



Using Thurstonian Predictions and Experimental Data to Investigate the Optimal Category Scale Structure for the Degree of Difference Protocol

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Outline

Background

- Degree of difference methodology
- Issue and investigation

Preliminary Research

- Sample selection for main study
- Torgerson's method of triads

Main Study

- Design
- Results

Conclusions

- Main findings
- Recommendations


9th Pangborn Sensory Science Symposium
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 The Sheraton Centre Toronto Hotel, Toronto, Canada

Background

**Using Thurstonian Predictions and Experimental Data
to Investigate the Optimal Category Scale Structure
for the Degree of Difference Protocol**



Background

- **Degree of Difference Methodology**

Instructions
*How different are the two samples
on a scale from 0 to N?*




Sample 1 Sample 2

0	1	2	3		
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Identical

		N
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*Extremely
different*

- Useful when evaluation of more than 2 samples is difficult
- N=? **1 (same-different) 5 7 10 ...**
- Is there an optimal number of categories?

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Issue



- Previous internal research
 - Large scales can result in sparse data
 - Assessors might not use the scale the same way
- Effect of number of categories on scale performance?
- Index of scale performance: d'
 - Standardized measure of sensory difference/scale performance
 - $d' = 0$: No difference
 - $d' > 0$: Difference (usually $d' < 2$ for discrimination)
 - Theoretically independent of the method used

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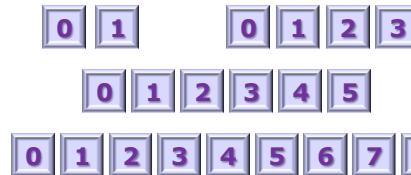
Investigation

How different are the two samples?



Scale used similarly

- All scales
 - Larger d'
 - More categories
- ↓
- Same d' value Smaller d' variance Lower d' variance
(better estimate)



Scale used differently

- More categories
- ↓
- Lower d' value
(more noise due to scale usage) → Higher d' variance

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Preliminary Research

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Objectives and Product Preparation



- For main study: 2 pairs of products needed
 - 'Smaller' difference: $d' = 0.6$
 - 'Larger' difference: $d' = 1.5$
- Cherry flavored Kool-Aid powder mix
 - Base: 150g powder added to 2L of water
 - Differences created: Table sugar added
- Samples prepared in 2oz clear plastic cups
 - 30ml (1oz) per sample
- 5 samples created

B₀	B₁	B₂	B₃	B₄
0g/L	6g/L	12g/L	18g/L	24g/L

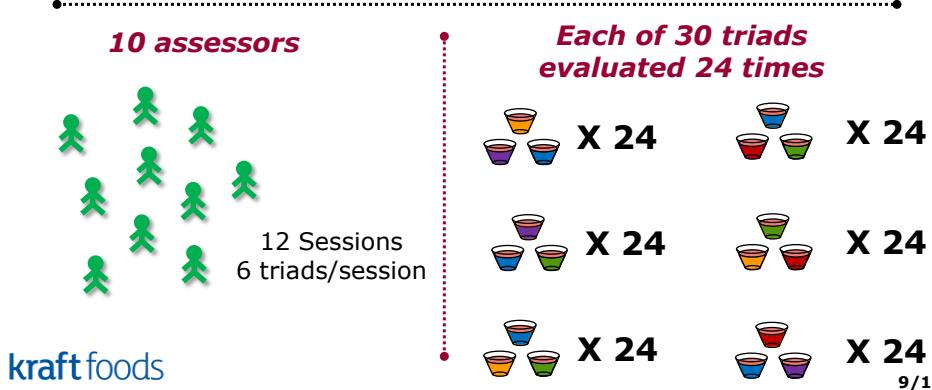
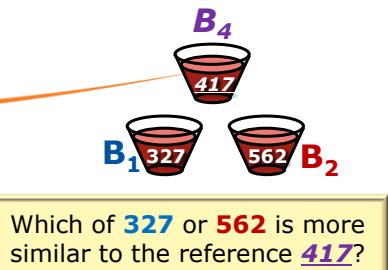


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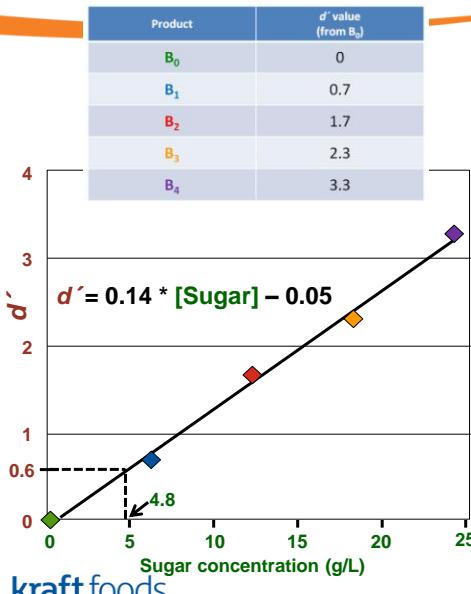
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Torgerson's Method & Design

- Efficient way of making multiple comparisons



Results



Left	Ref	Right	Choice	N	Left	Ref	Right	Choice	N
B_1	B_0	B_2	15	24	B_1	B_2	B_3	13	24
B_1	B_0	B_3	8	24	B_1	B_2	B_4	14	24
B_2	B_0	B_3	13	24	B_3	B_2	B_4	9	24
B_2	B_0	B_4	9	24	B_0	B_3	B_1	12	24
B_3	B_0	B_4	10	24	B_0	B_3	B_2	11	24
B_0	B_1	B_2	12	24	B_0	B_3	B_4	12	24
B_0	B_1	B_3	11	24	B_1	B_3	B_2	10	24
B_0	B_1	B_4	16	24	B_1	B_3	B_4	10	24
B_2	B_1	B_3	15	24	B_2	B_3	B_4	10	24
B_2	B_1	B_4	14	24	B_0	B_4	B_1	13	24
B_3	B_1	B_4	11	24	B_0	B_4	B_2	10	24
B_0	B_2	B_1	18	24	B_0	B_4	B_3	13	24
B_0	B_2	B_3	10	24	B_1	B_4	B_2	11	24
B_0	B_2	B_4	12	24	B_1	B_4	B_3	15	24

- Difference 1: $d' \approx 0.6$**
 - 1st sample: 0g/L
 - 2nd sample: 4.8 g/L
- Difference 2: $d' \approx 1.5$**
 - 1st sample: 4.8/2 = 2.4 g/L
 - 2nd sample: 13.4 g/L



Smaller difference: 0g/L & 4.8 g/L
Larger difference: 2.4 g/L & 13.4 g/L

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Main Study



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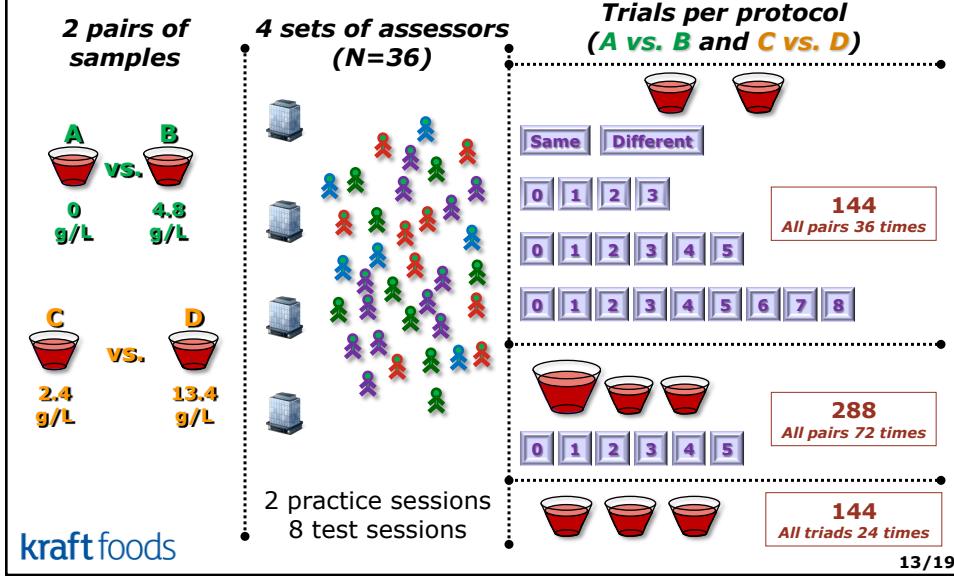
Objectives & Design

- Compared DOD with different number of categories
 - 2 categories 
 - 4 categories 
 - 6 categories 
 - 9 categories 
- Also included
 - 'Traditional' DOD
(Different from Control)  
 - Triangle test 

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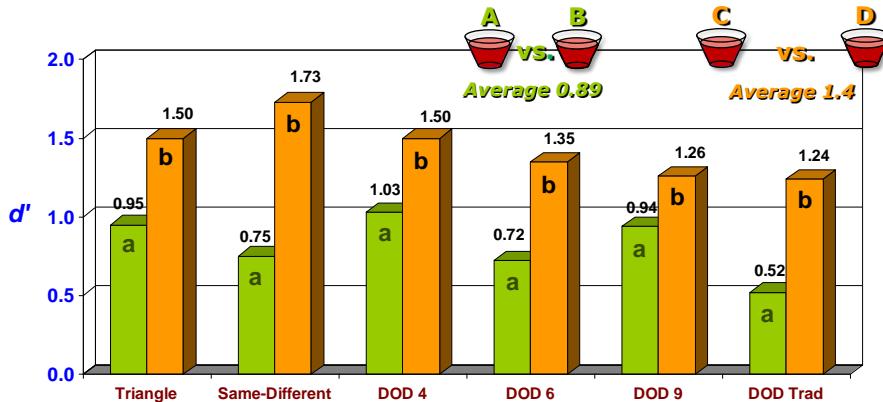
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Objectives & Design



Results

- d' values estimated for each pair/protocol
 - Data combined over all 36 assessors



- Within each pair, the d' values across protocols are not significantly different

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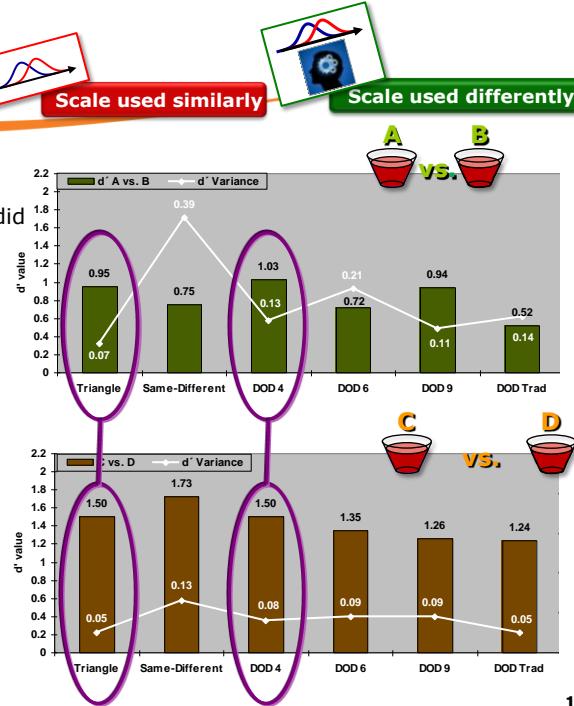
Results (Cont.)

- d' values across protocols did not differ significantly

- Within protocols

Larger d' 

Smaller variance

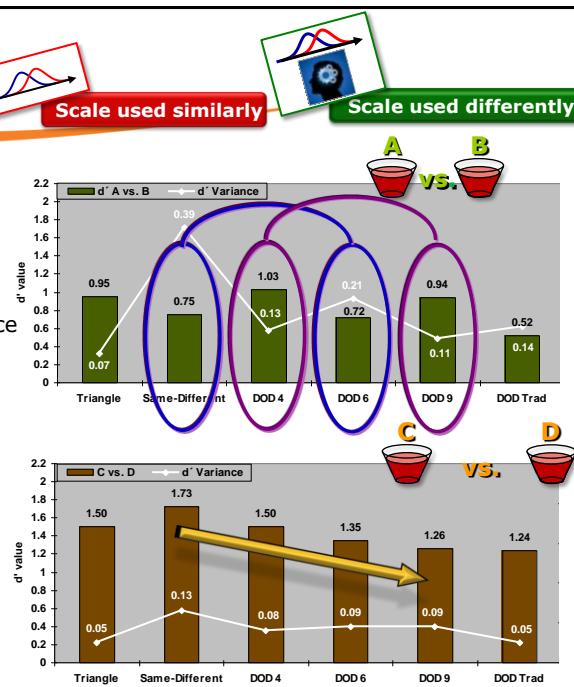


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Results (Cont.)

- For the same d' , more categories, lower d' variance
- More categories, lower d' value
 - True for CD pair only



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Conclusions



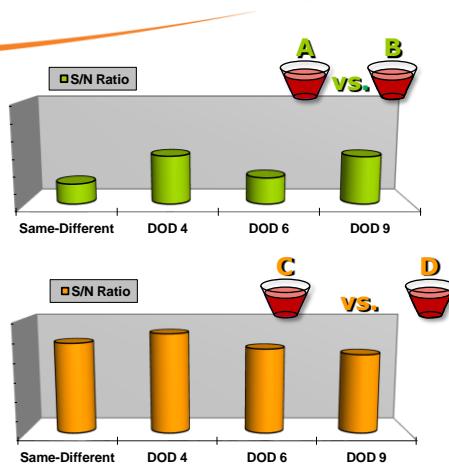
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Conclusions

- Signal to noise ratio combines d' and its variance
 - $$\frac{S}{N} = \frac{d'}{\sqrt{\text{var}(d')}} \quad \text{S/N Ratio}$$
- Larger S/N indicates better discrimination ability
 - Largest for 4 and 9 point scales for **AB** pair
 - Largest for 4 point scale for **CD** pair
- Recommendations**
 - No need for many response categories (too much noise added)
 - Sensitivity lost with greater number of categories (e.g. 9)
 - 4 categories best optimizes the ability to detect differences**

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Any Questions?



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