COMMUNICATING RESULTS FROM TEMPORAL SENSORY STUDIES

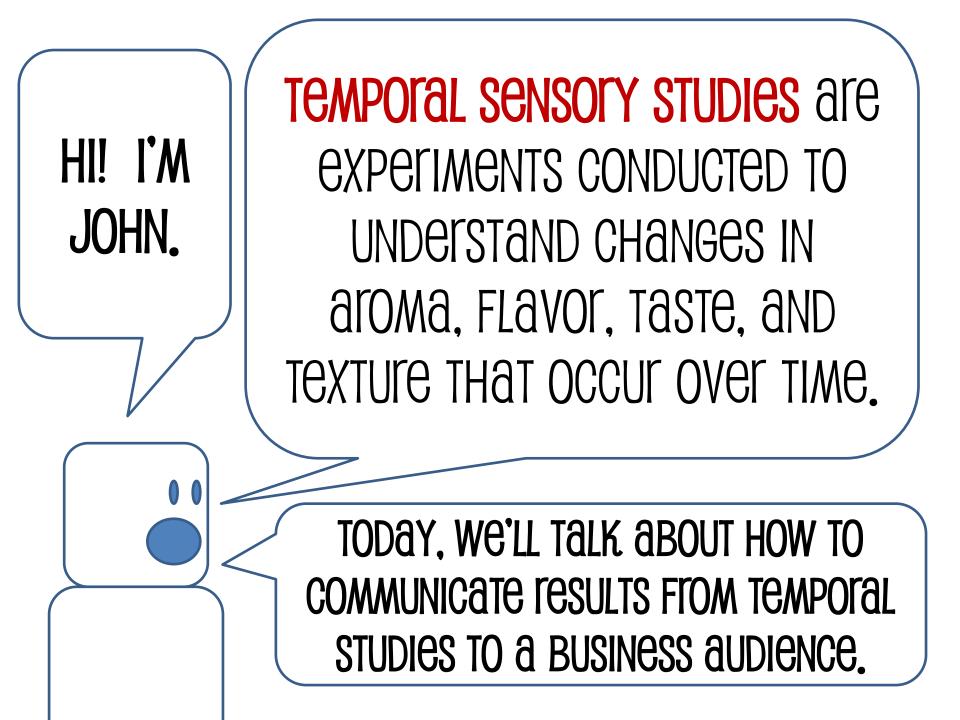
INTRODUCTION TO THE WORKSHOP

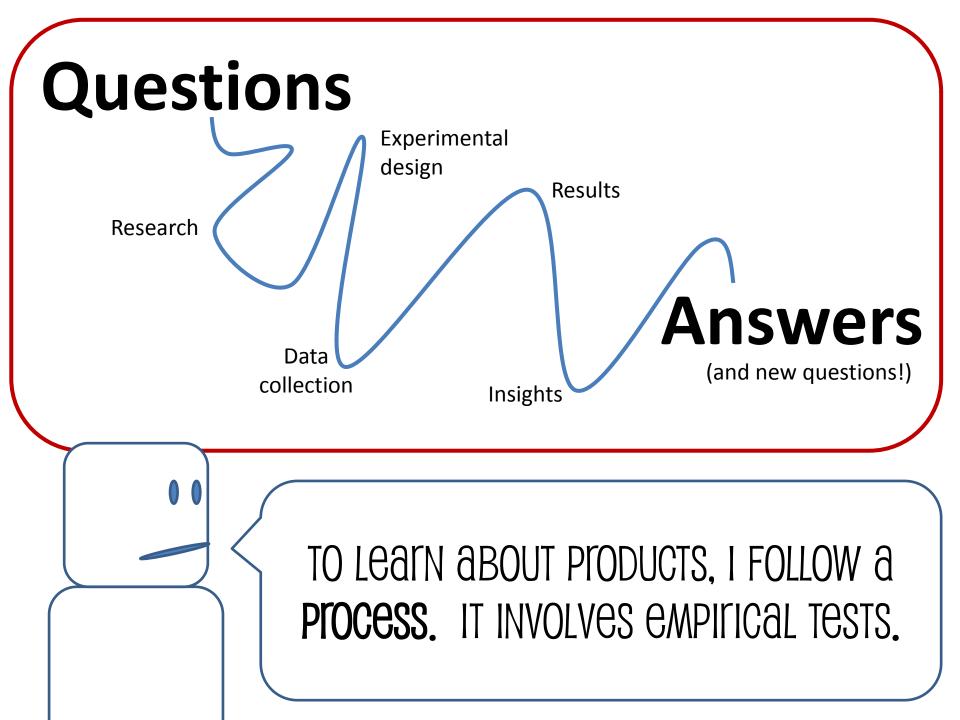
John Castura

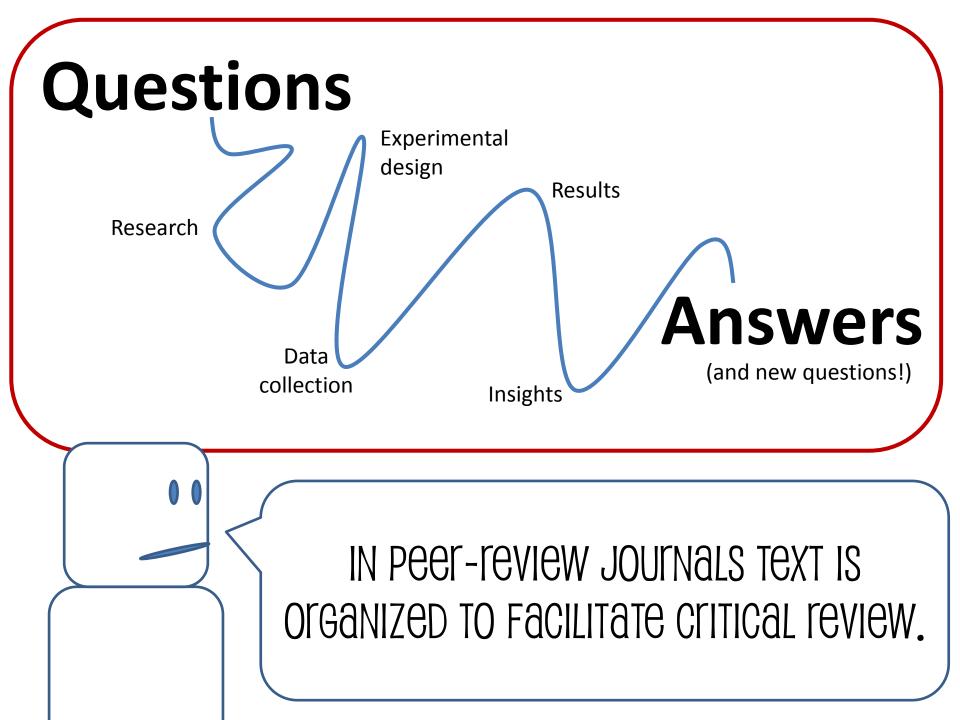
Compusense Inc., Guelph, Ontario, Canada

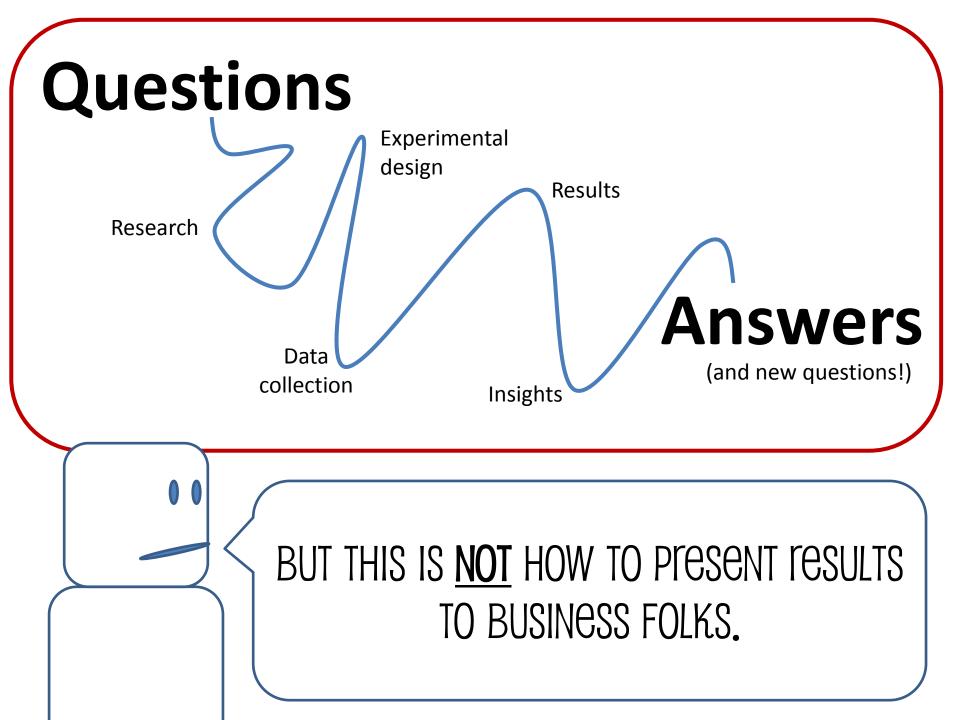


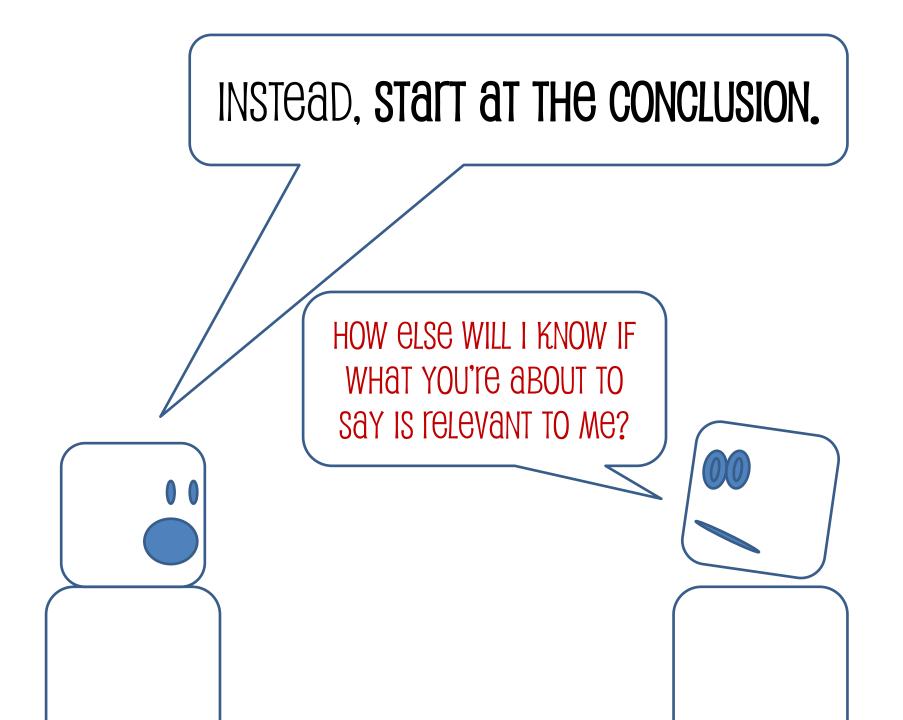


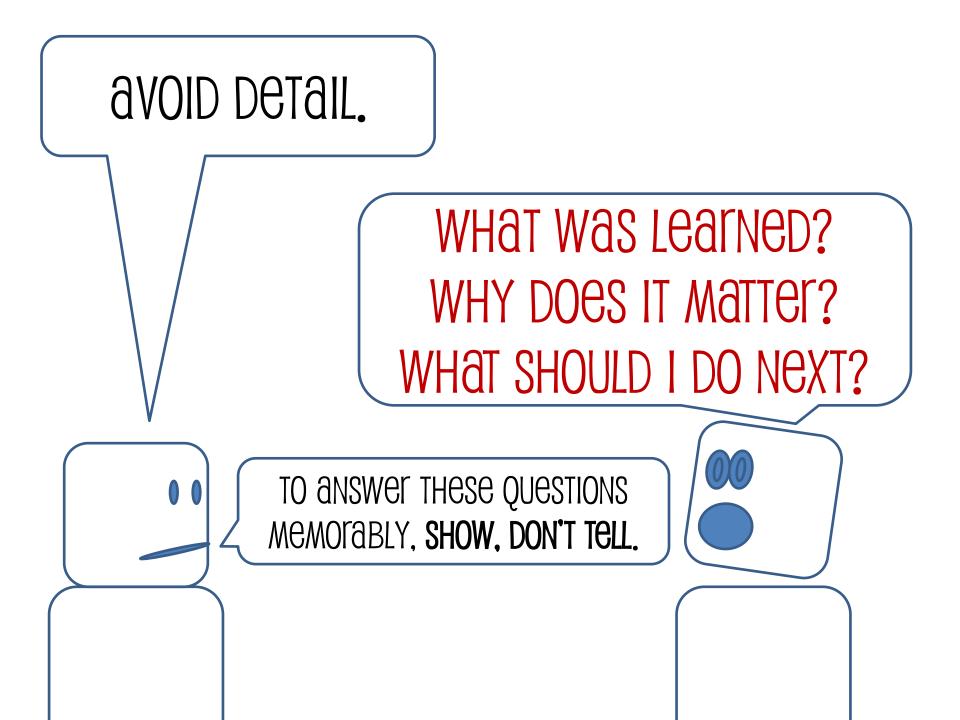


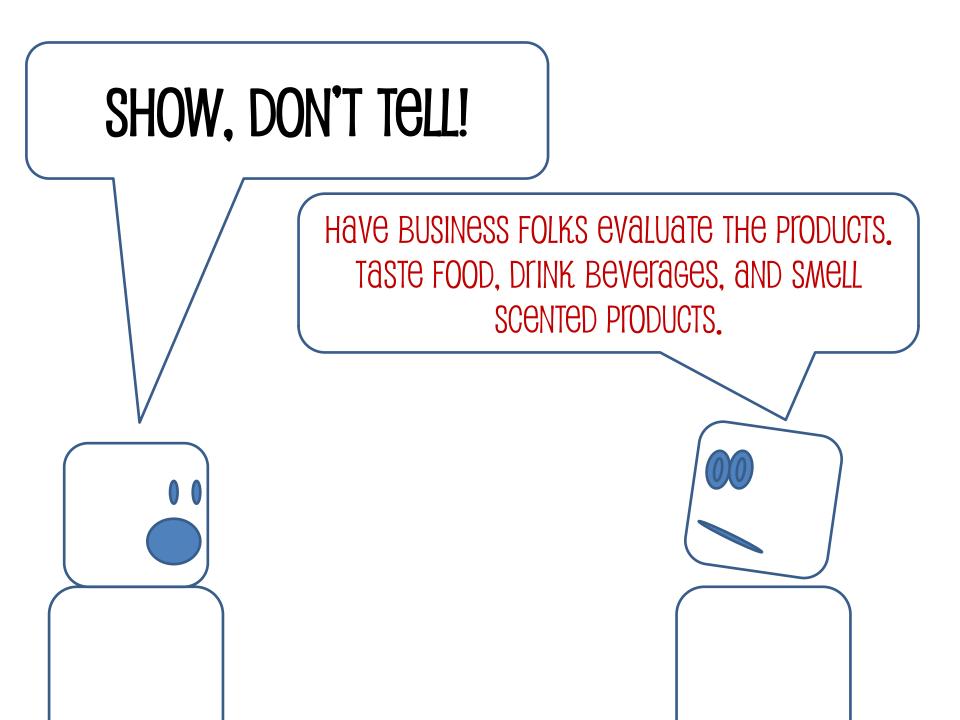


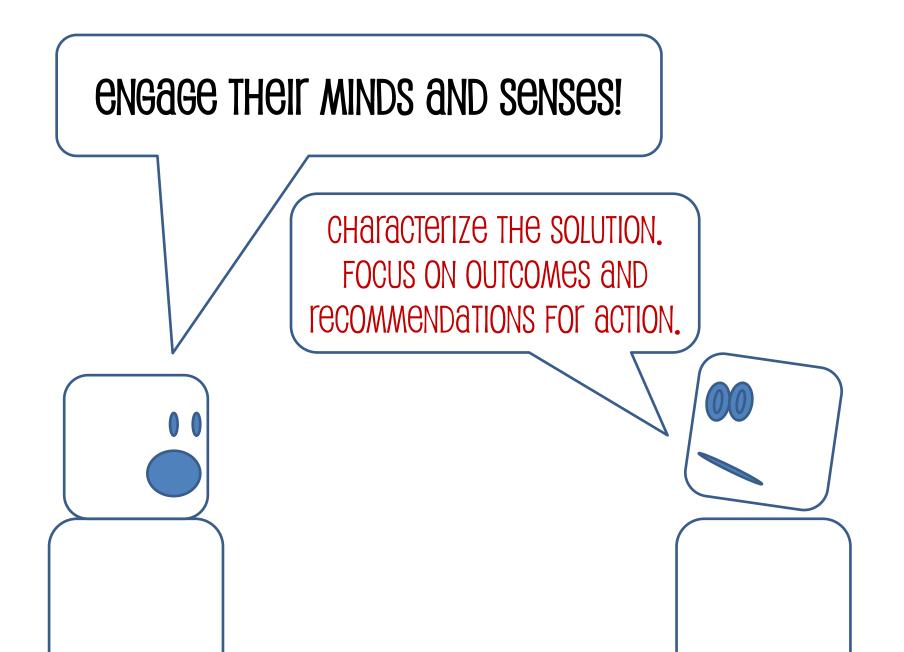














COMMUNICATING RESULTS FROM TEMPORAL SENSORY STUDIES

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 1 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_{max} of Sample A was significantly lower than T_{max} of Sample B."
- Draw Conclusions Relative to The Objectives.

COMMUNICATING RESULTS FROM TEMPORAL SENSORY STUDIES

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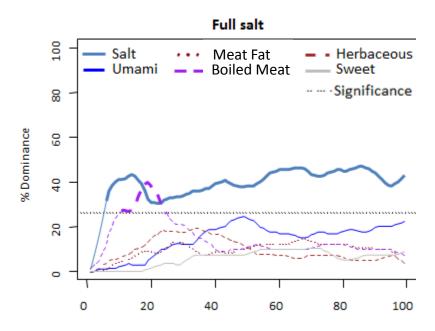
COMMUNICATING RESULTS INVOLVING TEMPORAL DOMINANCE OF SENSATIONS

Amanda Warnock

Givaudan Flavours, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA

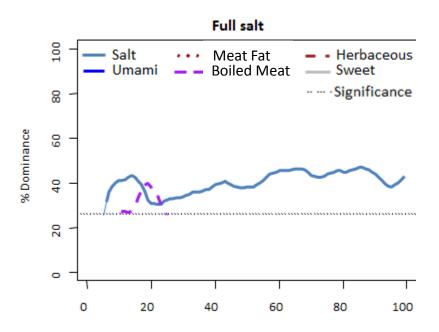
What are we looking at?

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



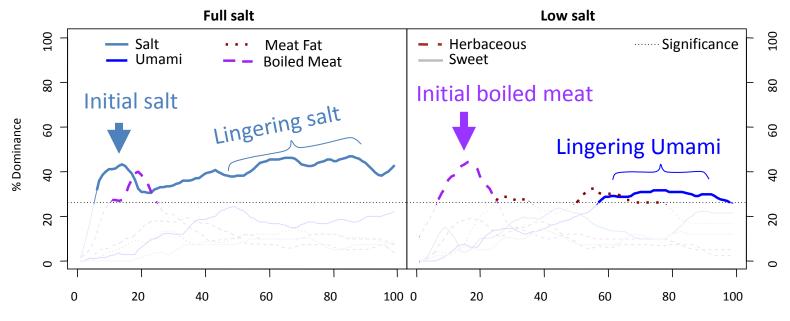
Noise Obsession

- 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

1st 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							

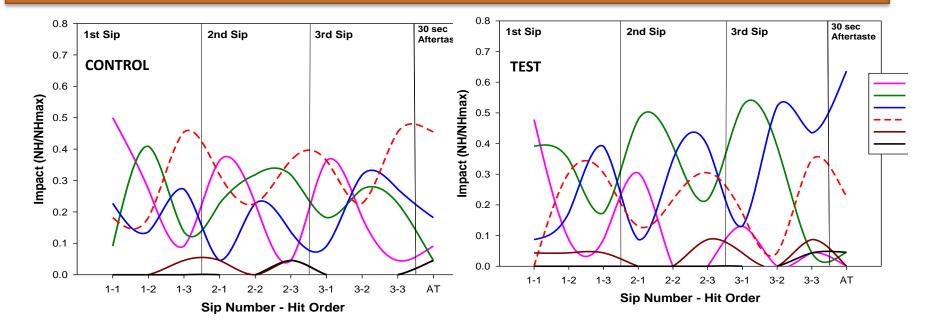
Repeat for <u>TWO MORE</u> samplings

Aftertaste Checklist follows 4th sampling

AIM FOR CLARITY, NOT CONFUSION

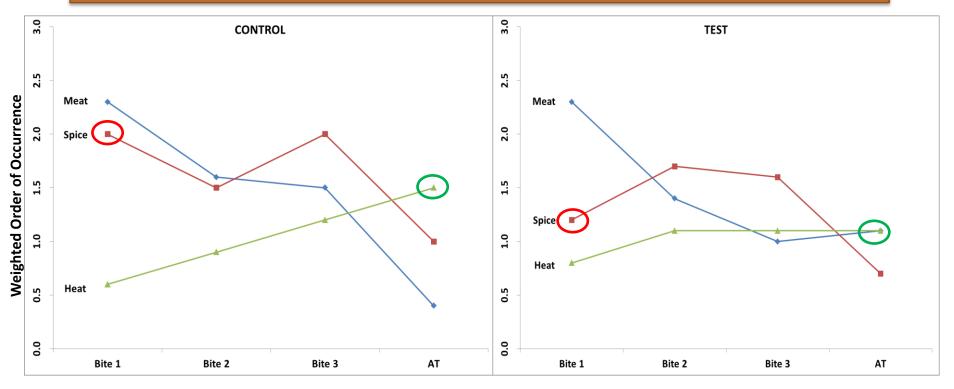
Differences visually apparent, but not intuitive... plots took too much "explaining"

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

