#### COMMUNICATING RESULTS FROM TEMPORAL SENSORY STUDIES

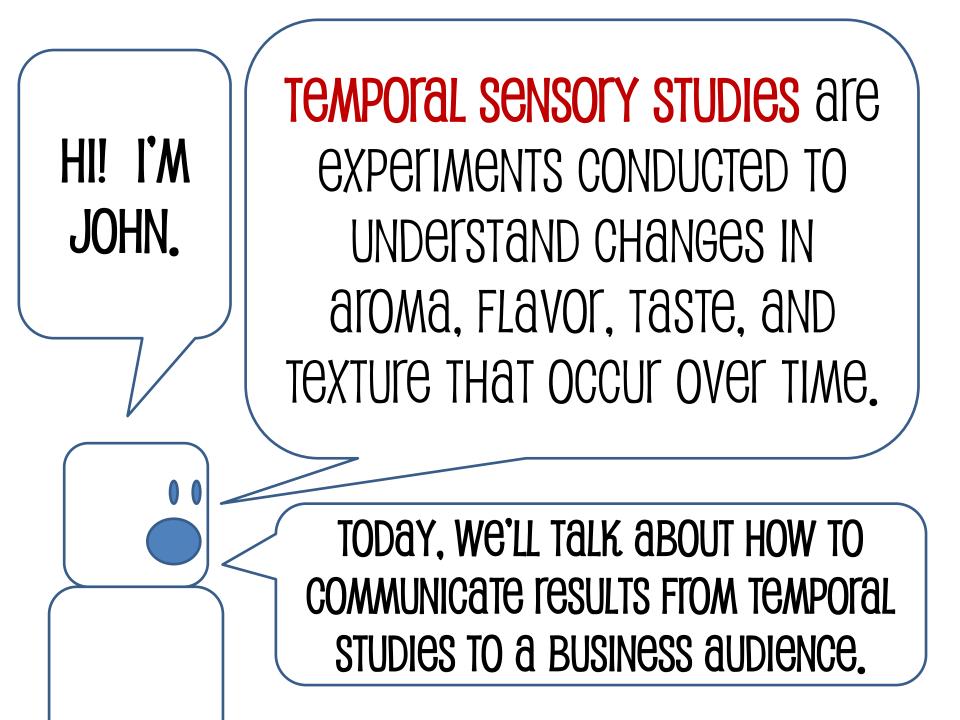
#### INTRODUCTION TO THE WORKSHOP

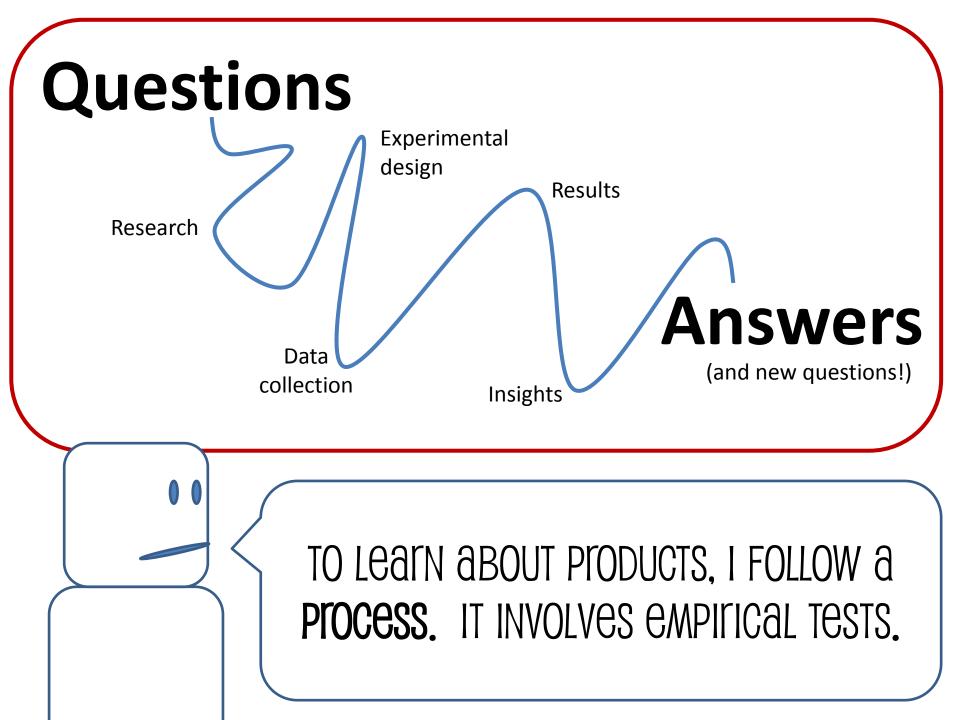
#### John Castura

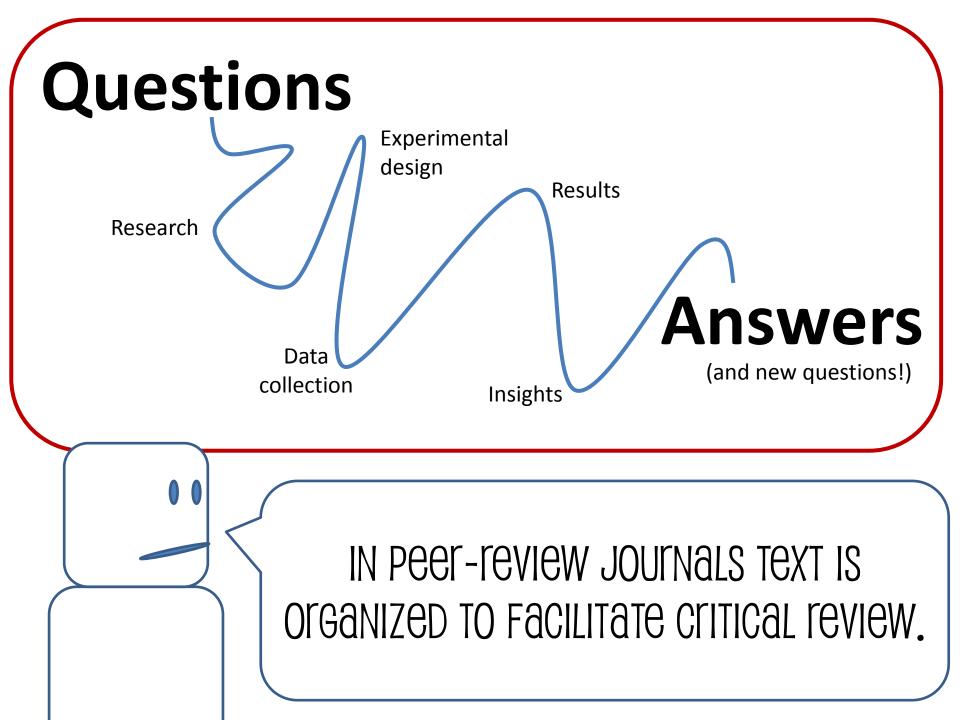
Compusense Inc., Guelph, Ontario, Canada

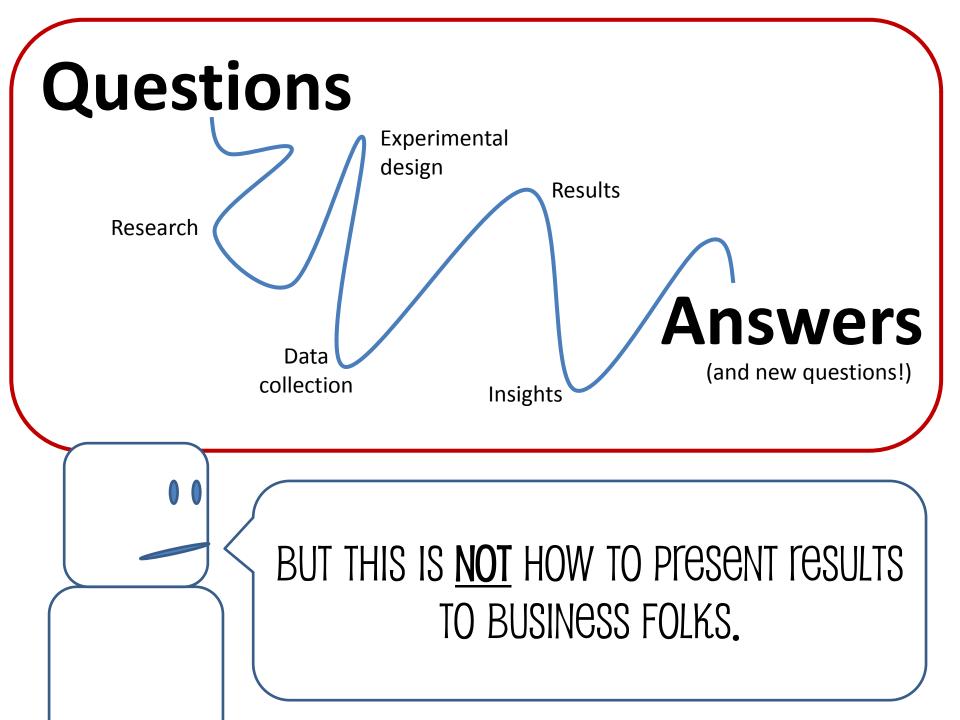


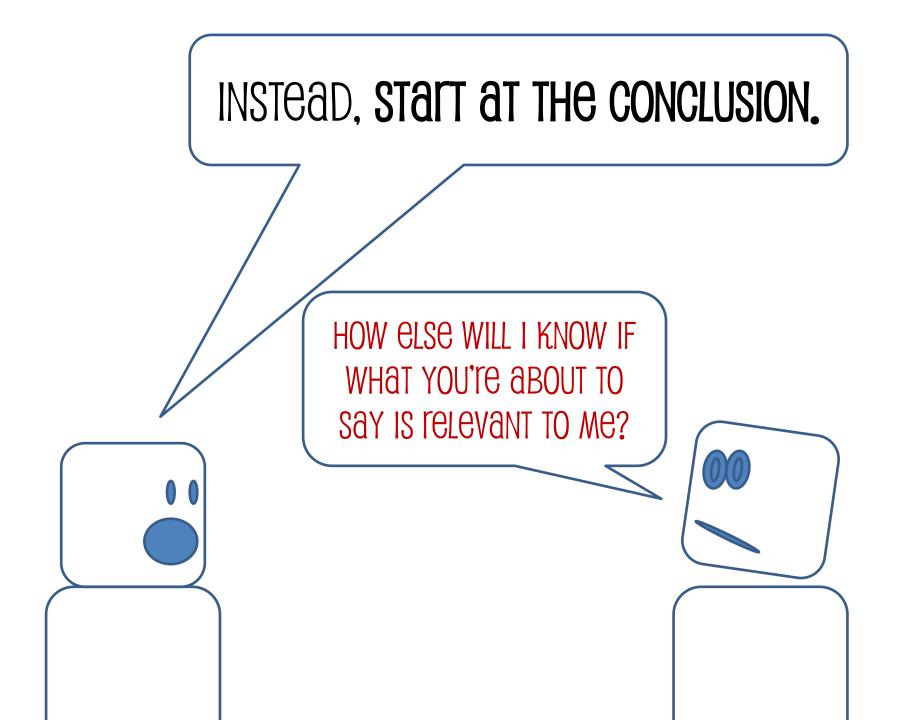


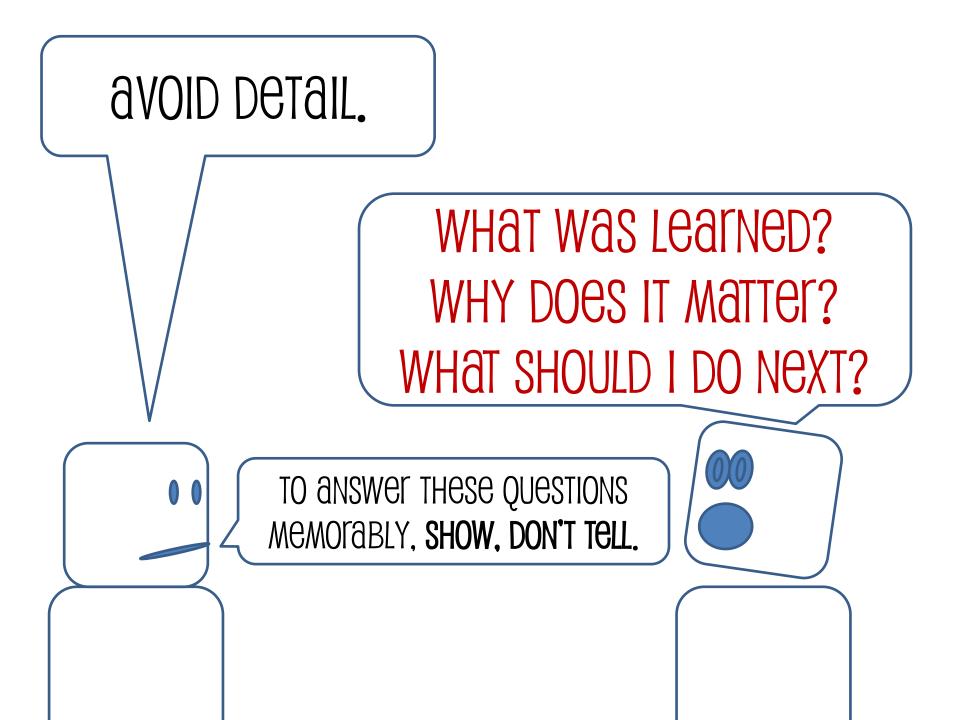


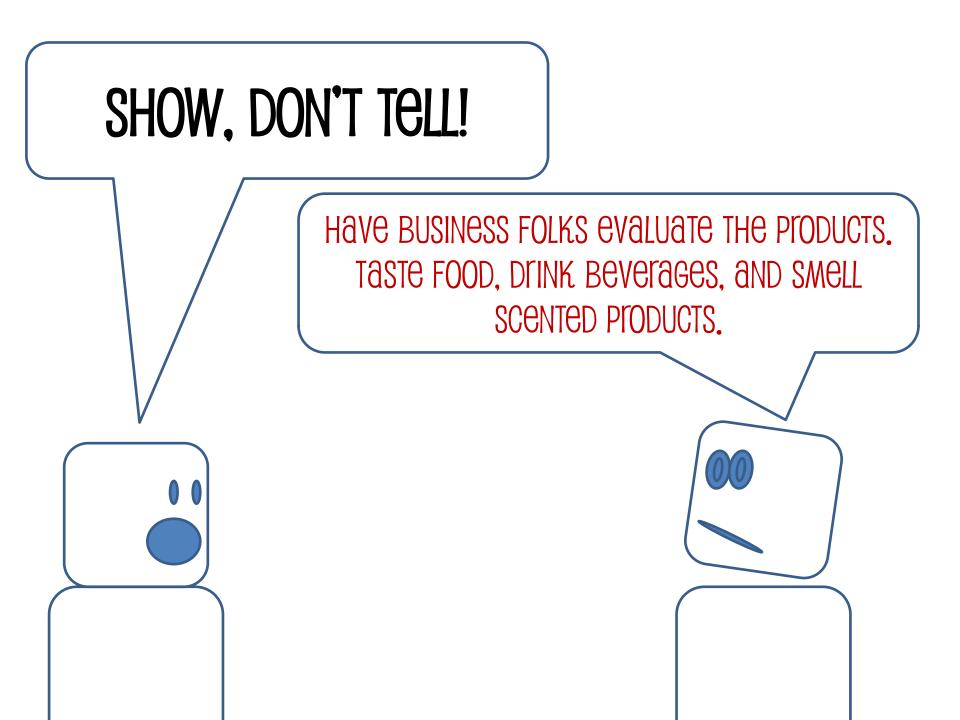


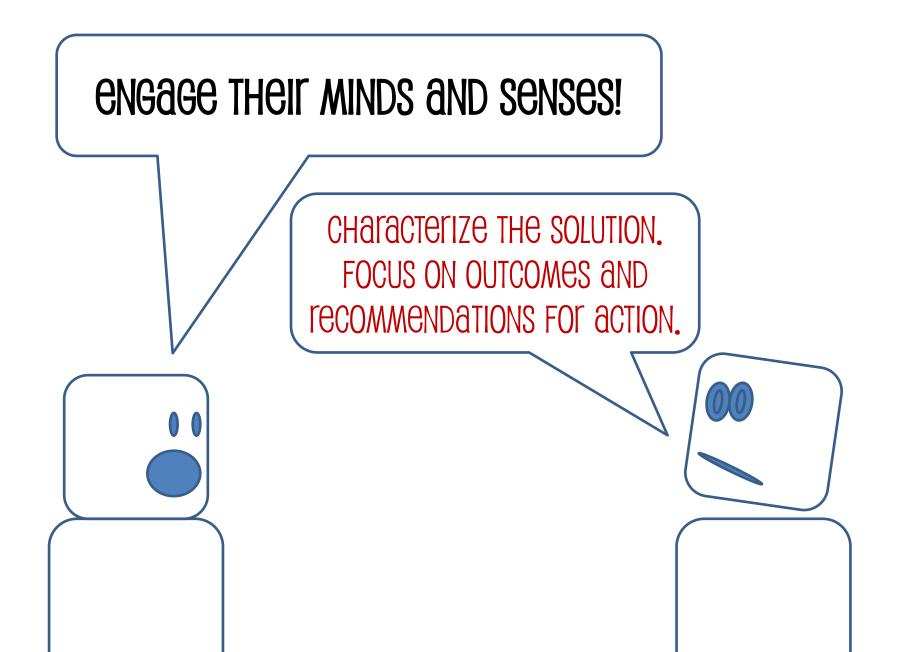














**COMMUNICATING RESULTS FROM TEMPORAL SENSORY STUDIES** 

SSP/SENSOMETRICS 2012 WORKSHOP

#### COMMUNICATING RESULTS OF TRADITIONAL TIME-INTENSITY EVALUATIONS

**Tom Carr** 

Carr Consulting, Wilmette, Illinois, USA

#### Traditional TI Method

- One (maybe two) attributes evaluated over time.
- Assessors continuously track and report the perceived intensity of the attribute.
- Key features of the TI curve are extracted from each assessor's curve.
- Test products are compared statistically by performing ANOVA or MANOVA on the keyfeatures data.

#### Summarizing Average TI Curves

- TI evaluations lend themselves to graphical summaries.
- To avoid confusion, tabular and graphical summaries should communicate the same information.
- Averages of key features (tabular results) should match the graph of average intensities.

#### Summarizing Average TI Curves

 Note that key features of the average TI curve (graph) do not match the average of the key curve features (table).

		60 -	
	M	AX. INTENSITY	
Response	Sample		$\mathcal{A}$
Max. Intensity	55.5	40 -	
On-Set Time	2.1	Intensity	
Time to Max. Int.	17.5	<u>Int</u>	
Linger	55.7	20 -	
		10 -	
		0	20 40 60 80 100 <b>1</b> 20
			20 40 80 100 220

**ON-SET** 

LINGER

Time (seconds)

#### Summarizing Average TI Curves

Liu and MacFie (1990) propose a method where the TI curve • (Graph) matches the average of the key curve features (table).

		6	0	
		MAX INT	ENSI	
		5	0	
Response	Sample			
Max. Intensity	55.5	4	0	
On-Set Time	2.1	Intensity E	0	
Time to Max. Int.	17.5	<u>nt</u>		
Linger	55.7	2	0	
		-	.0	
		ON-SE		LINGER
mical Senses (1990) vol.	15, no. 4, pp		0	

Chemical Senses (1990) vol. 15, no. 4, pp 4/1-484.

#### **Reporting Results**

- Focus on What You Learned, Not What You Did.
  - State Objective of the Study.
  - Briefly summarize what samples were tested and the basics of the methodology.
    - Number and Qualifications of Assessors.
    - Attribute(s) Evaluated.
    - How were Data Collected and Sampling Frequency.
    - Duration of Evaluations (Fixed Time or Until Extinction).
- One Slide Anything More is a Methods Document.

#### **Reporting Results**

- Speak to Your Audience.
  - How you present results to product developers can be different than how you present results to marketing and upper management.
- Report Results as They Relate to the Objectives.
  - Focus on the relevant curve features.
  - Do not present a laundry list of significant differences.
- For a Non-Technical Audience, Discuss Key Curve Features Non-Technically.
  - e.g., "Sample A achieved its maximum intensity 4 seconds earlier than Sample B" as opposed to, "T<sub>max</sub> of Sample A was significantly lower than T<sub>max</sub> of Sample B."
- Draw Conclusions Relative to The Objectives.

#### **COMMUNICATING RESULTS FROM TEMPORAL SENSORY STUDIES**

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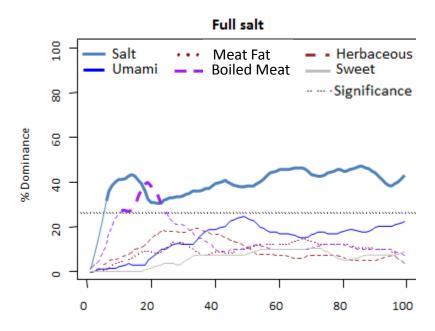
#### COMMUNICATING RESULTS INVOLVING TEMPORAL DOMINANCE OF SENSATIONS

#### Amanda Warnock

Givaudan Flavours, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA

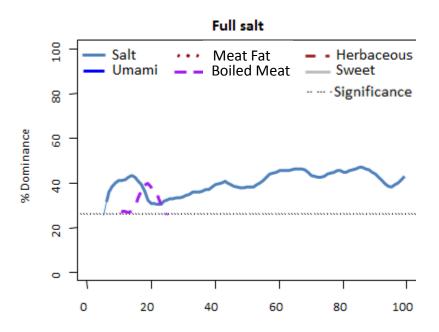
#### What are we looking at?

- Dominance, NOT intensity
- What is dominance?
- Dominance scale is a proportion



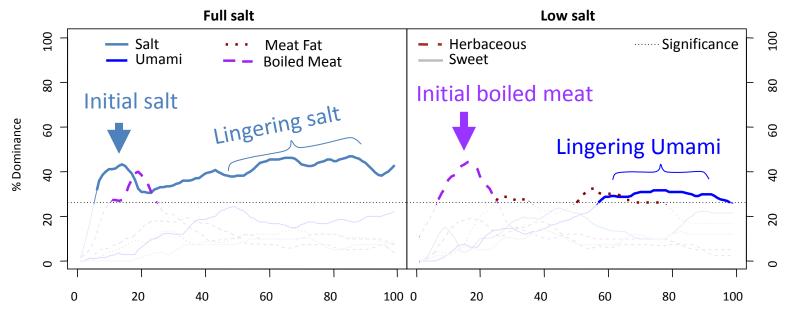
#### Noise Obsession

- Have a significance line to keep the focus on the meaningful output
- Do not create chances for obsessing over noise



## Simplify & Compare

- Highlight the main points/conclusions
- Useful to compare two TDS curves side by side when comparing samples or products



time

time

#### **COMMUNICATING RESULTS FROM TEMPORAL SENSORY STUDIES**

SSP/SENSOMETRICS 2012 WORKSHOP

#### TEMPORAL ORDER OF SENSATIONS... IN PRACTICE

#### Suzanne D. Pecore

General Mills, Inc., Product Guidance & Insights, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA

#### TOS COMPLEMENTS DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Traditional Descriptive Analysis illustrates "maximal intensity" of attributes but does not capture temporal differences.

>TOS can clarify if there are differences in:

- Onset or linger of key flavors
- Flavor release
- Upfront tastes with each bite across the eating experience

## CASE OF THE DELAYED SPICINESS

Alternate source of meat topping was suspected in new formula
TOS offered efficient means to capture appearance of spiciness over eating experience

1<sup>st</sup> Spoonful:

Take a teaspoonful of the product and <u>quickly</u> check which attributes hit 1st - 2nd -3rd in the order they are perceived. Do not give intensity ratings.

		Order Perceived					
	Hits 1st	Hits 2nd	Hits 3rd				
Meat							
Spice							
Spice Meat Fat							
Salt							
Umami							
Heat							

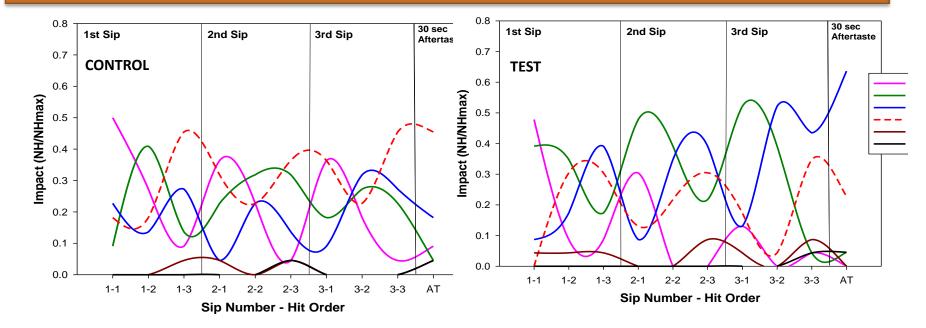
Repeat for <u>TWO MORE</u> samplings

Aftertaste Checklist follows 4<sup>th</sup> sampling

#### AIM FOR CLARITY, NOT CONFUSION

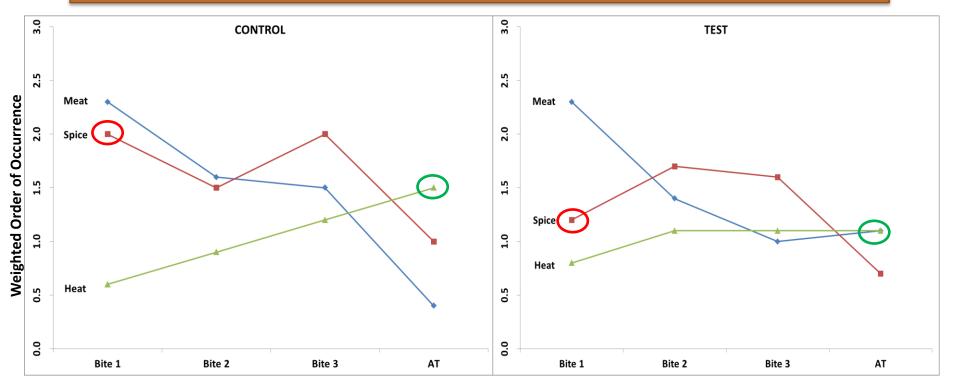
Differences visually apparent, but not intuitive... plots took too much "explaining"

Smoothed curves often mistaken for intensity changes; connecting "proportions" does not make intuitive sense



#### PLOTS SHOULD SUPPORT KEY POINTS

Plot only differentiating attributes
Highlight difference of interest (Delivery of Spicy Flavor)
Include additional learning (Aftertaste Heat)



### EMPHASIZE KEY POINTS IN CONTEXT

Mention other data that is relevant to the project

Traditional Descriptive Analysis shows Spiciness <u>Intensity</u> is on target

## Clarify how TOS adds key reformulation information

TOS shows Spiciness needs to be more <u>Upfront</u>, and Heat needs to <u>Linger</u> more

Result? Supplier increased spice content to deliver earlier Spiciness + Heat in aftertaste, then blended with other flavors to maintain Spice intensity

# DISCUSSION

