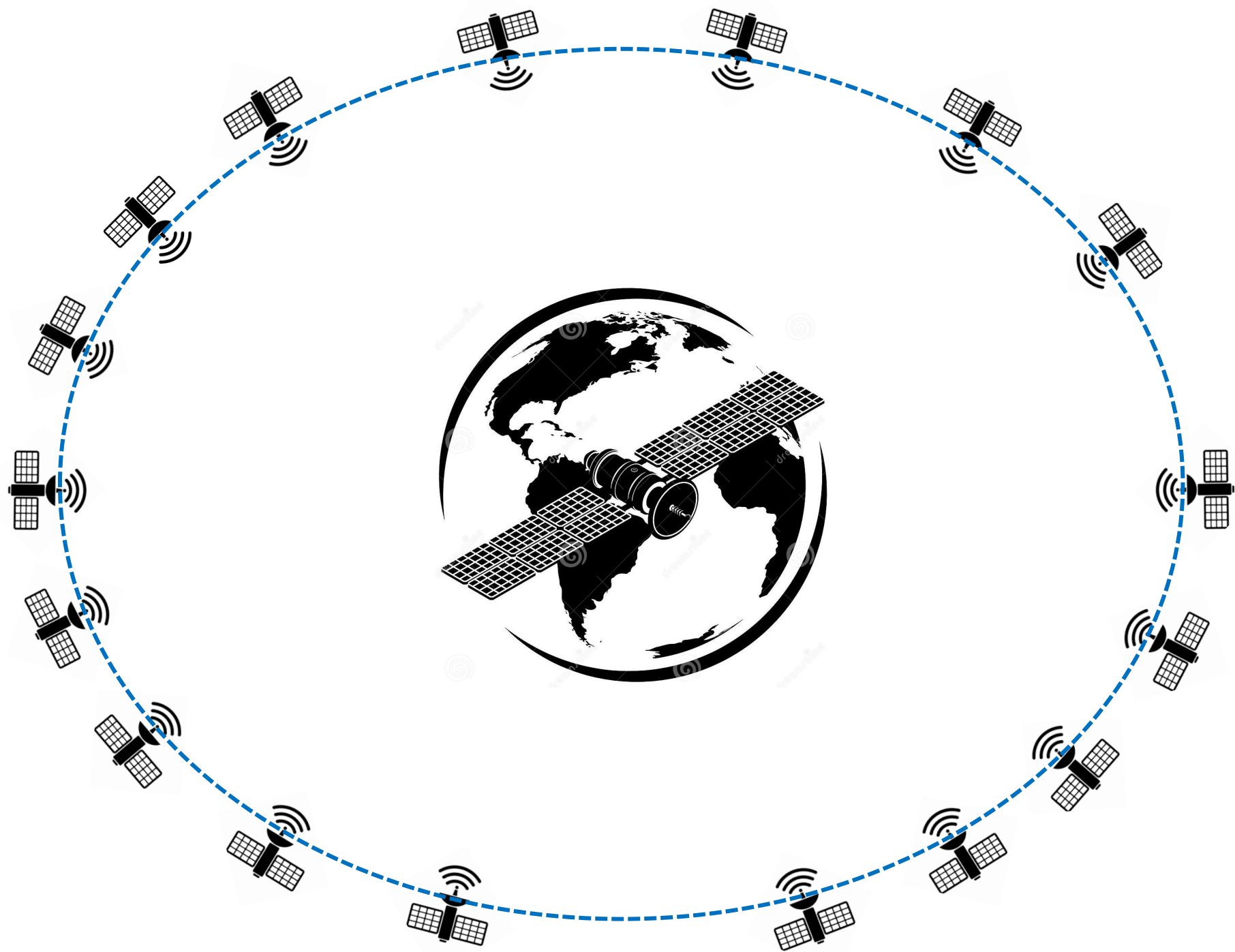
→ Fertilization & Irrigation

F. Abo et al., 1984 – Influence du bore et du manganèse sur la nutrition, le développement et la production du blé sur les sols de régions tempérée et aride

3 D plots of european sparkling wines



1. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$: Soil signature
2. $^{208}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}$: **Mainly atmospheric inputs**
3. $\delta^{11}\text{B}\text{‰}$: Reflecting the pH of the soil and the agricultural practices.



Elements of Interest



Plant Nutrition Periodic Table of Elements

- Essential Nutrient
- Beneficial Nutrient
- Essential Nonmineral Element

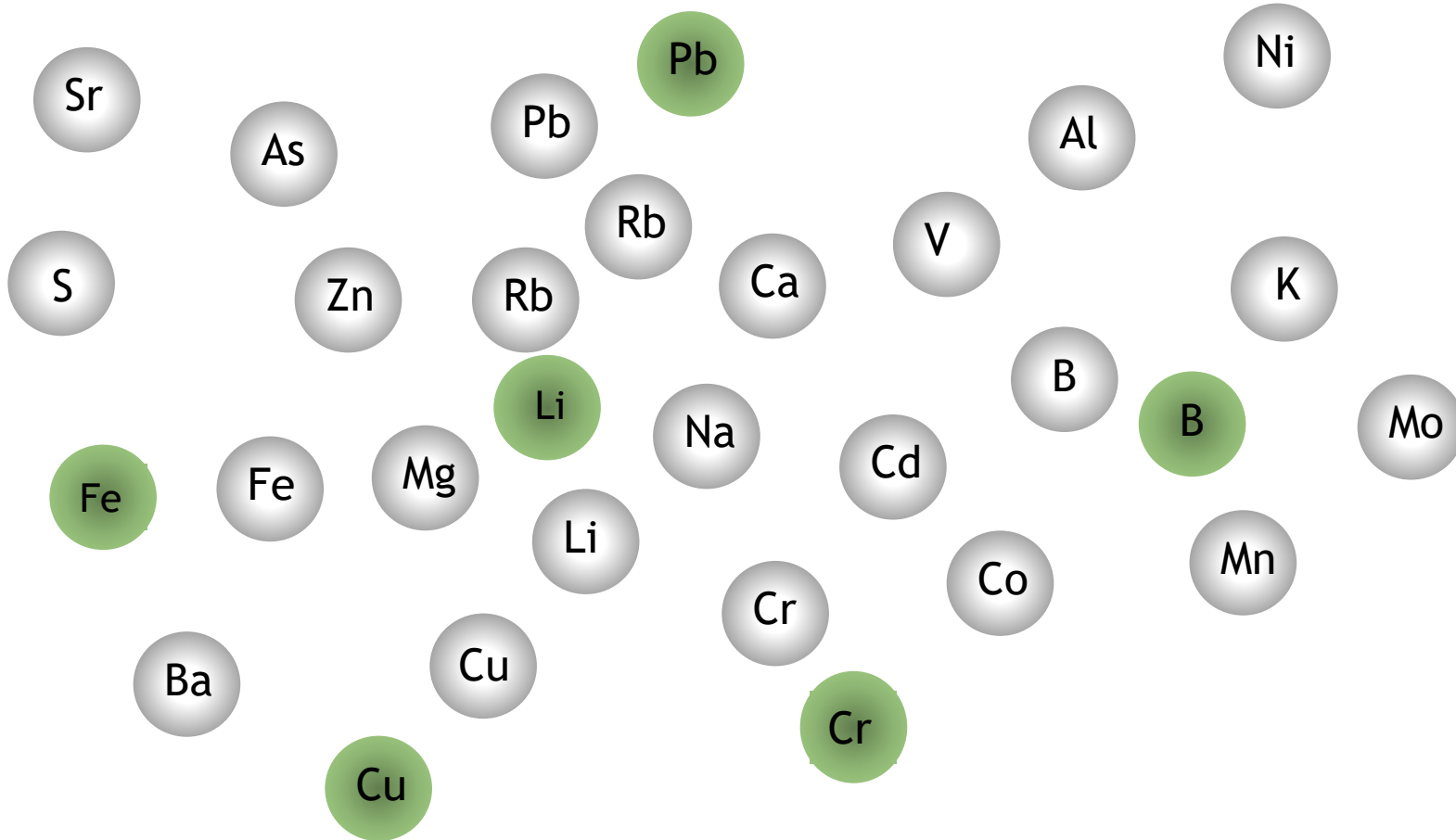
AS IT GETS

Plant Nutrition Periodic Table of Elements

- Essential Nutrient
- Beneficial Nutrient
- Essential Nonmineral Element

hydrogen 1 H 1.0079																	helium 2 He 4.0026	
lithium 3 Li 6.941	beryllium 4 Be 9.0122																	neon 10 Ne 20.180
sodium 11 Na 22.990	magnesium 12 Mg 24.305																	argon 18 Ar 39.948
potassium 19 K 39.098	calcium 20 Ca 40.078	scandium 21 Sc 44.956	titanium 22 Ti 47.867	vanadium 23 V 50.942	chromium 24 Cr 51.996	manganese 25 Mn 54.938	iron 26 Fe 55.845	cobalt 27 Co 58.933	nickel 28 Ni 58.693	copper 29 Cu 63.546	zinc 30 Zn 65.39	gallium 31 Ga 69.723	germanium 32 Ge 72.61	arsenic 33 As 74.922	selenium 34 Se 78.96	bromine 35 Br 79.904	krypton 36 Kr 83.80	
rubidium 37 Rb 85.468	strontium 38 Sr 87.62	yttrium 39 Y 88.906	zirconium 40 Zr 91.224	niobium 41 Nb 92.906	molybdenum 42 Mo 95.94	technetium 43 Tc [98]	ruthenium 44 Ru 101.07	rhodium 45 Rh 102.91	palladium 46 Pd 106.42	silver 47 Ag 107.87	cadmium 48 Cd 112.41	indium 49 In 114.82	tin 50 Sn 118.71	antimony 51 Sb 121.76	tellurium 52 Te 127.60	iodine 53 I 126.90	xenon 54 Xe 131.29	
caesium 55 Cs 132.91	barium 56 Ba 137.33	57-70 ★	lutetium 71 Lu 174.97	hafnium 72 Hf 178.49	tantalum 73 Ta 180.95	tungsten 74 W 183.84	rhenium 75 Re 186.21	osmium 76 Os 190.23	iridium 77 Ir 192.22	platinum 78 Pt 195.08	gold 79 Au 196.97	mercury 80 Hg 200.59	thallium 81 Tl 204.38	lead 82 Pb 207.2	bismuth 83 Bi 208.98	polonium 84 Po [209]	astatine 85 At [210]	radon 86 Rn [222]
francium 87 Fr [223]	radium 88 Ra [226]	89-102 ★ ★	lawrencium 103 Lr [262]	rutherfordium 104 Rf [261]	dubnium 105 Db [262]	seaborgium 106 Sg [266]	bohrium 107 Bh [264]	hassium 108 Hs [269]	meitnerium 109 Mt [268]	ununnium 110 Uun [271]	ununium 111 Uuu [272]	unubium 112 Uub [277]	ununquadium 114 Uuq [289]					

Using multi-isotopic dilution for high resolution geographical traceability : 23 isotopic spikes

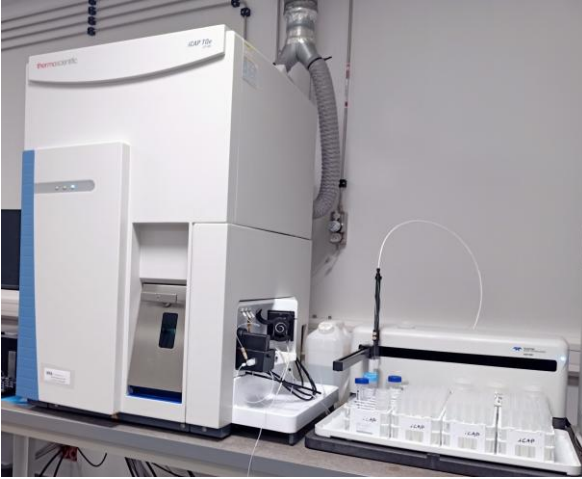


Isotope	µg/g
10B	30 000
57Fe	15 000
67Zn	7 500
86Sr	2 500
87Rb	2 000
137Ba	500
65Cu	400
53Cr	200
61Ni	120
207Pb	100
95Mo	70
6Li	35
11Cd	1

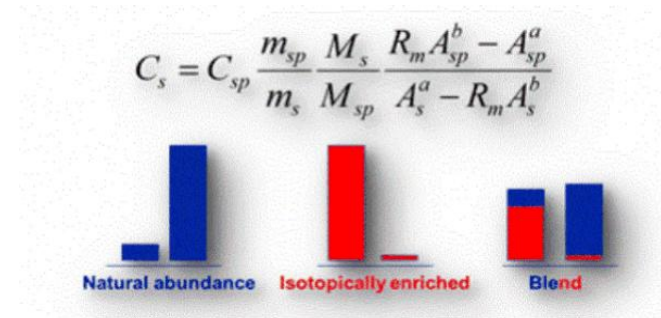


Analytical strategies

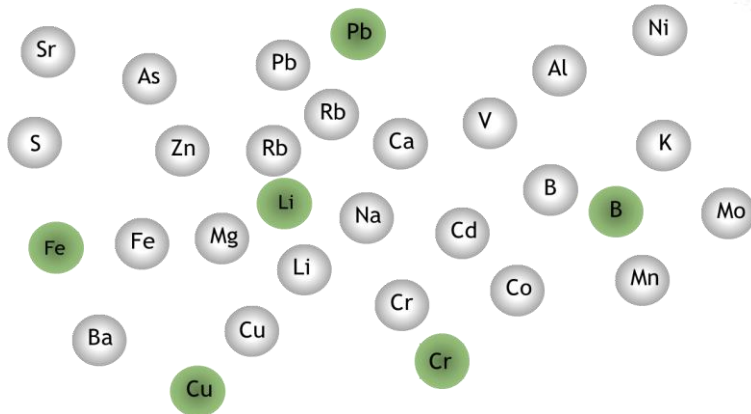
ICP-QQQ-MS Simultaneous multi-isotopic-dilution by ICP/MS



- Soil markers
- Agricultural practice markers
- Anthropogenic contamination markers



Equation for isotopic dilution



Typical precision: < 2 %

- Very high precision
- Multi-elemental information
- High samples through-put (200/day)
- = Reduced cost of analysis
- Important potential of improvement
- Applicability to other food matrices

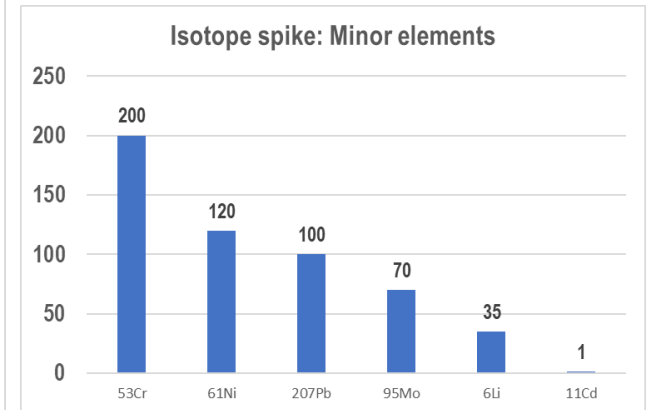
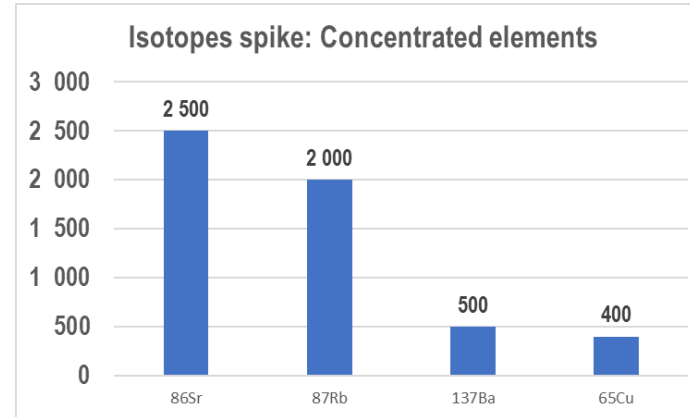
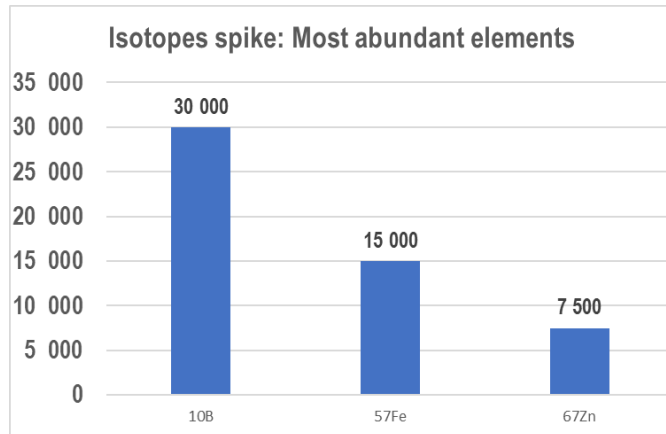
$$C_s = C_{sp} \frac{m_{sp}}{m_s} \frac{M_s}{M_{sp}} \frac{R_m A_{sp}^b - A_{sp}^a}{A_s^a - R_m A_s^b}$$



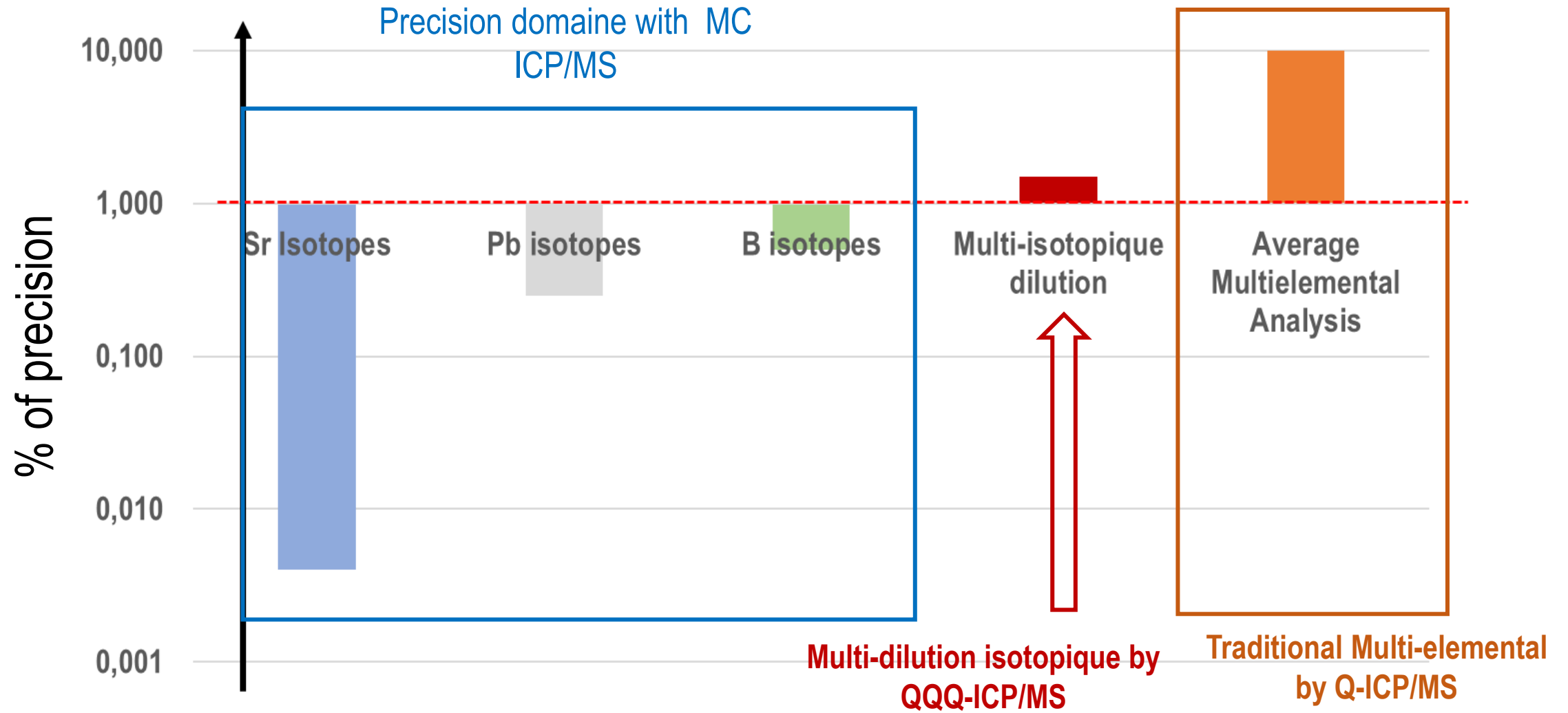
Typical equation
for isotopic dilution



µg/g



Selected primary spike concentrations





The Wine in Blue project

Questions

- Terroir signature
- Traceability , fraud
- Wine quality over time
- Bio or not Bio
- Impact of Climat Change
- Stability of environmental conditions

Data Generation

Quality of the data: Inorganic and isotopic

High precision isotopic signatures
Multi-elemental
Isotopic range
Light isotops signatures.

Geographical localisation
Region description
GPS

Climatic conditions

Other data

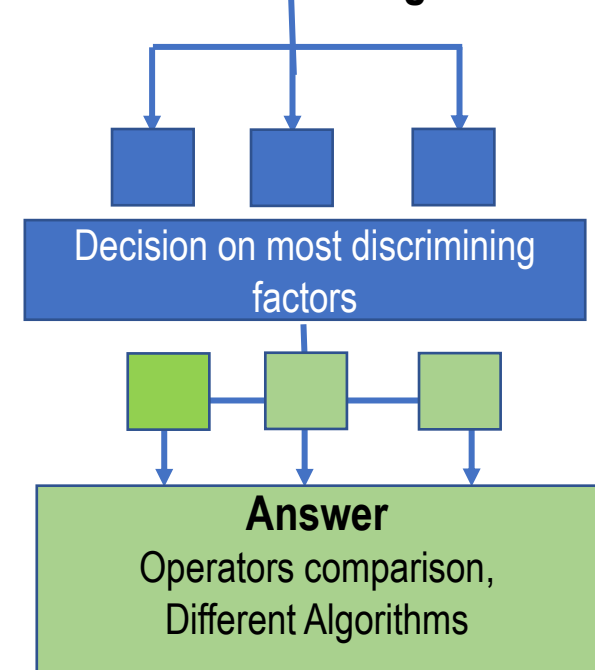
Data Storage



Data Processing by AI

- Importance of Data preparation

Data sorting

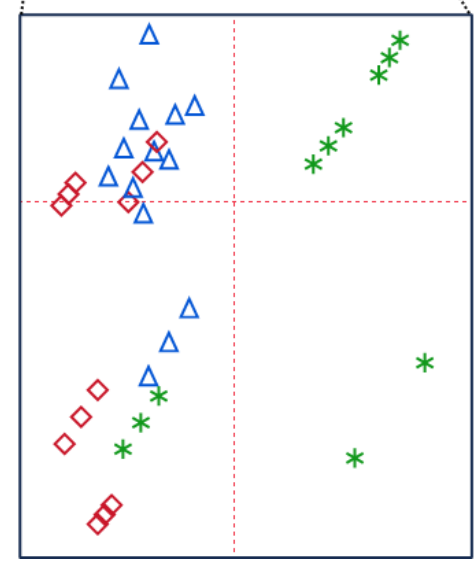
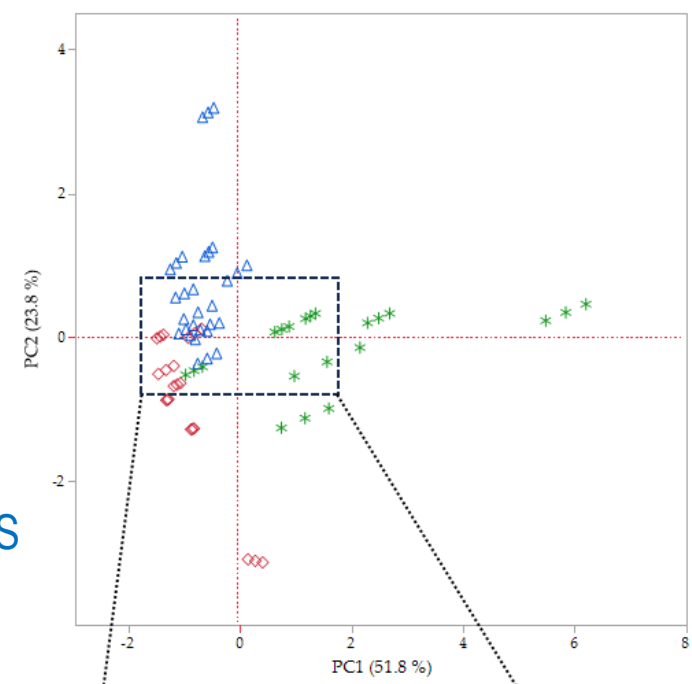


Improved discrimination potential using traditional statistics on pole of wines coming from different origines

Traditional multielemental analysis by QQQS ICP/MS

Routine multielemental traditional precision

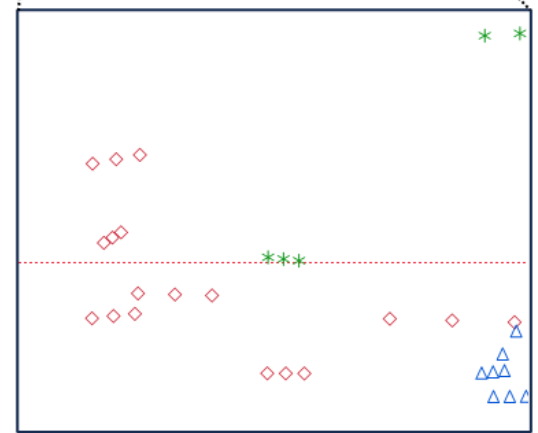
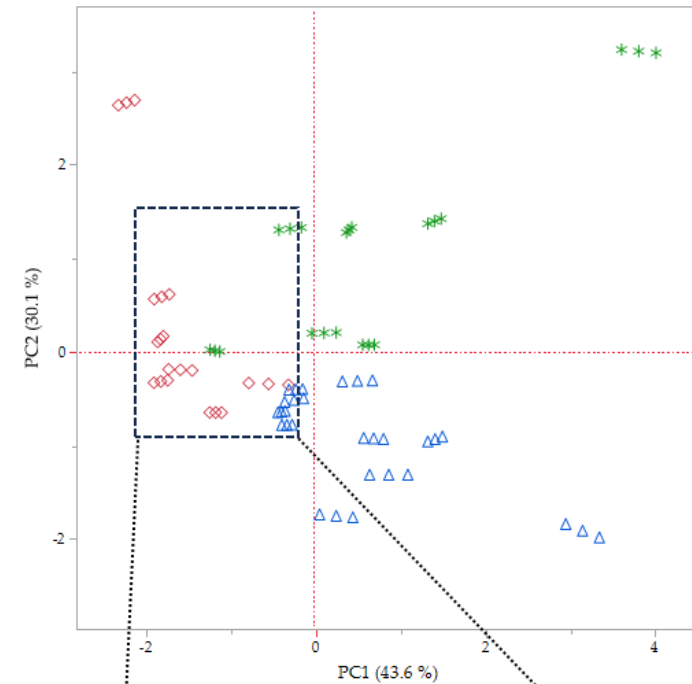
< 10 %



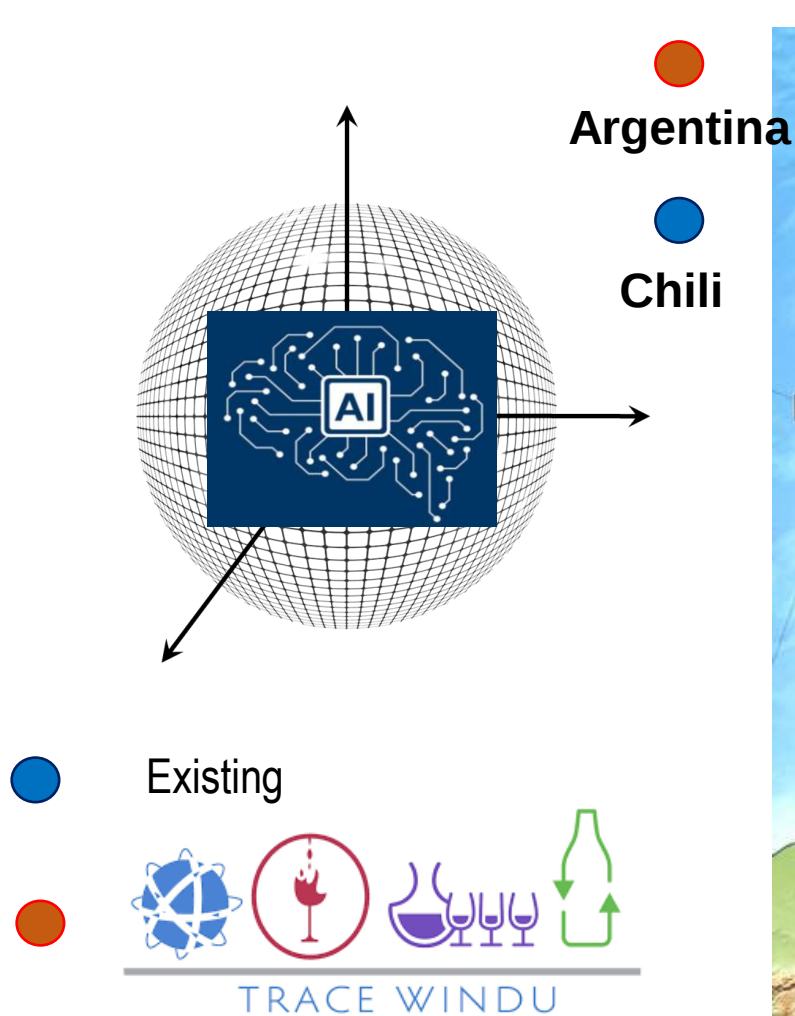
Traditional multielemental analysis using multisotopic dilution by QQQS ICP/MS

Routine multielemental traditional precision

< 2 %



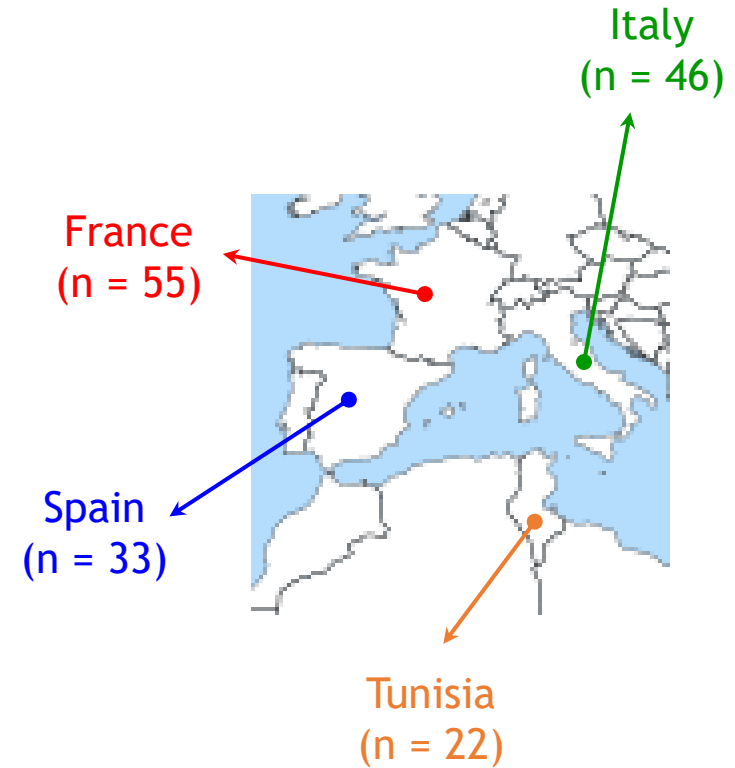
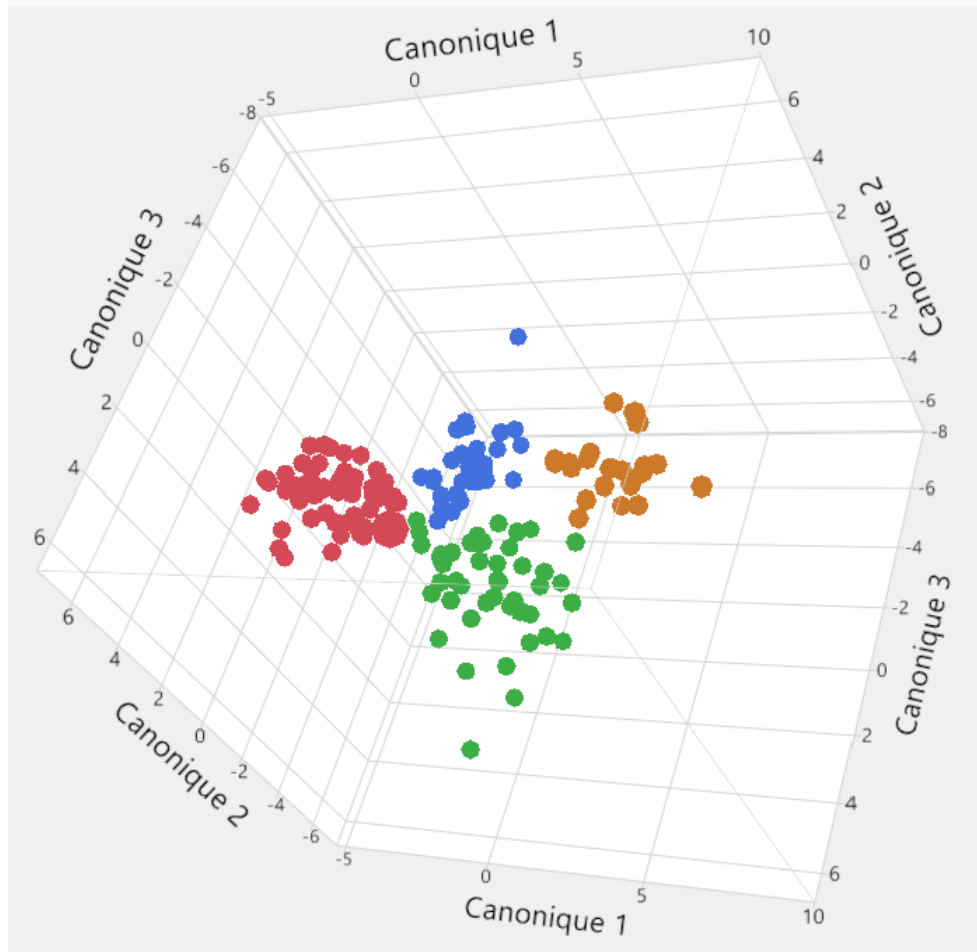
Multi-isotopic dilution : Reference Data Basis powered by AI



Application of traditional chemometrics

- Discrimination at the national level

LDA applied to the 23 elements on 4 countries

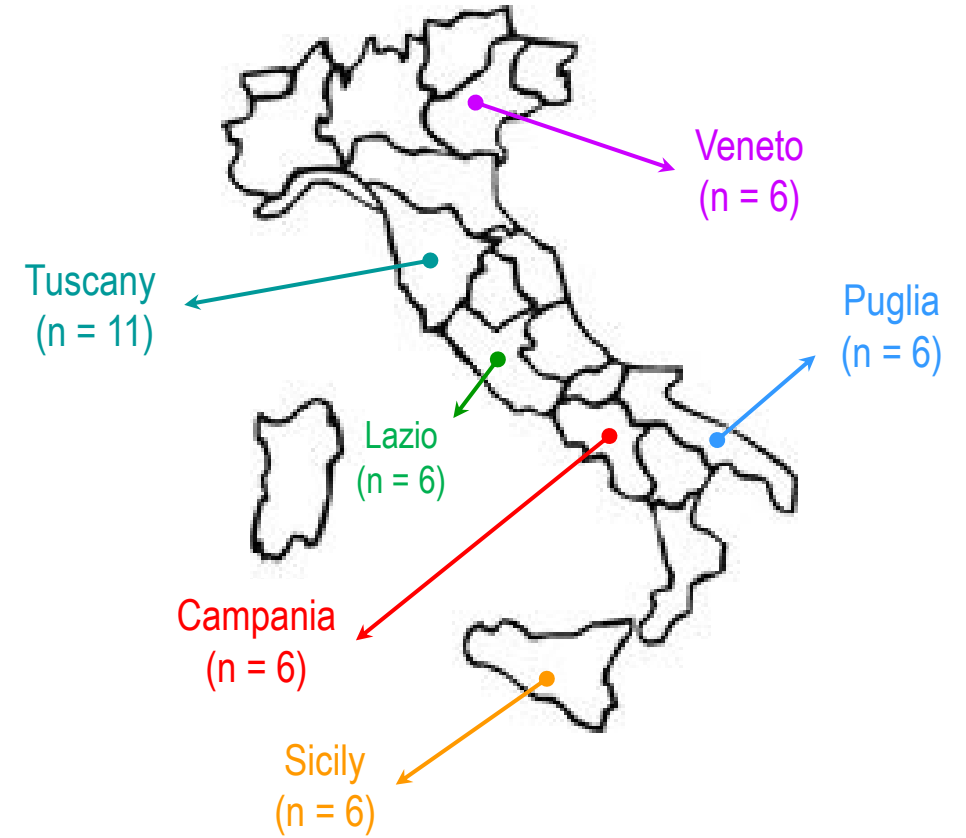
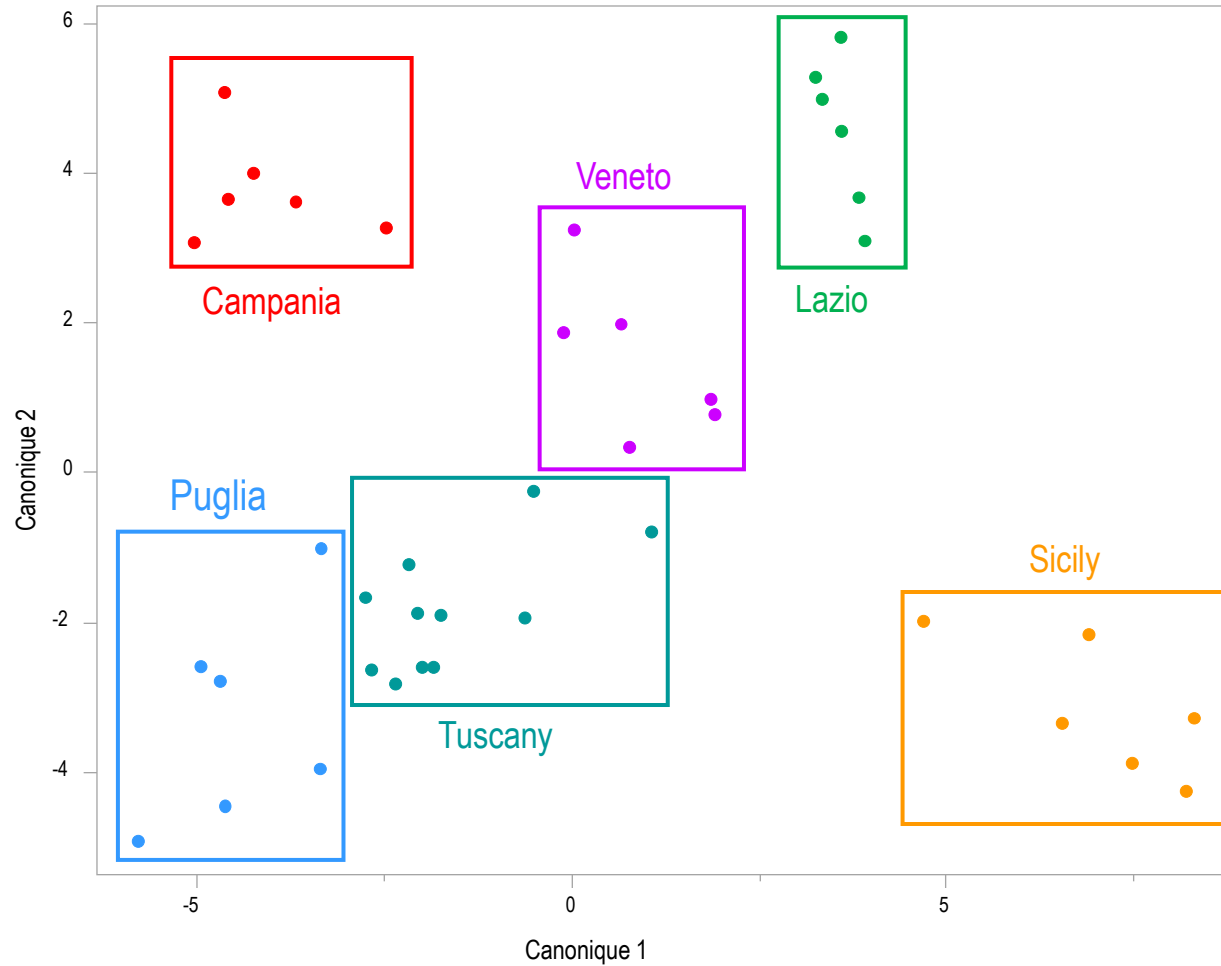


Lambda of Wilk : $< 0,0001$ ($< 0,005$)

$R^2 = 0,9654$ ($> 0,9$)

Application at the regional level in Italy

LDA made on the 23 elements



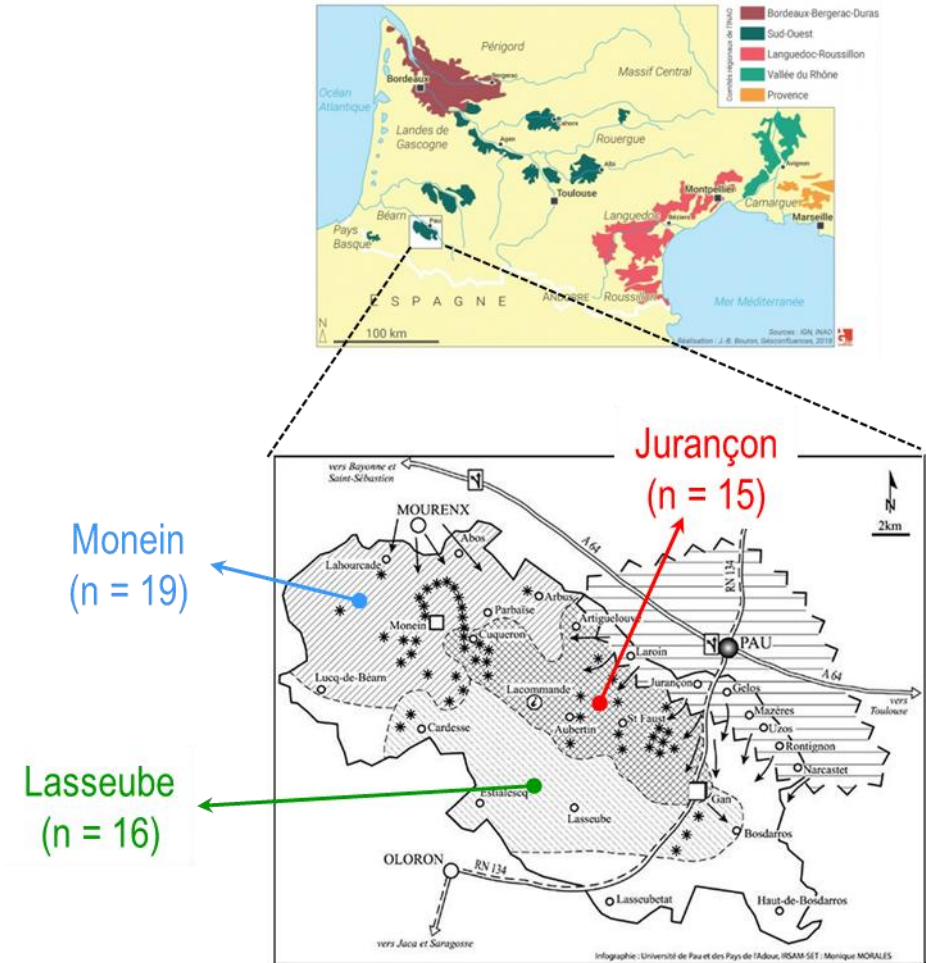
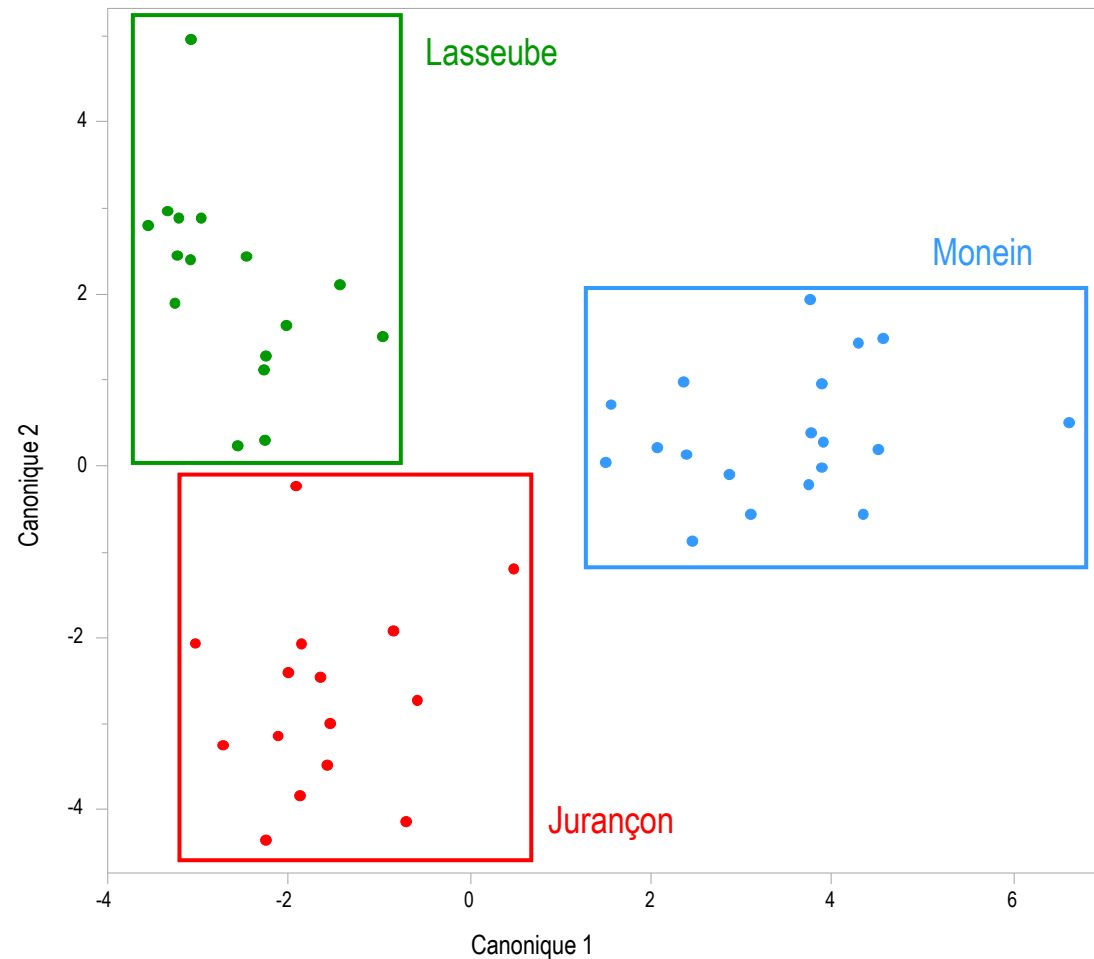
Lambda of Wilk : $< 0,0001$ ($< 0,005$)

$R^2 = 0,9953$ ($> 0,9$)

Application of traditional chemometrics

- Discrimination at the « Vineyard » level : Coteaux de Jurançon

LDA applied to the 23 elements on the 3 “Coteaux de Jurançon”

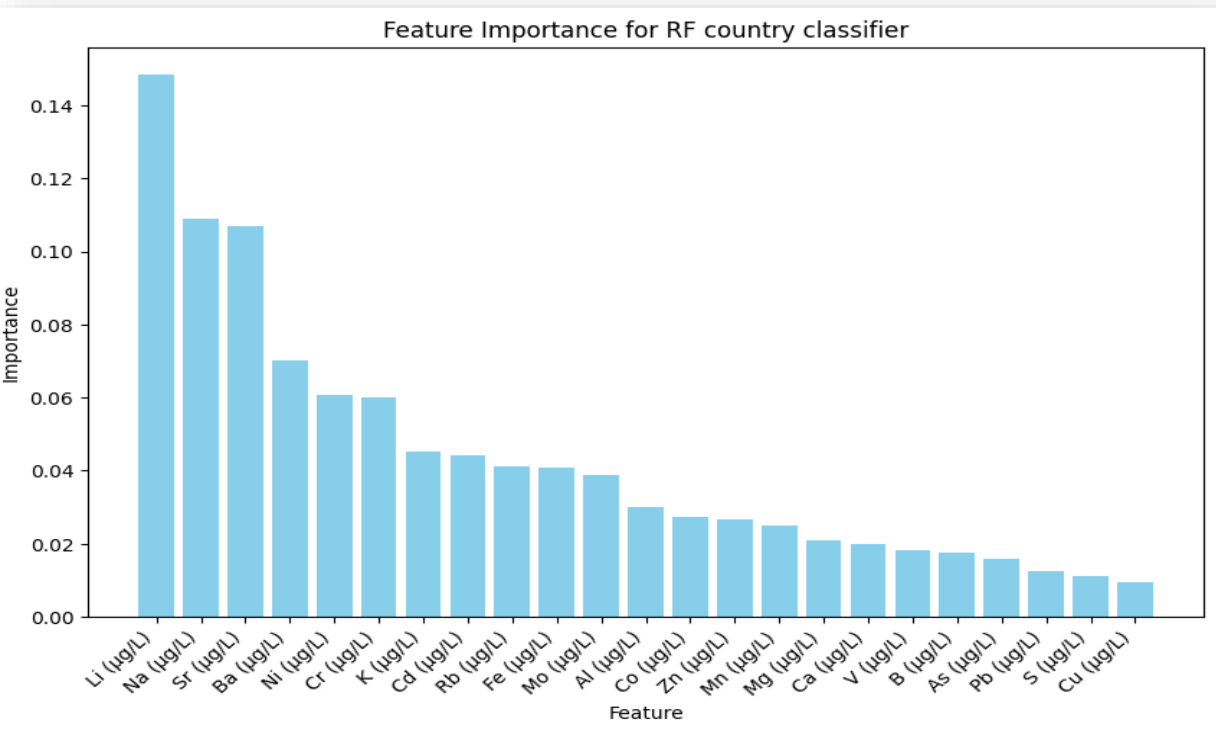


Lambda of Wilk : $< 0,0001$ ($< 0,005$)

$R^2 = 0,9833$ ($> 0,9$)

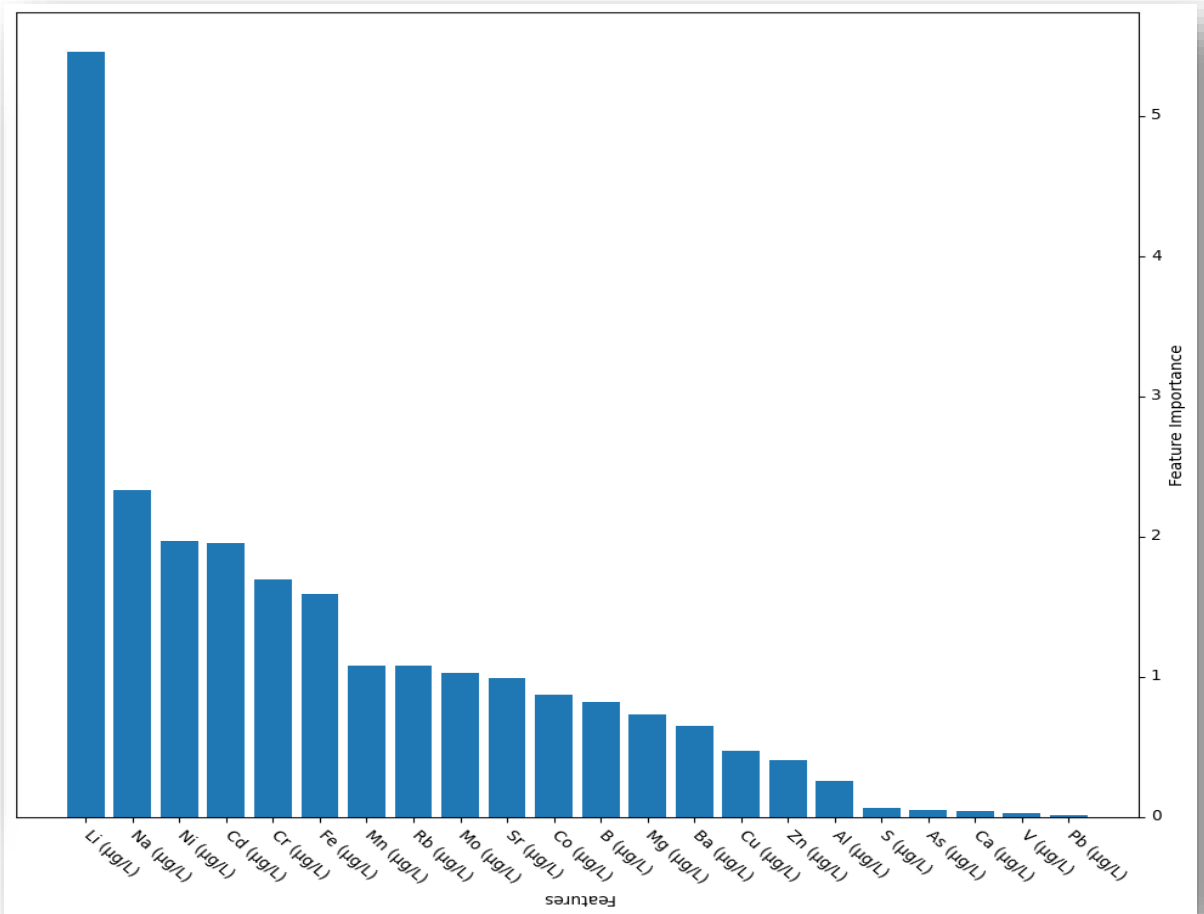
Best classification strategies based on AI and performed on the total European and Magrebin Data Basis

Decision Tree and Random Forest



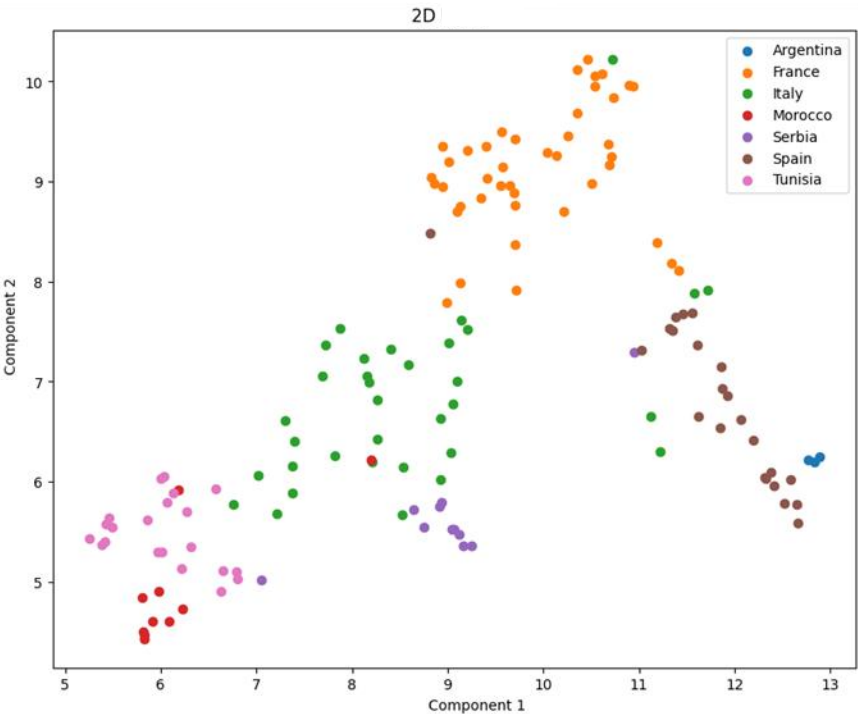
RF model showed 0.9 accuracy in classifying wines by its country of origin

Gradient Boosting Trees

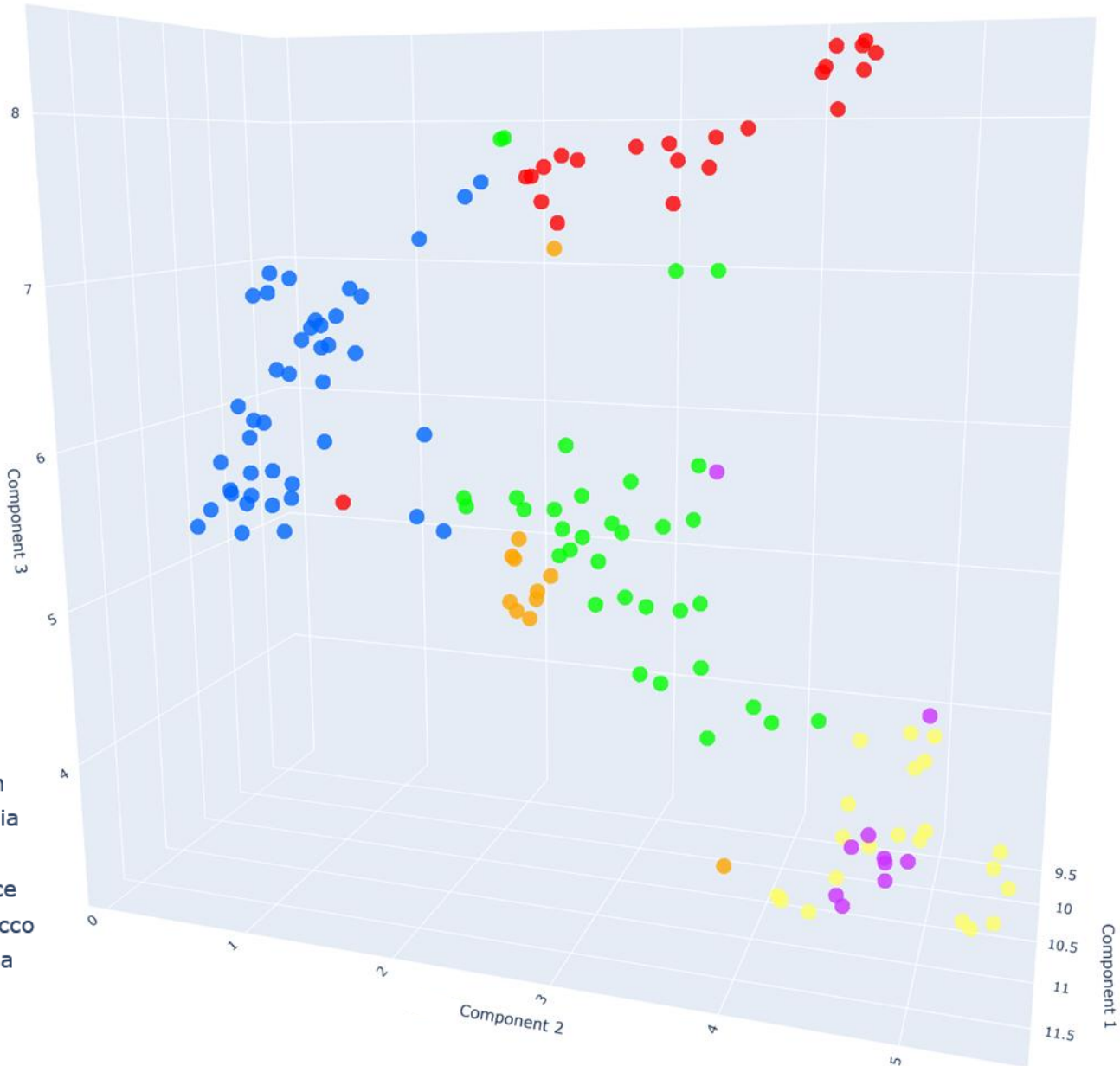


Between XGBoost, LightGBM, and CatBoost, XGBoost model performed best with 0.93 accuracy.

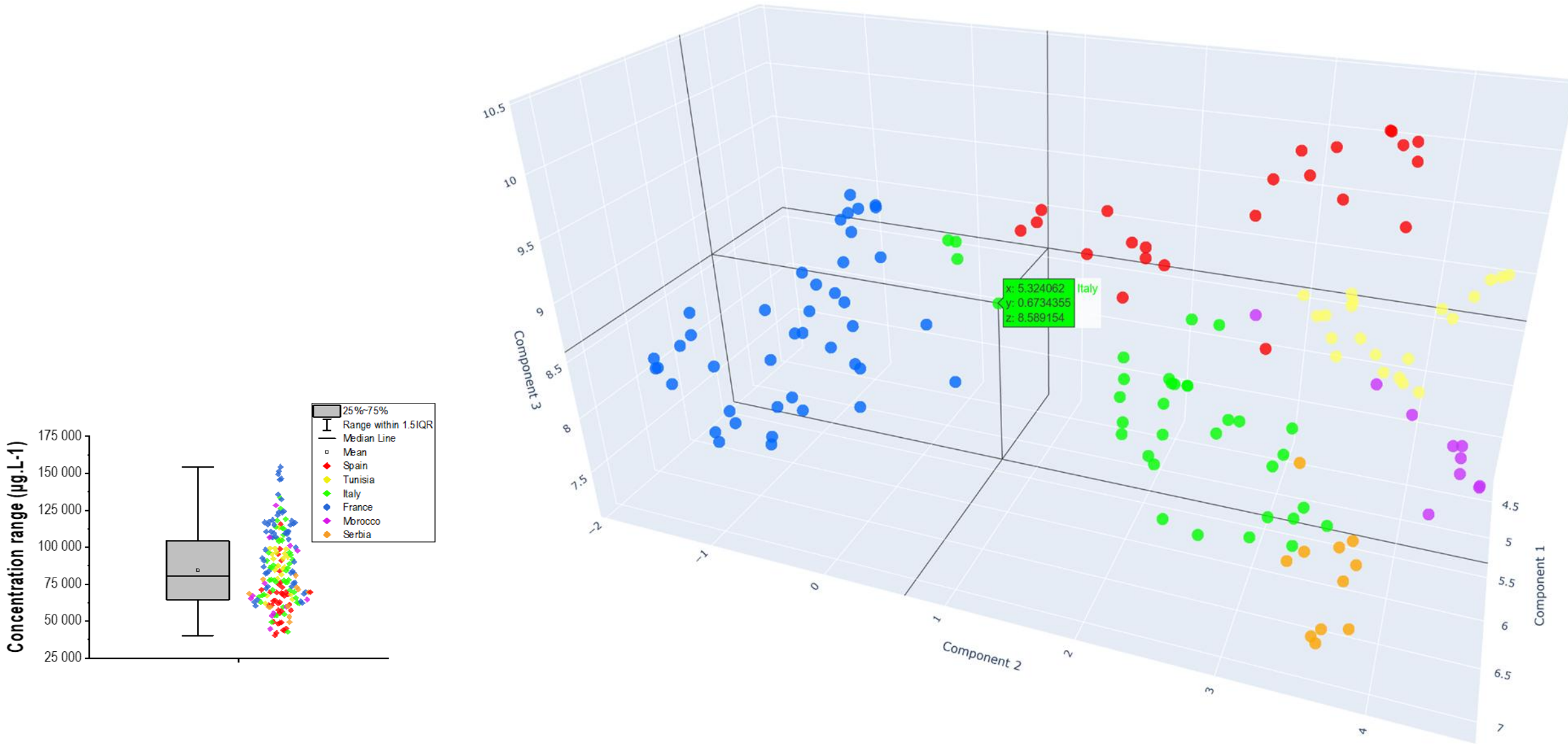
2D and 3D Spatial distribution of the Data Basis

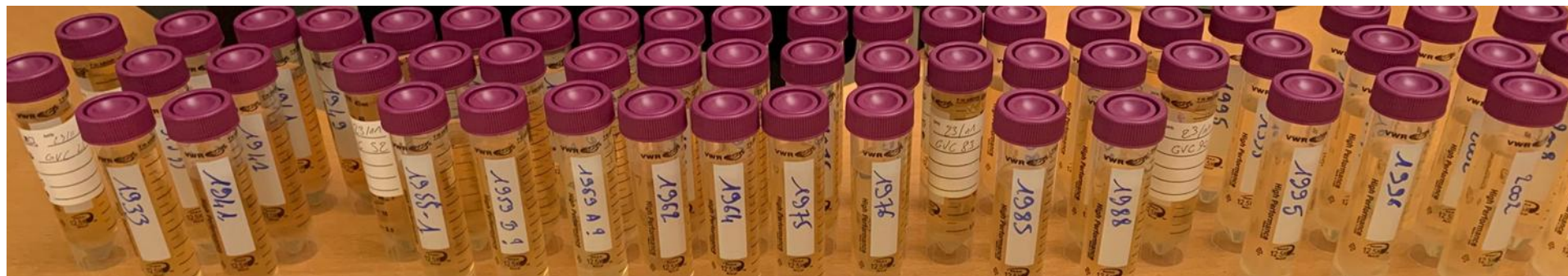


- Spain
- Tunisia
- Italy
- France
- Morocco
- Serbia



Best 2D and 3D Spatial distribution of the Data Basis after appropriate mathematical operation with agronomical and geogenic relevance : *Evaluation of the spreading performance by specific AI tests*





1921-2021: A CENTURY OF GRAND VINTAGES

CHAMPAGNE TASTING IN THE GALERIE IMPERIALE

The samples:

Moët & Chandon
Grand Vintage



GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **2008** MAGNUM À LA VOLÉE
GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **2002** MAGNUM À LA VOLÉE

GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1996** MAGNUM À LA VOLÉE
GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1995** MAGNUM À LA VOLÉE

GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1988** MAGNUM DOSÉ
GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1985** MAGNUM DOSÉ

GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1976** MAGNUM DOSÉ
GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1975** MAGNUM DOSÉ

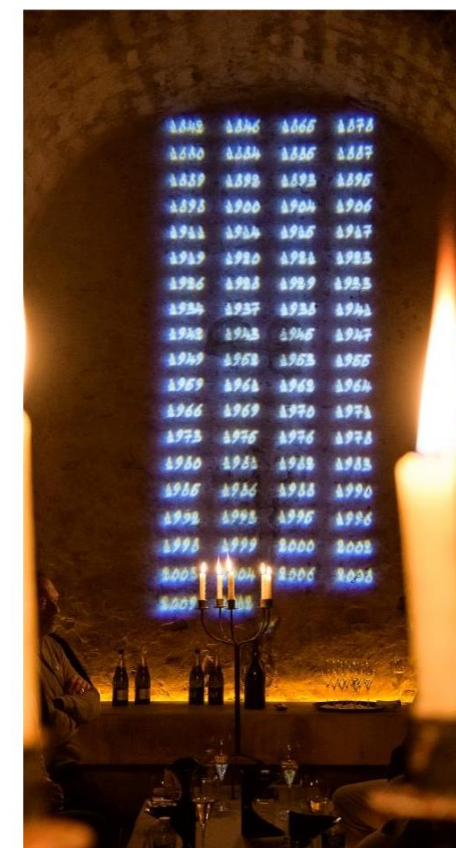
GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1964** MAGNUM DOSÉ
GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1962** MAGNUM À LA VOLÉE

GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1959** MAGNUM À LA VOLÉE
GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1955** BOUTEILLE À LA VOLÉE

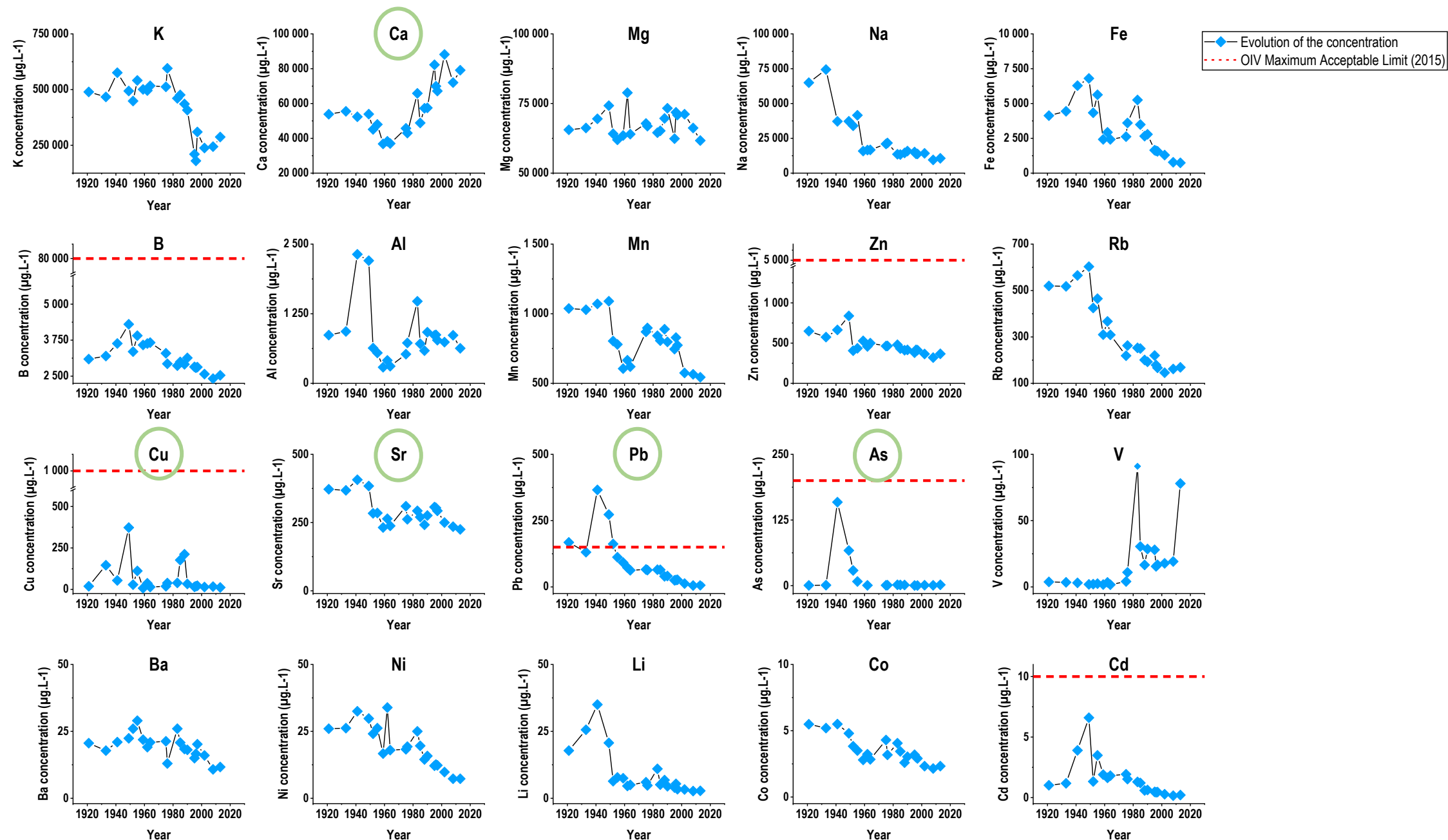
GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1949** BOUTEILLE À LA VOLÉE
GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1941** BOUTEILLE À LA VOLÉE

GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1933** BOUTEILLE À LA VOLÉE

GRAND VINTAGE COLLECTION **1921** BOUTEILLE À LA VOLÉE

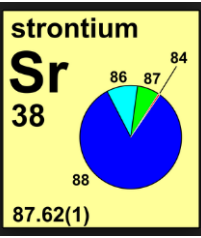
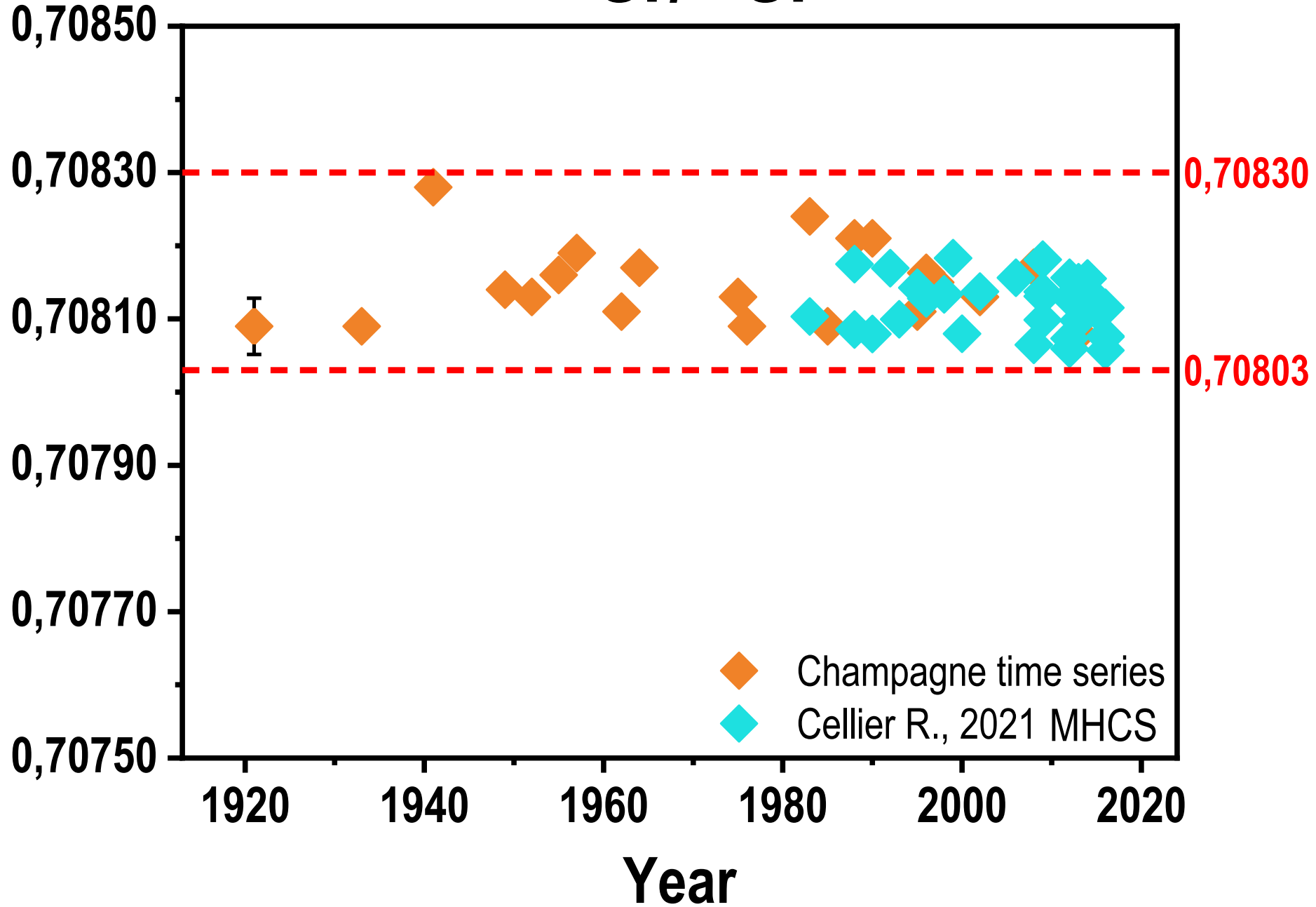


Evolution of elements in Champagne over a century

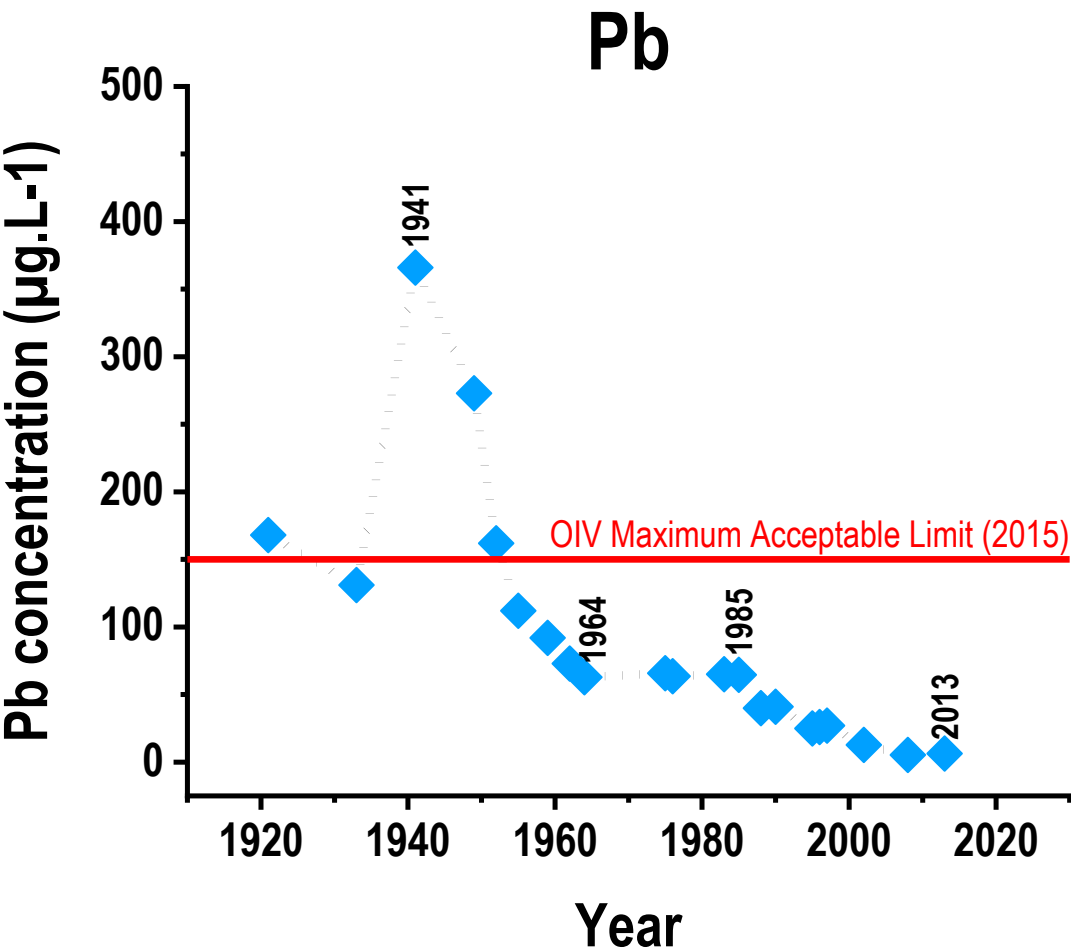
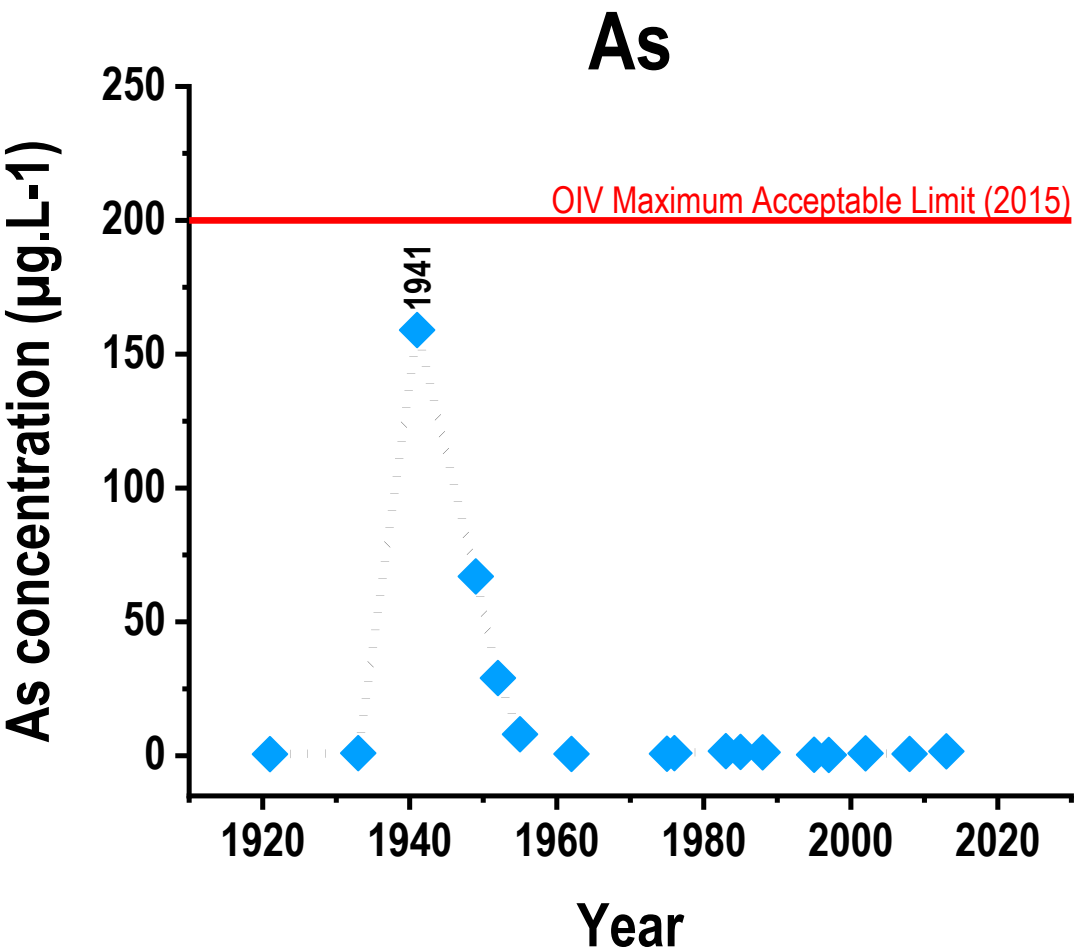


$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$

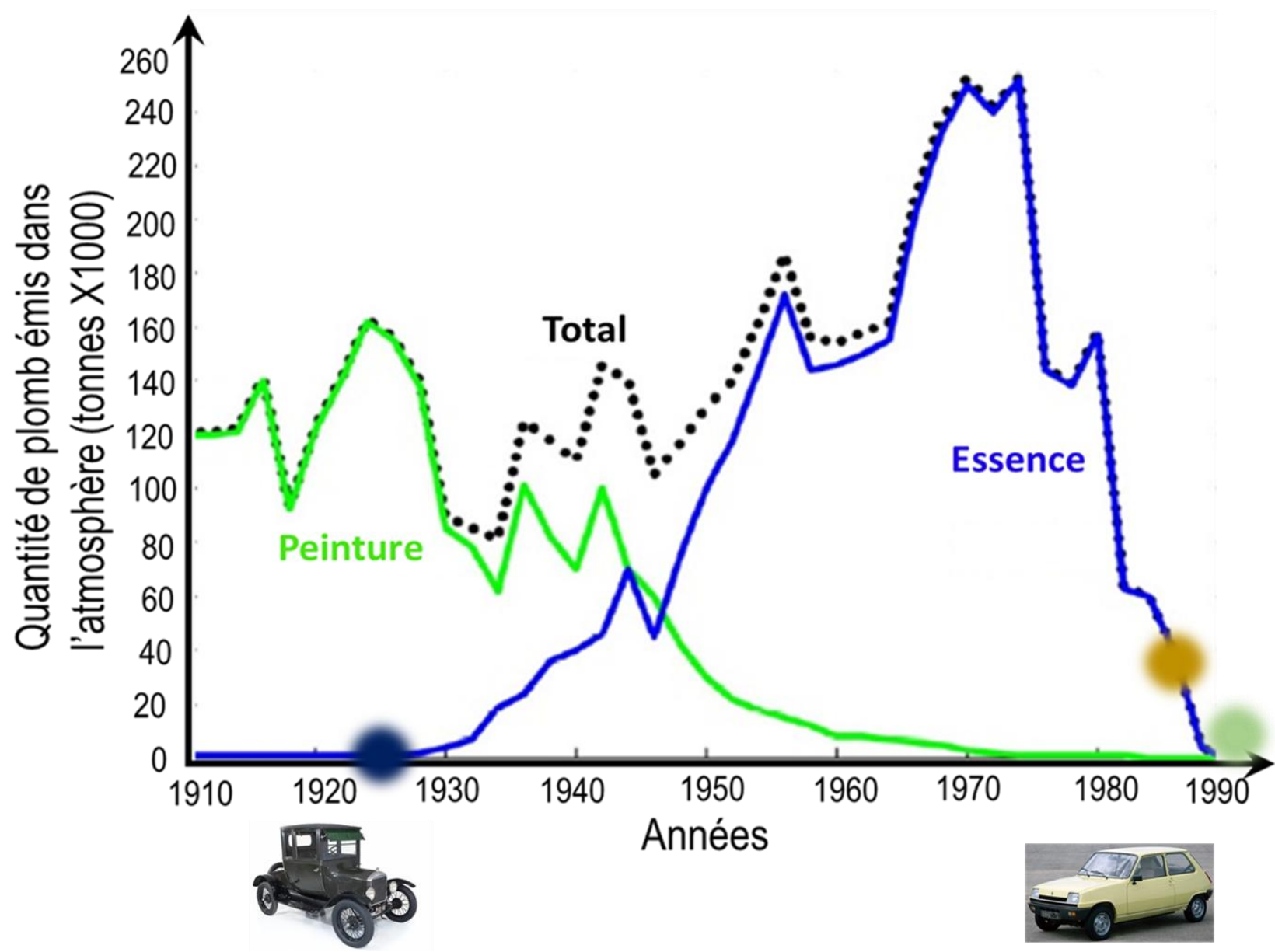
$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ in champagne



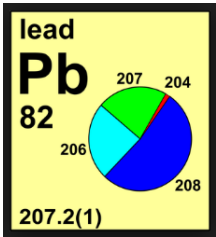
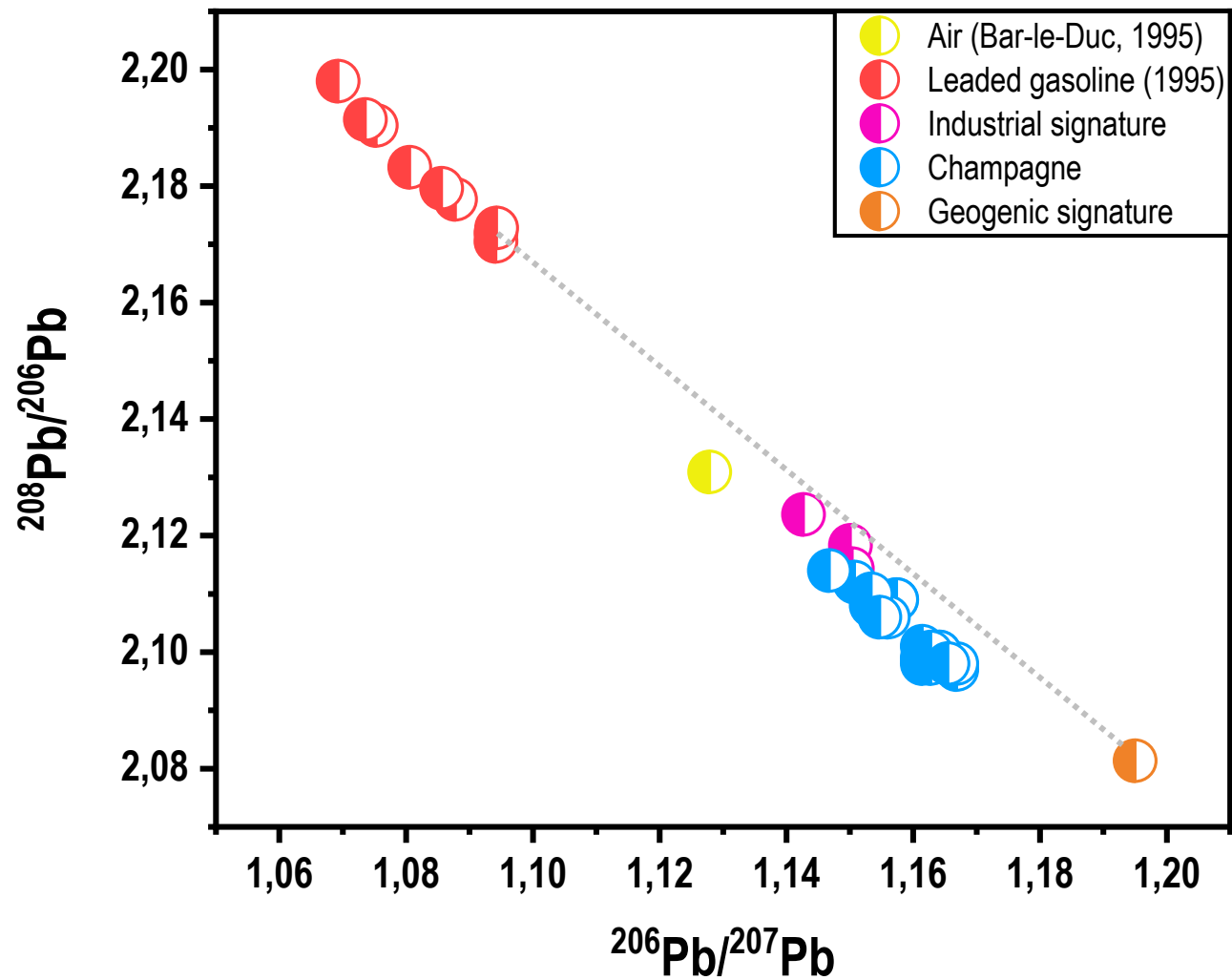
As & Pb concentrations in Champagne during 1940 to 1945



Historical evolution of Pb emissions in the atmosphere



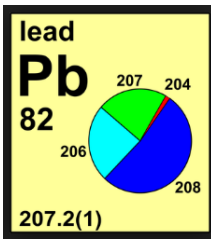
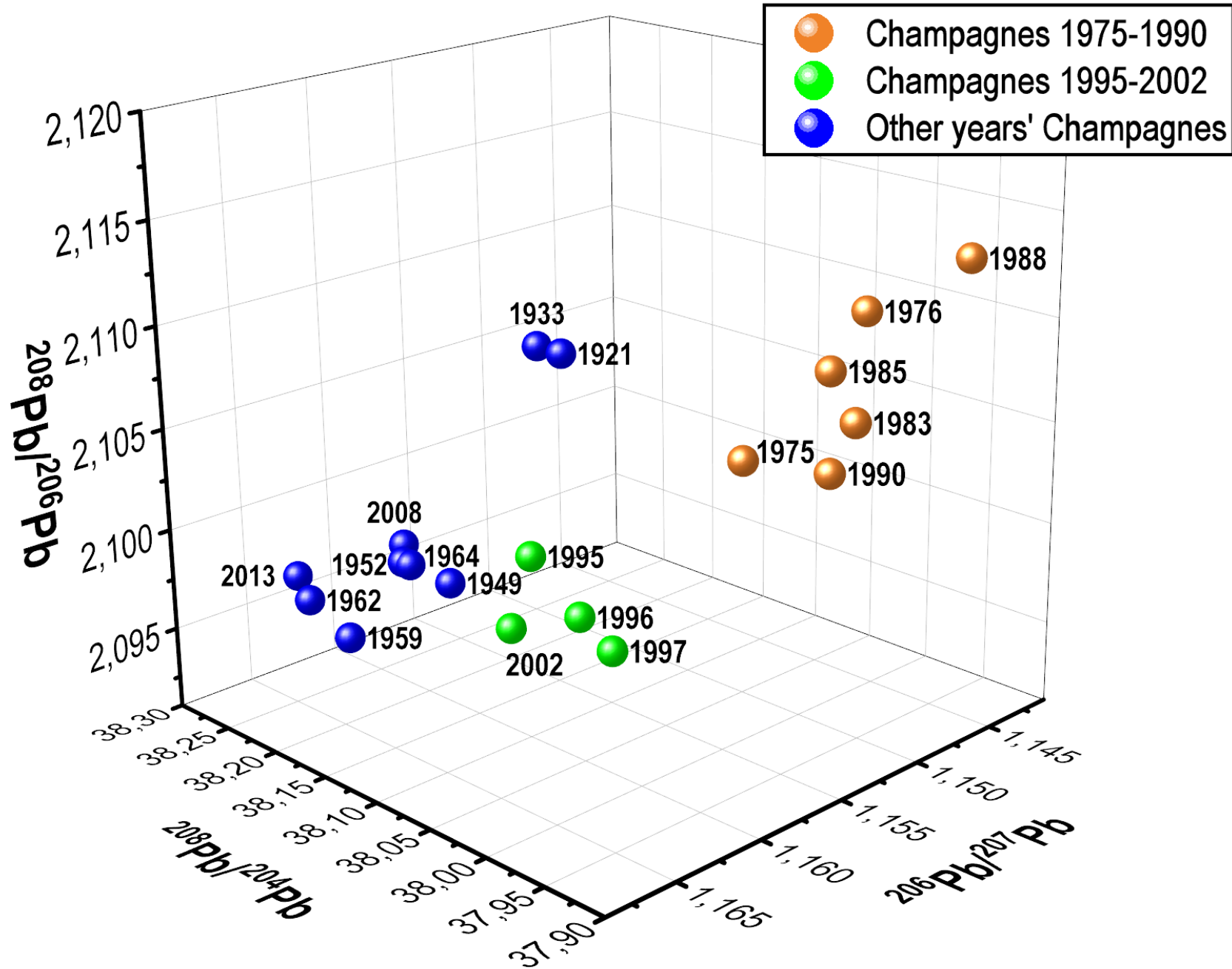
Pb isotopic signatures in Champagne: tracing the sources



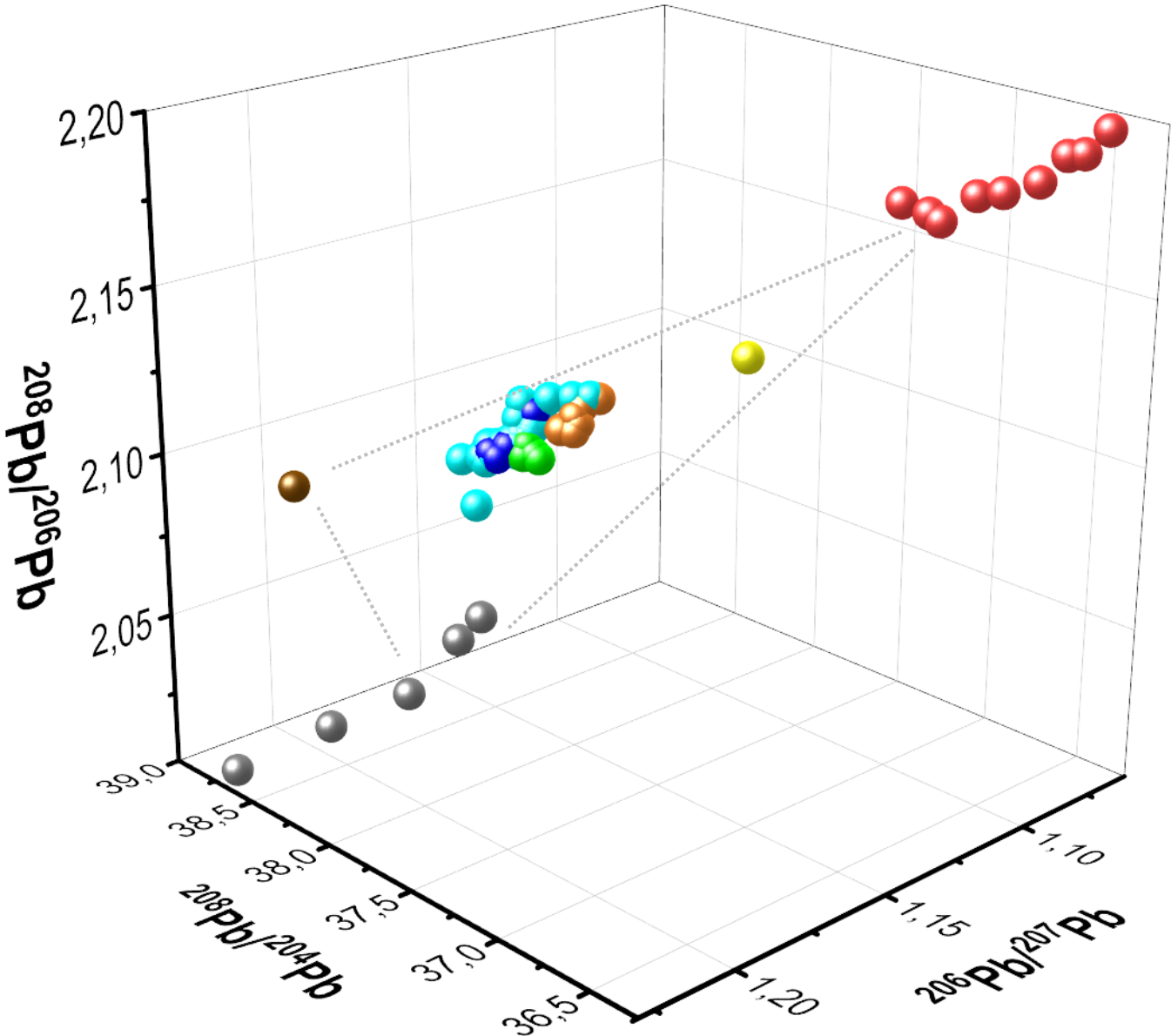
Potential of lead elemental and isotopic signatures for authenticity and geographical origin of Bordeaux wines Epova, E.N., Bérail, S., Séby, F., Barre, J.P.G., Vacchina, V., Médina, B., Sarthou, L., Donard, O.F.X. (2020) Food Chemistry, 303, art. no. 125277

Multi-element and multi-isotopic profiles of Port and Douro wines as tracers for authenticity Coelho, I., Matos, A.S., Epova, E.N., Barre, J., Cellier, R., Ogrinc, N., Castanheira, I., Bordado, J., Donard, O.F.X.(2023) Journal of Food Composition and Analysis, 115, art. no. 104988, .

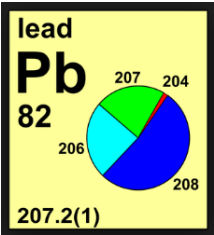
Pb isotopic signatures in Champagne and in time: tracing the sources



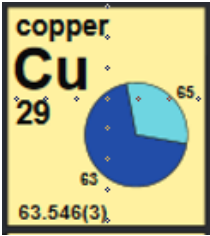
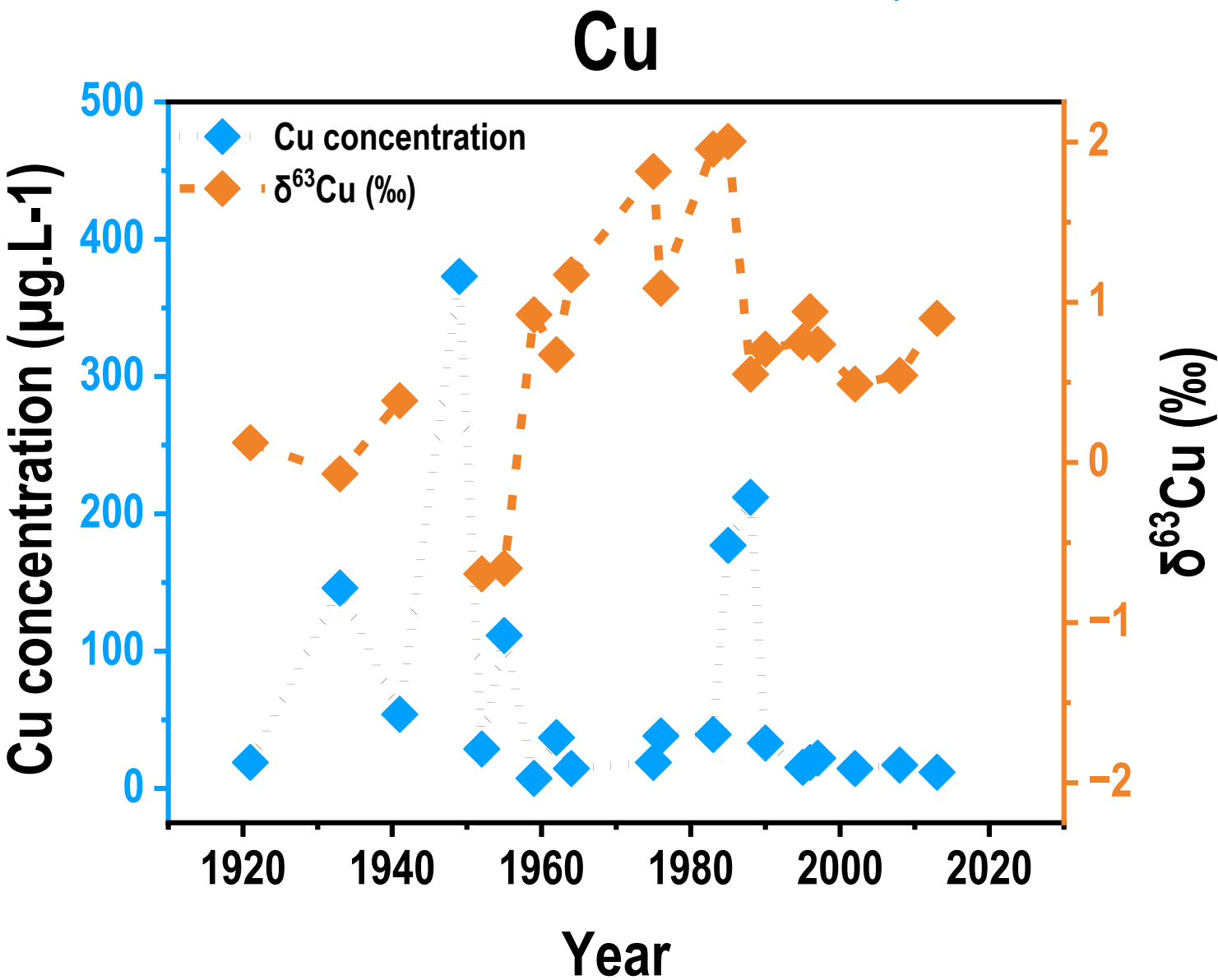
Unravelling the sources of Pb in Champagne over the century



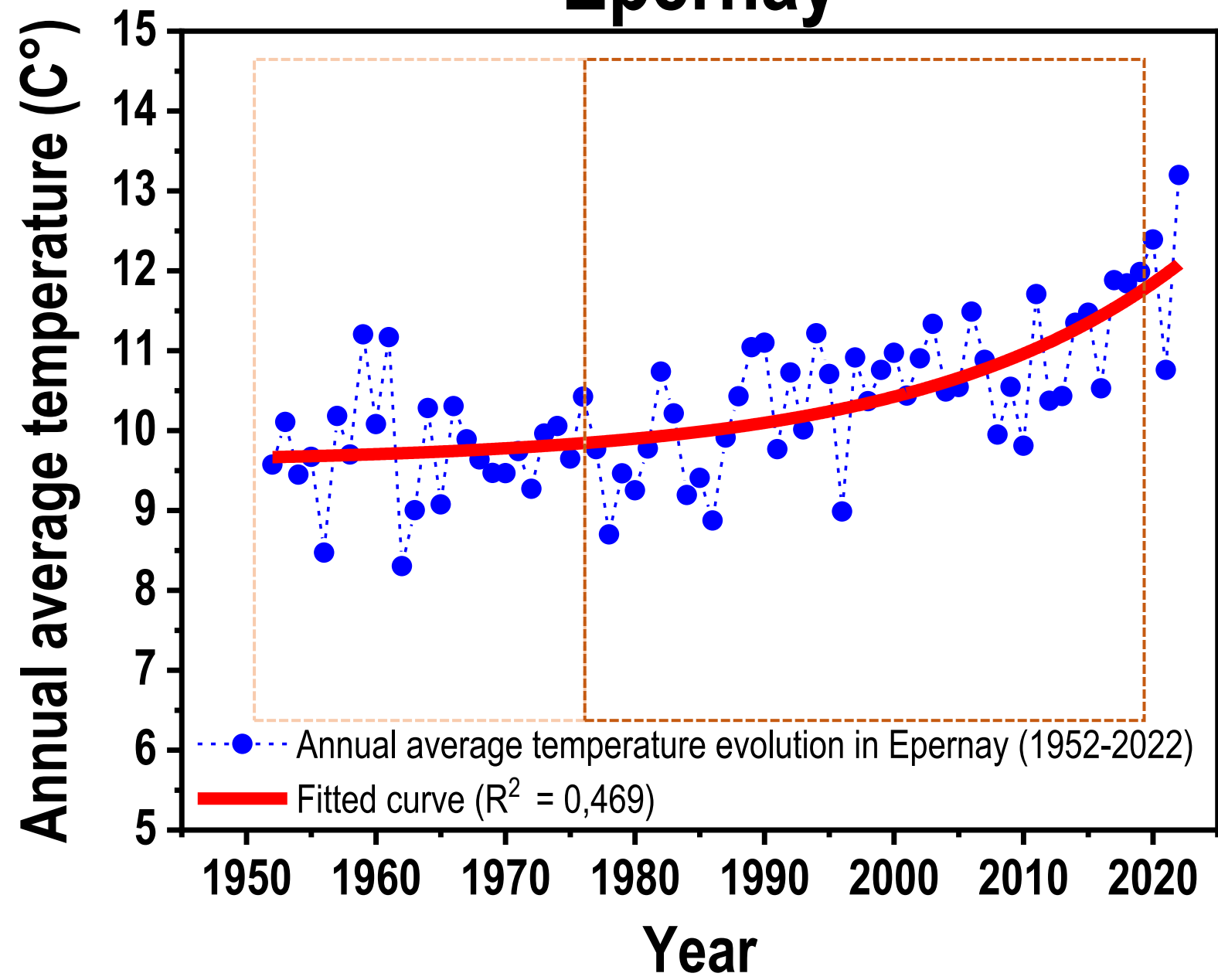
- Urban
- Leaded gasoline
- Industrial Pb
- Champagne
- Champagne 1975-1990
- Champagne 1995-2002
- Geogenic Pb
- Droite
- Steel metallurgy plant
- Champagne Thèse



Evolution of the Cu sources and wine treatment process in Champagne over the century

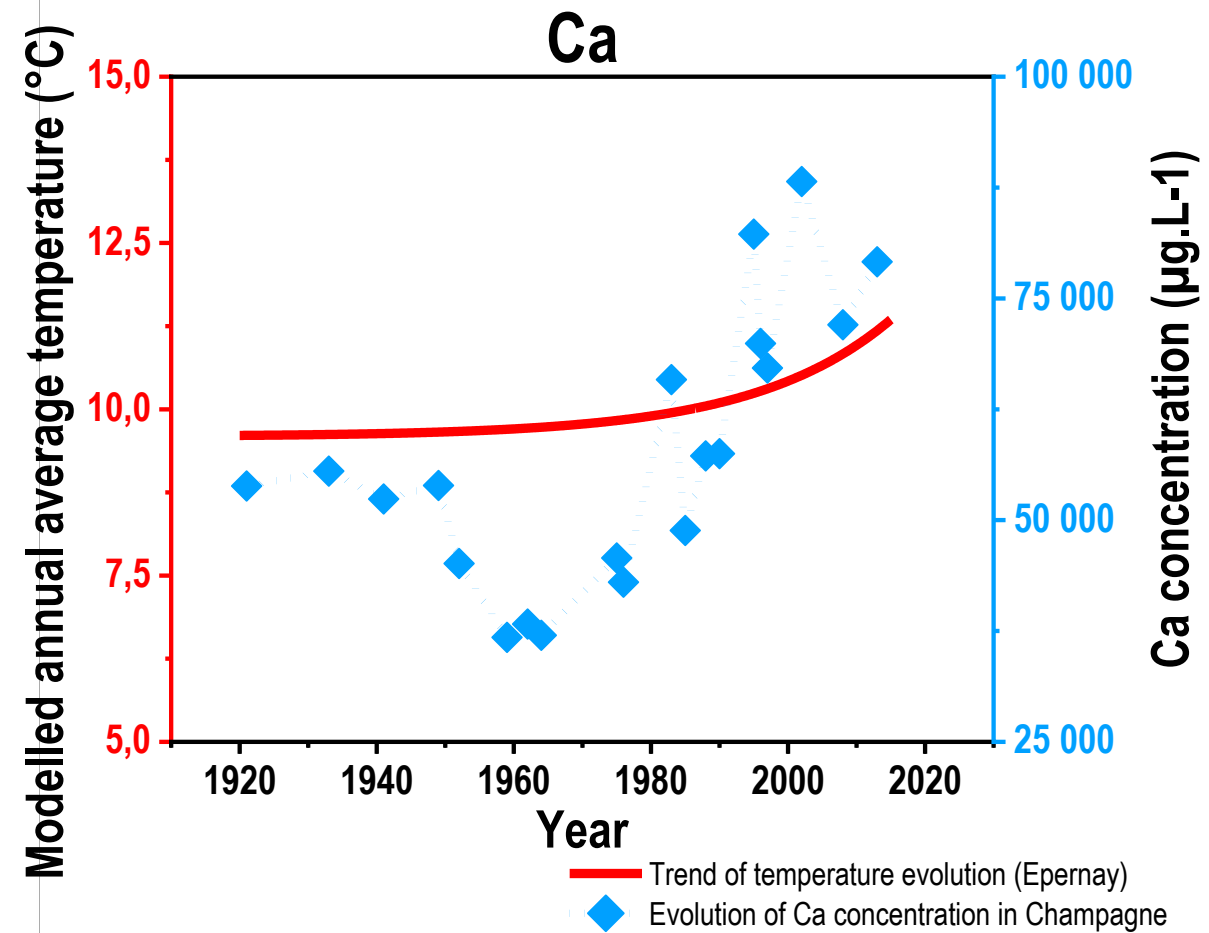
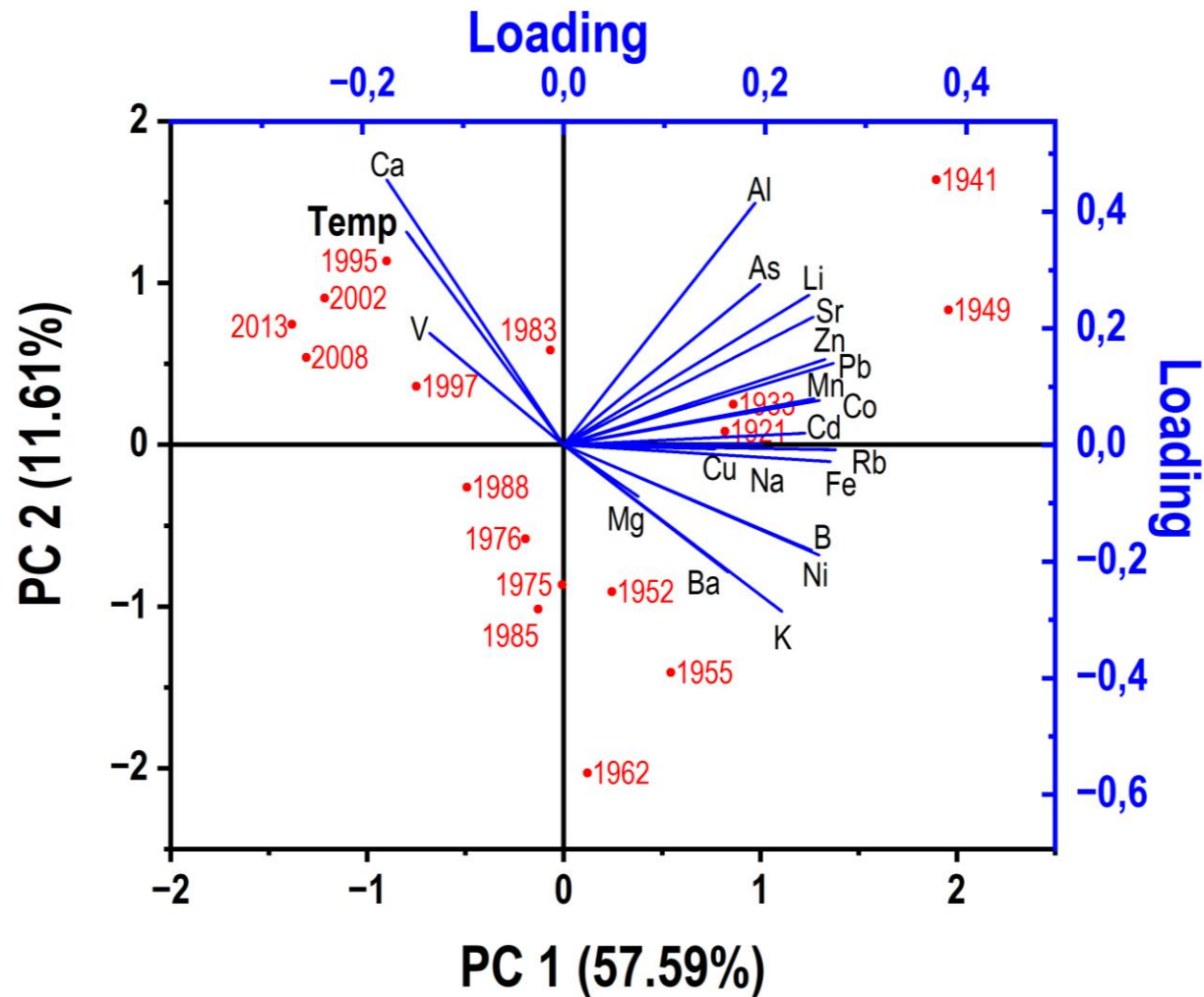


Épernay

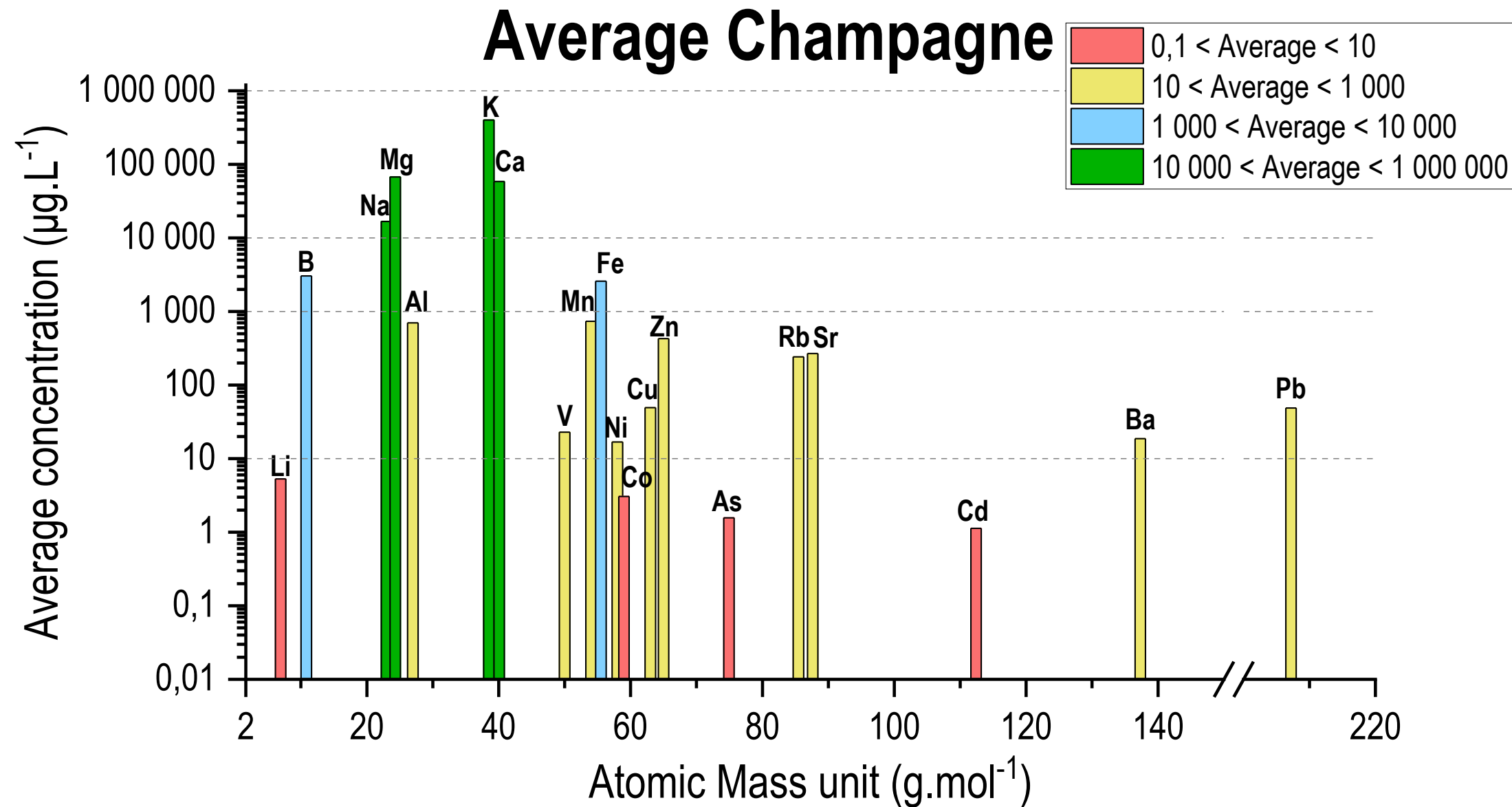


Annual temperatures were extracted from ERA5-Land data (from 1952 to present)

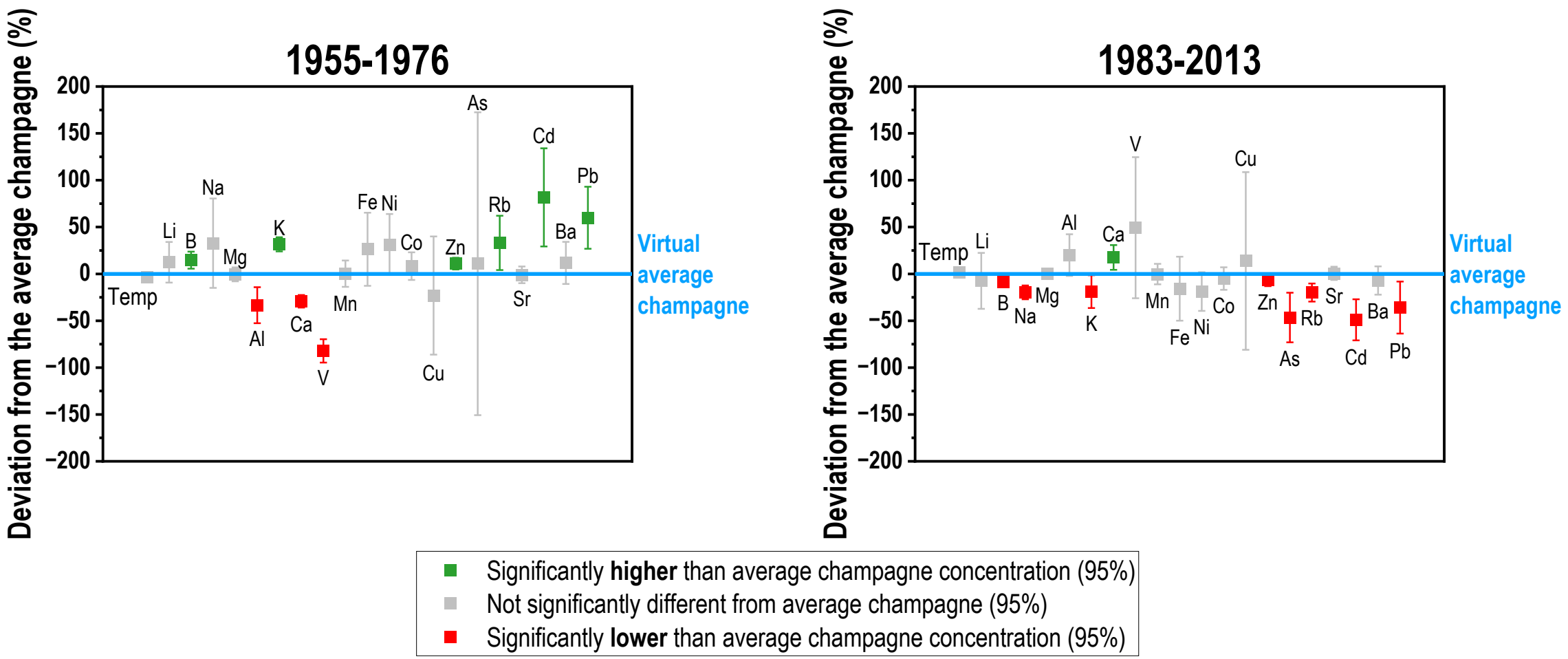
Role of temperature

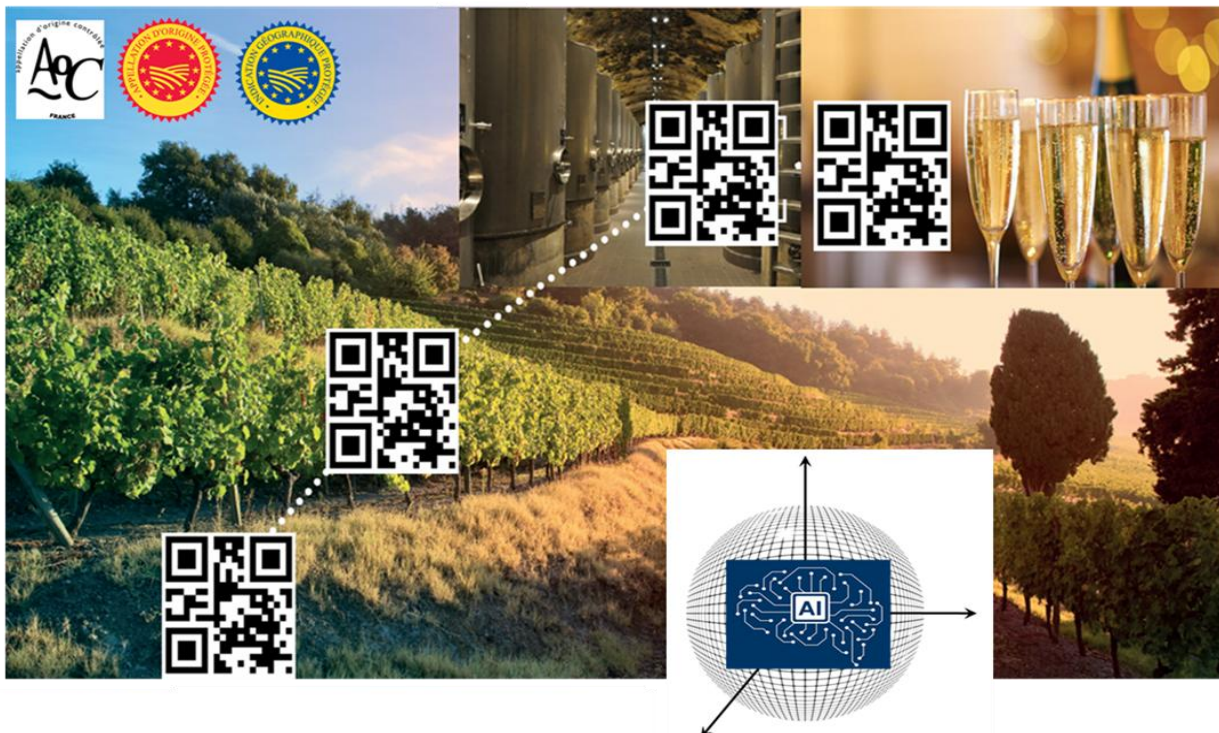


Typical average concentrations of elements between 1955 up to 2013 in Champagne



Possible impact of climate change on the elements partitioning in Champagne





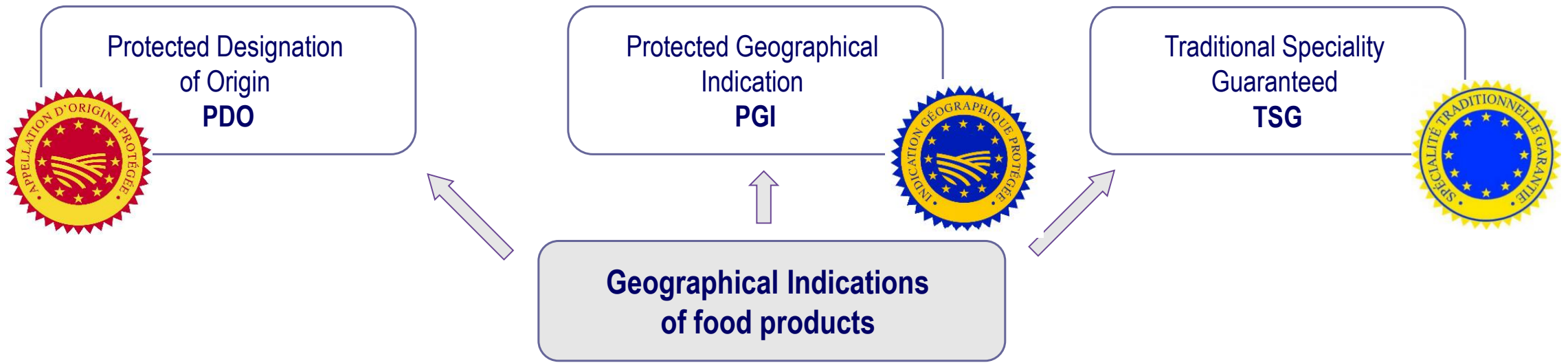
Relevance

In supermarkets worldwide, at least 10% of the products have been adulterated. Studies estimate that food fraud costs the global food industry between

US \$10 billion and US \$ 50 billion
a year.



Quality Policy regarding food geographical origin



Wines
over 300 wines



Liquors and alcohols
25 products



**Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée
(Since 1919)**



Olives, Olive oil
13 products



Honey
Corse, Vosges



Cheese
45 French cheeses



Beef and Lamb
7 products



Poultry
4 products



Milk, Butter, Cream
52 products



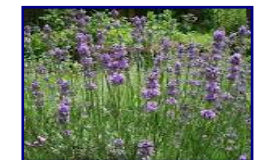
Lentils
de Le Puy-en-Velay



Sea food
Mont Saint-Michel



Fruits
7 products



**Lavender
Essentielle oil**

