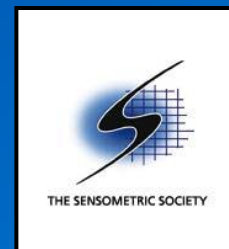




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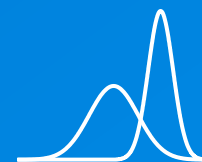
# *Advances in Tetrad Testing*

**John M. Ennis**

*The Institute for Perception*  
**john.m.ennis@ifpress.com**

**Rune H.B. Christensen**

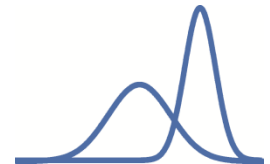
*Technical University of Denmark*  
**rhbc@imm.dtu.dk**





# Discrimination Testing

- Discrimination testing as important as ever:
  - ❖ Compliance with health initiatives
  - ❖ Cost reductions
  - ❖ Changes to ingredients, processes, packaging, handling, etc.
  - ❖ Quality control
- Three challenges:
  1. Identify sensitive methods for unspecified testing
  2. Measurement:
    - a) Quantify sensory differences
    - b) Understand precision in measurement
  3. Determine size of meaningful difference







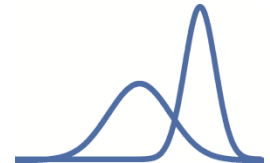
# The Tetrad Test - Methodology

- Four samples presented:



“Group the stimuli into two groups of two samples based on similarity”

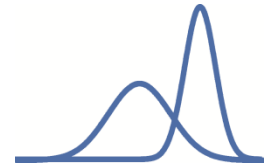
- Six possible presentation orders: AAB<sup>B</sup>, AB<sup>A</sup>B, ABBA, BB<sup>A</sup>A, BABA, BA<sup>B</sup>B
- Guessing probability =  $1/3$





# The Tetrad Test - History

- Mentioned by Lockhart (1951) and Gridgeman (1954)
- Revisited by O'Mahony, Masuoka, & Ishii (1994)
- First experiments:
  - ❖ Masuoka, Hatjopolous, & O'Mahony (1995)
  - ❖ Delwiche & O'Mahony (1996)
- Psychometric function derived by Ennis et al. (1998)
- Support for Tetrad testing in IFPrograms™ (2009)
- Sample size tables published by Ennis & Jesionka (2011)
- Operational power-based comparison with Triangle test by Ennis (2012)
- Large-scale comparison with Triangle test by Garcia, Ennis, & Prinyawiwatkul (2012)
- Support for Tetrad testing in sensR (2012)



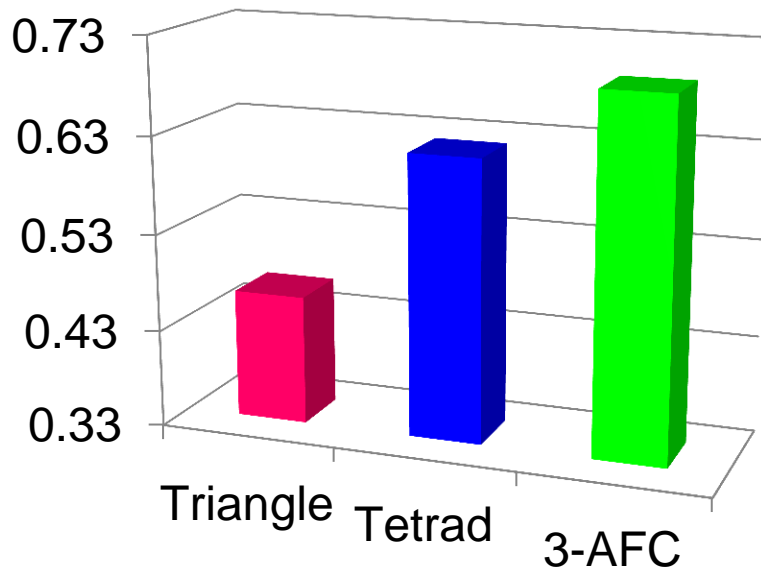


# Experimental Results (1/3)

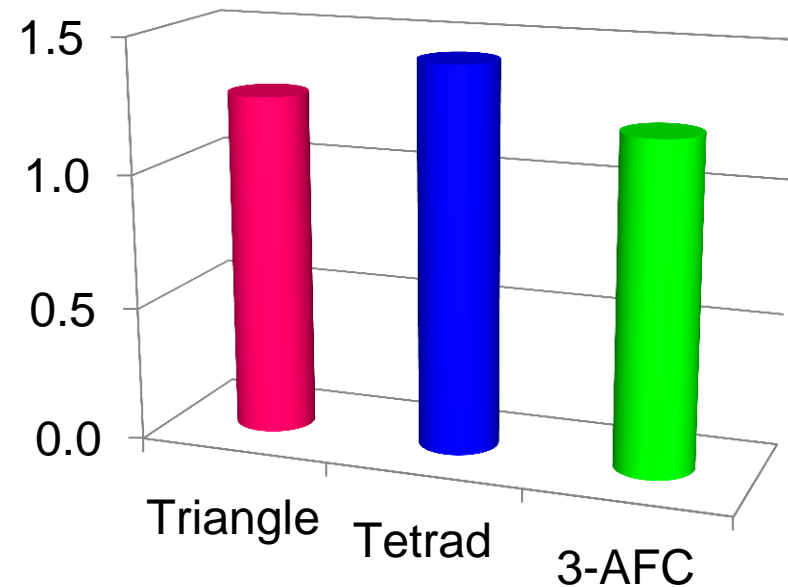


- Masuoka, Hatjopoulos & O'Mahony (1995)
- Beer samples varying in bitterness
- 9 judges with 12 replications: N=108 per condition

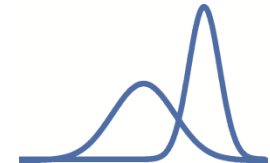
**Proportion Correct**



**d'**



- d' values not significantly different



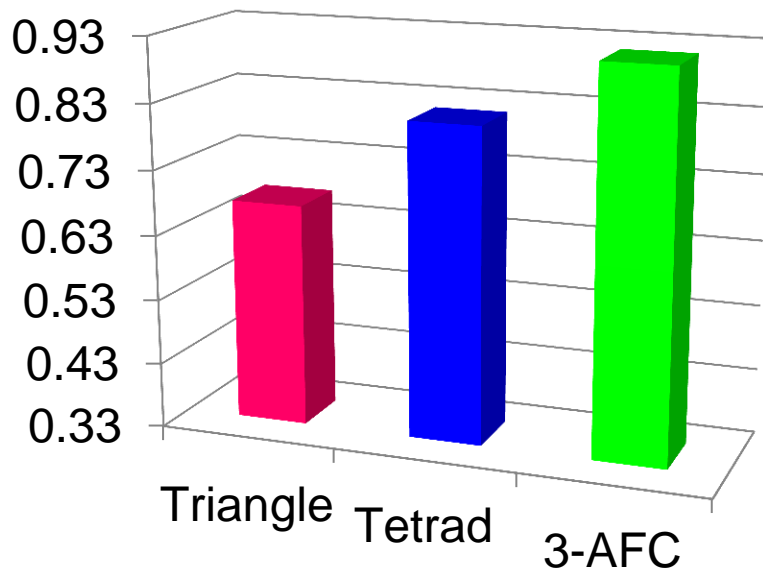


## Experimental Results (2/3)

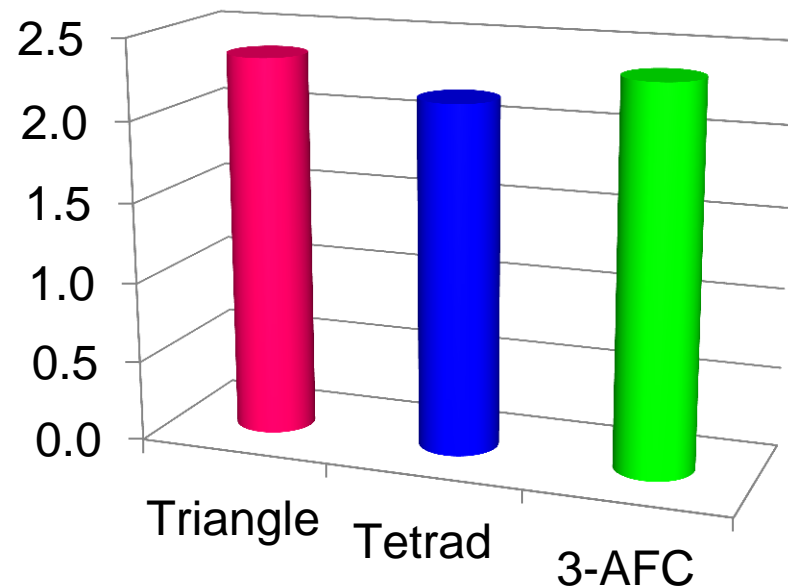


- Delwiche & O'Mahony (1996)
- Chocolate pudding varying in sweetness
- 13 judges with 12 replications:  $N = 156$  per condition

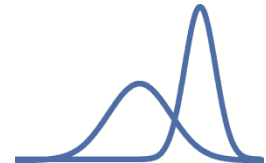
**Proportion Correct**



**$d'$**



- $d'$  values not significantly different



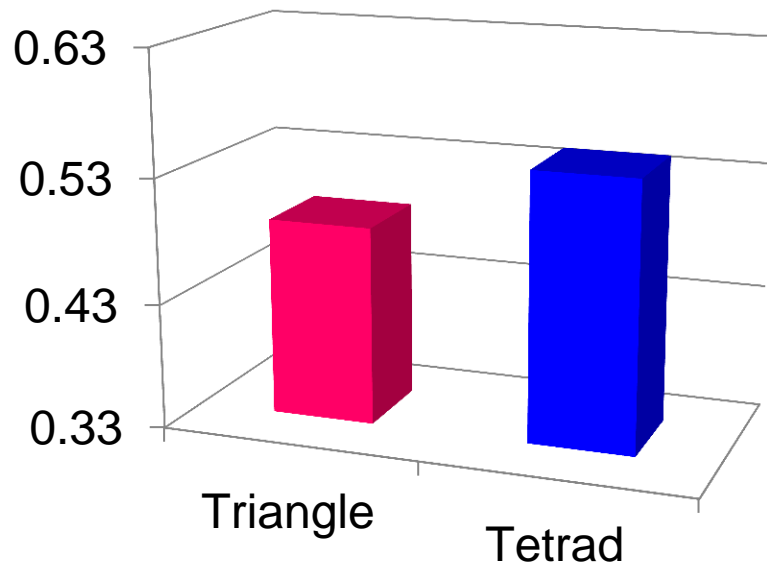


# Experimental Results (3/3)

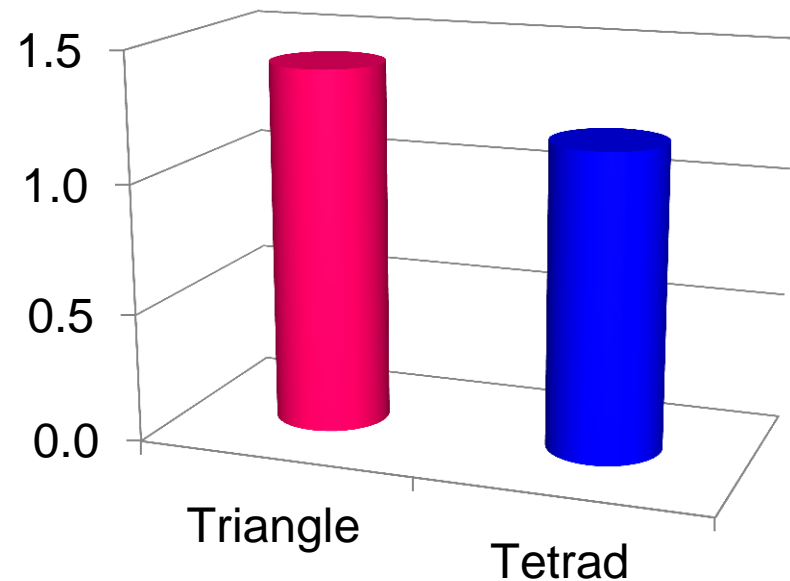


- Garcia, Prinyawiwatkul, Ennis (2012)
- Apple juices varying in sweetness
- 404 children: 1 Tetrad, 2 Triangle evaluations

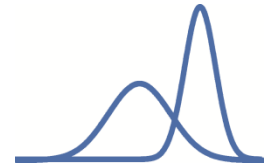
**Proportion Correct**



**d'**



- d' values not significantly different

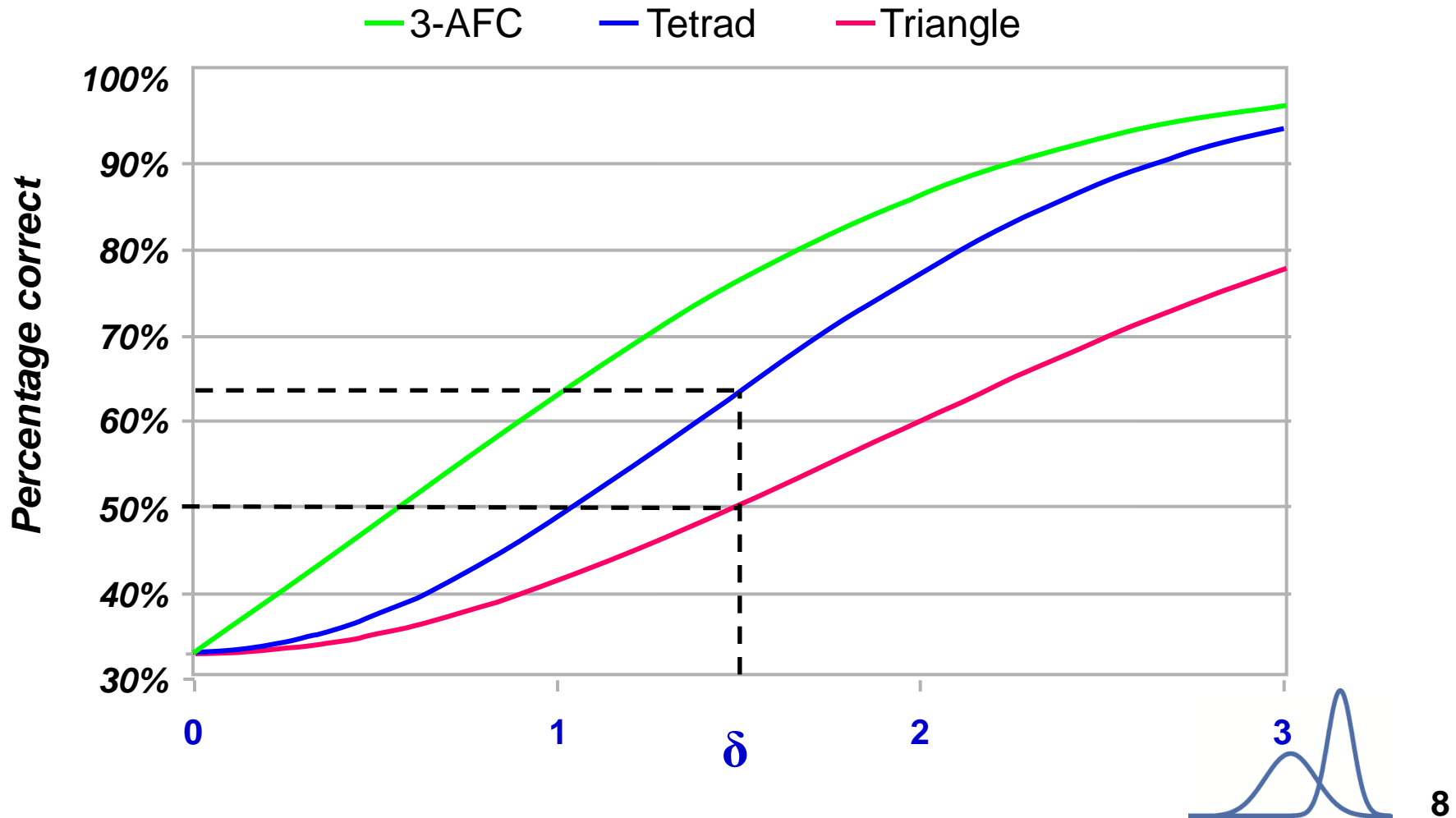






# Thurstonian Theory

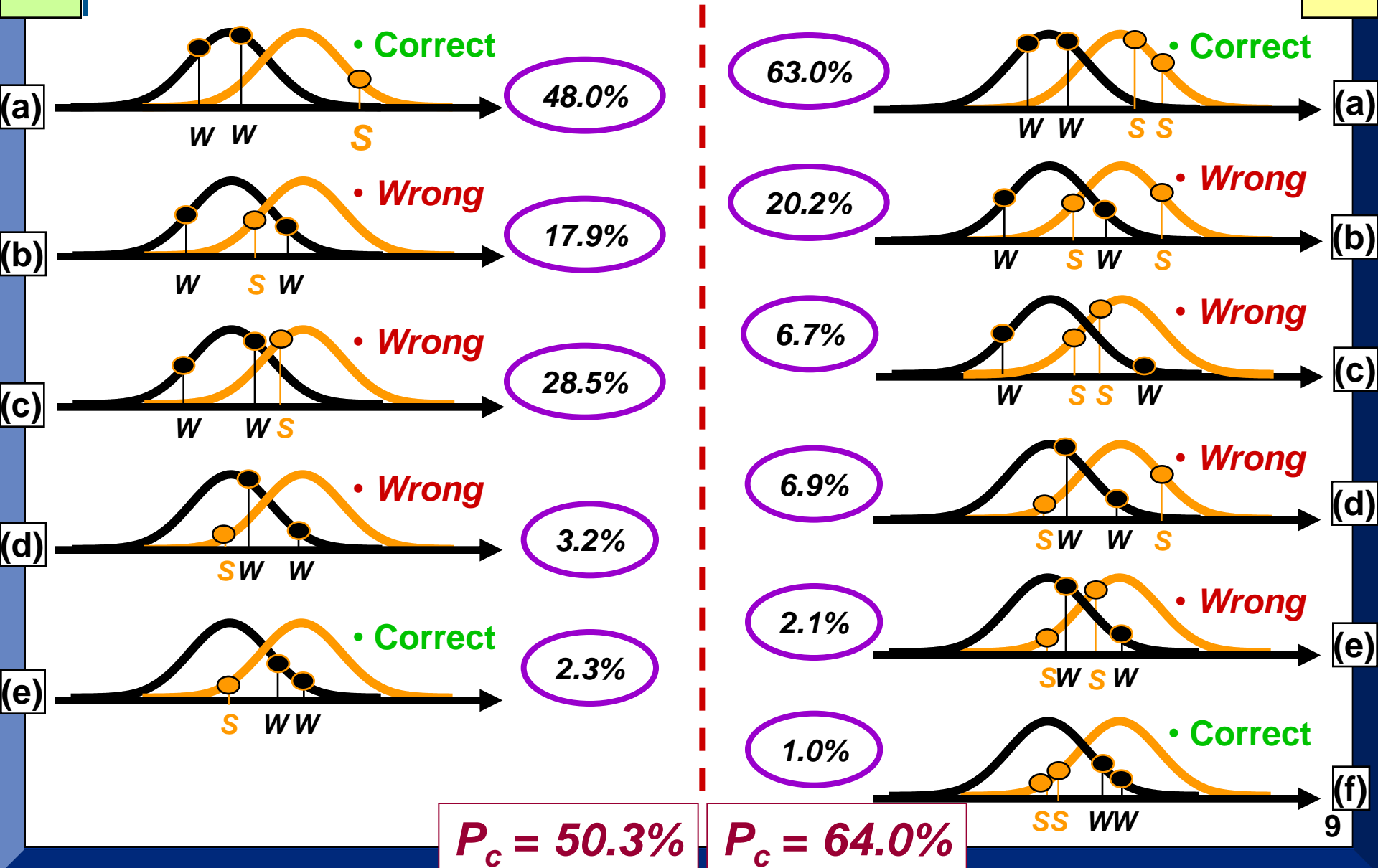
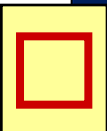
- Psychometric function (Ennis et al., 1998)







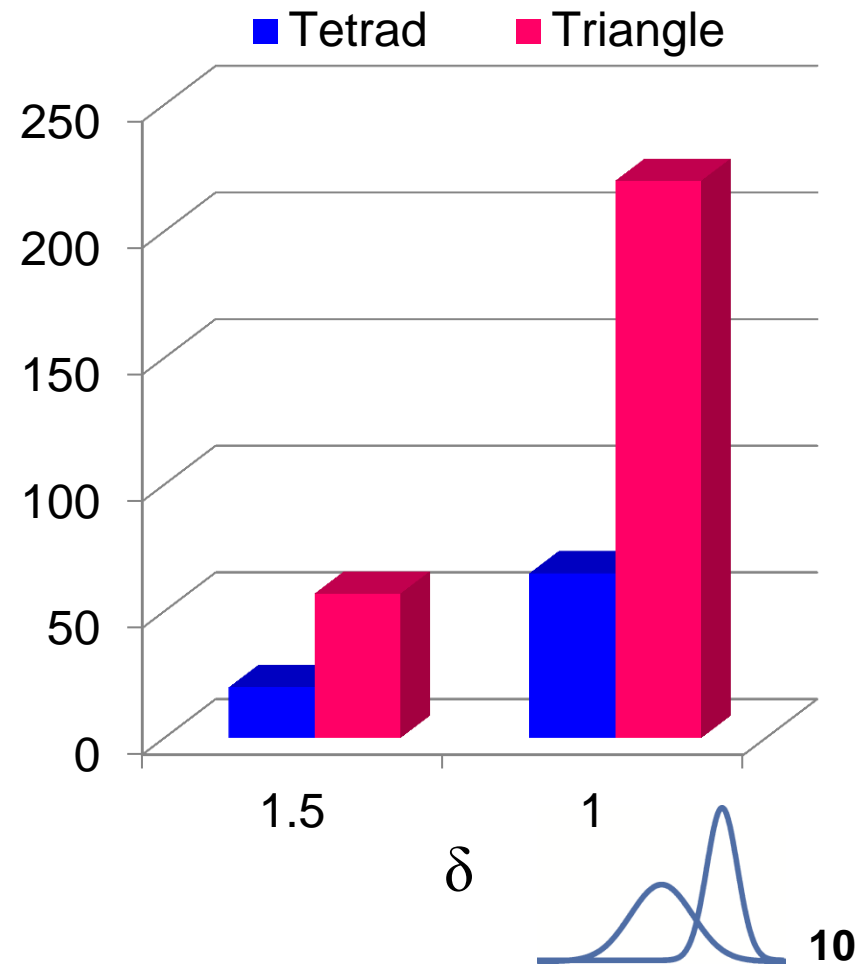
# Triangle/Tetrad – Possible Cases ( $\delta = 1.5$ )





# Triangle/Tetrad – Sample Sizes

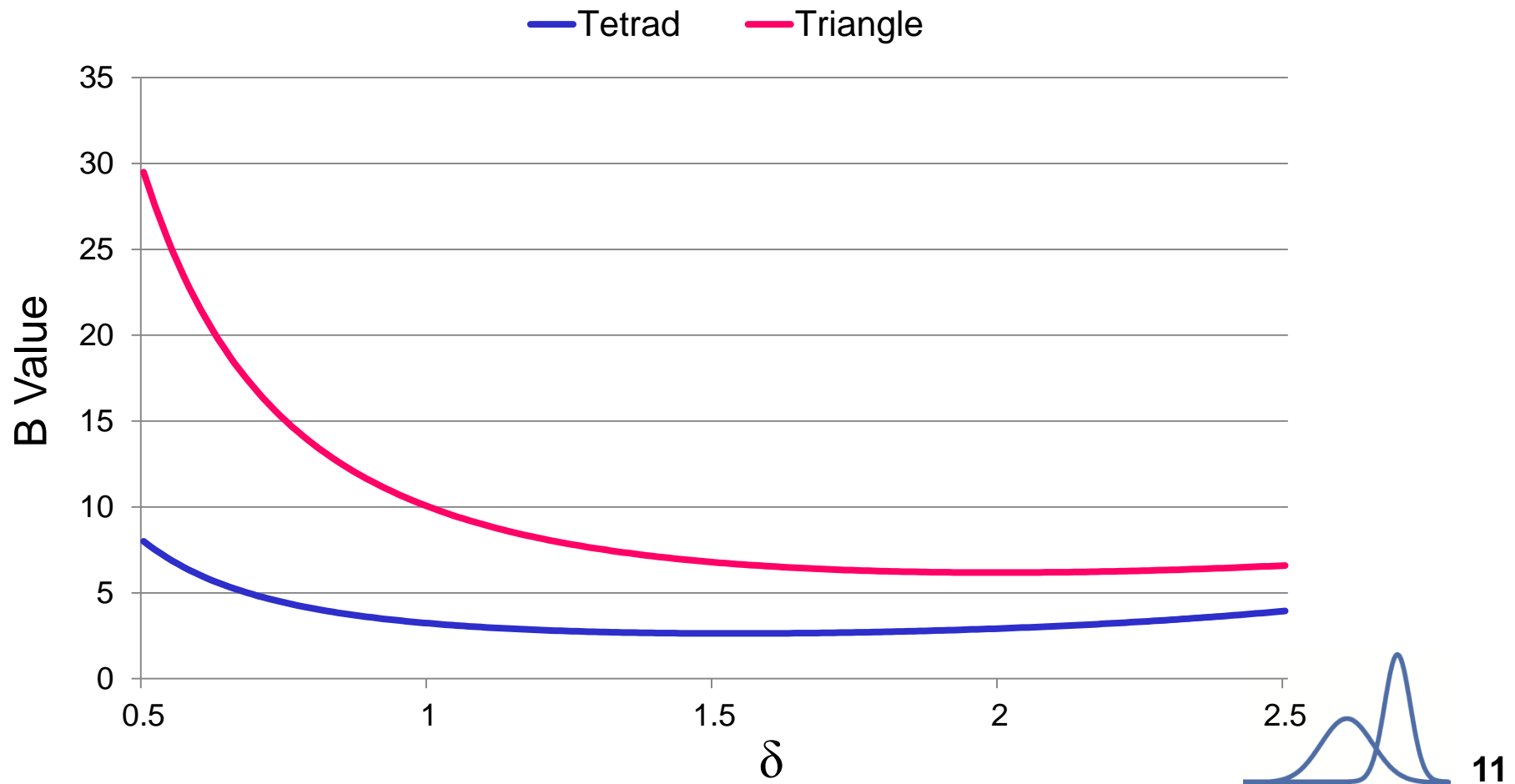
- Suppose  $\alpha = 0.05$  and want 80% power
- If  $\delta = 1.5$ 
  - ❖ Tetrad  $N = 20$
  - ❖ Triangle  $N = 57$
- If  $\delta = 1.0$ 
  - ❖ Tetrad  $N = 65$
  - ❖ Triangle  $N = 220$
- Tetrad sample sizes are roughly 1/3 Triangle sample sizes
- See Ennis & Jesionka (2011) for more information





# Precision of Measurement (1/4)

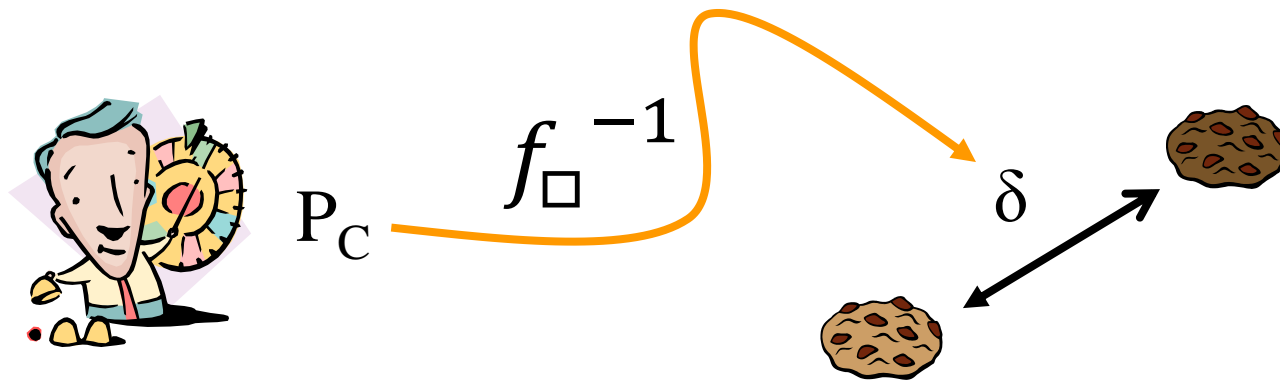
- Variance in estimate of  $\delta$  (Bi, Ennis, & O'Mahony, 1997)
  - ❖ Variance is B value divided by sample size



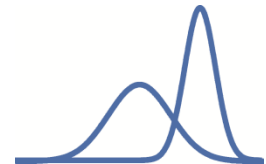


## Precision of Measurement (2/4)

- Tetrad test can be analyzed using GLM framework (Brockhoff and Christensen, 2010):



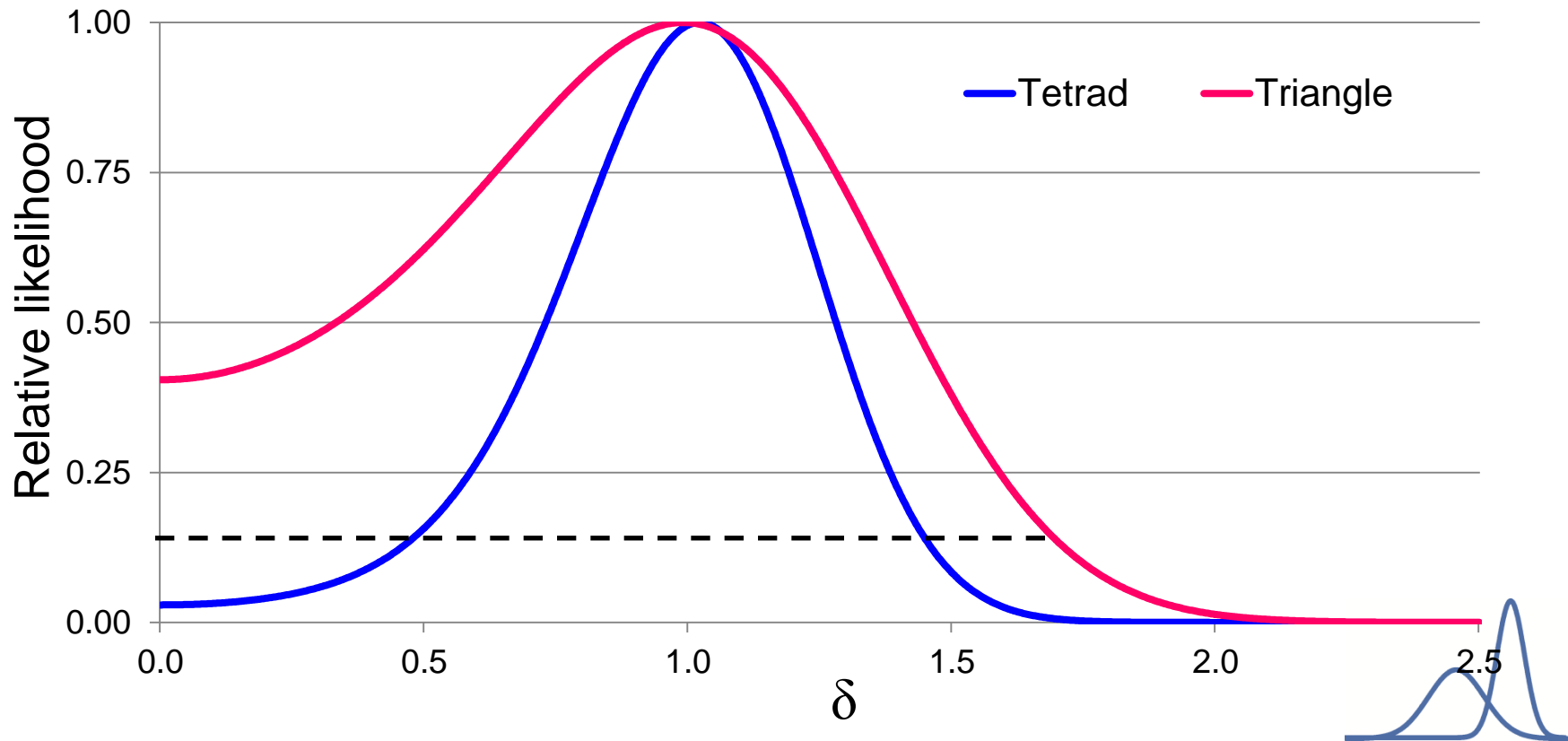
- Convenient access to statistical analysis





# Precision of Measurement (3/4)

- Relative likelihood (Christensen & Brockhoff, 2009)
  - ❖ Function shape gives improved estimate of precision
  - ❖ Example:  $N = 60$ ,  $\delta \sim 1$

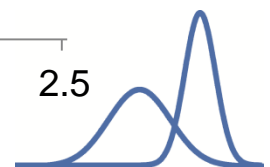
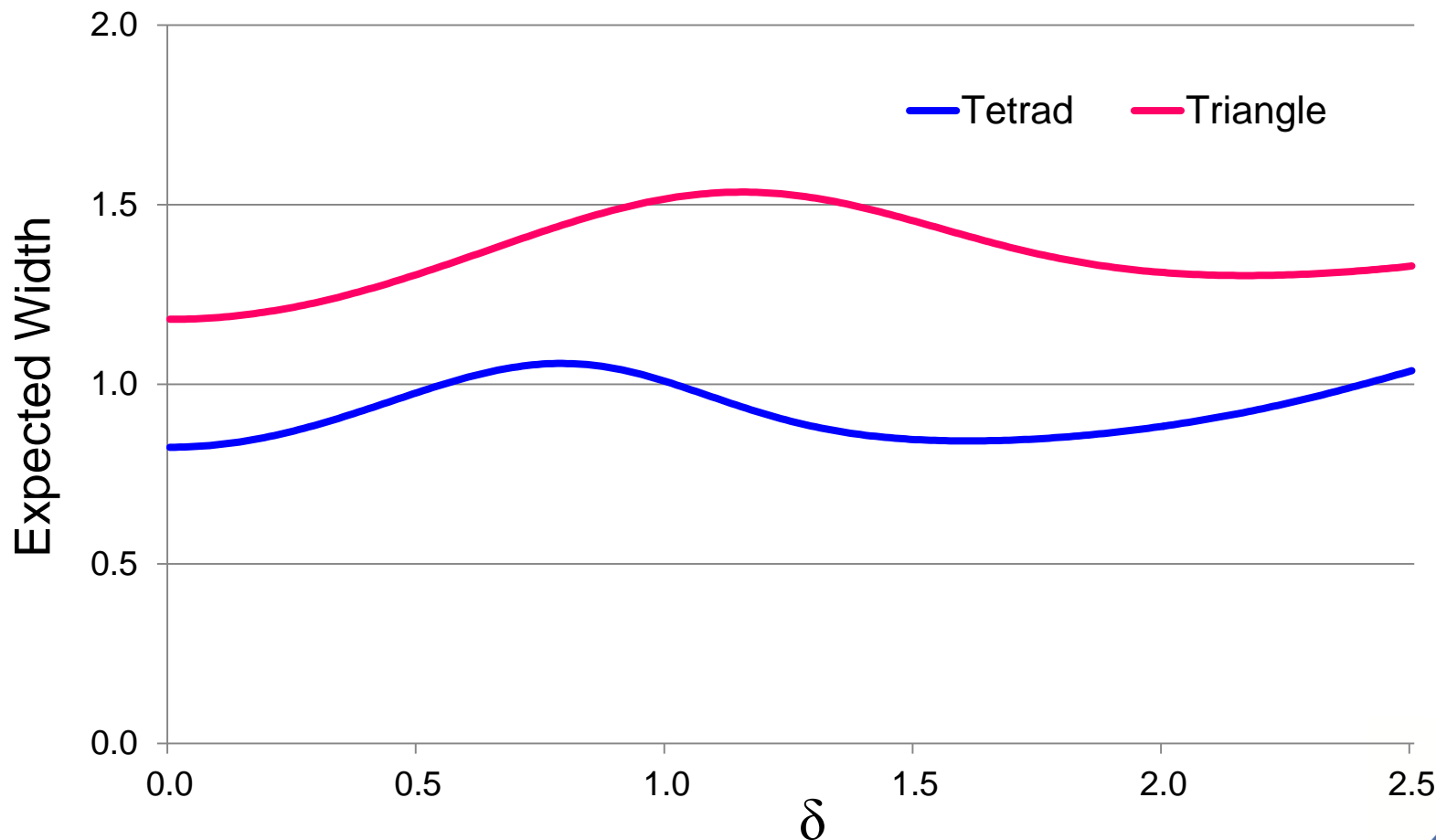




# Precision of Measurement (4/4)

## ➤ Expected widths of likelihood confidence intervals

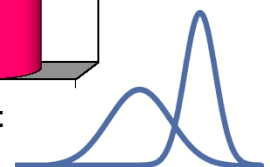
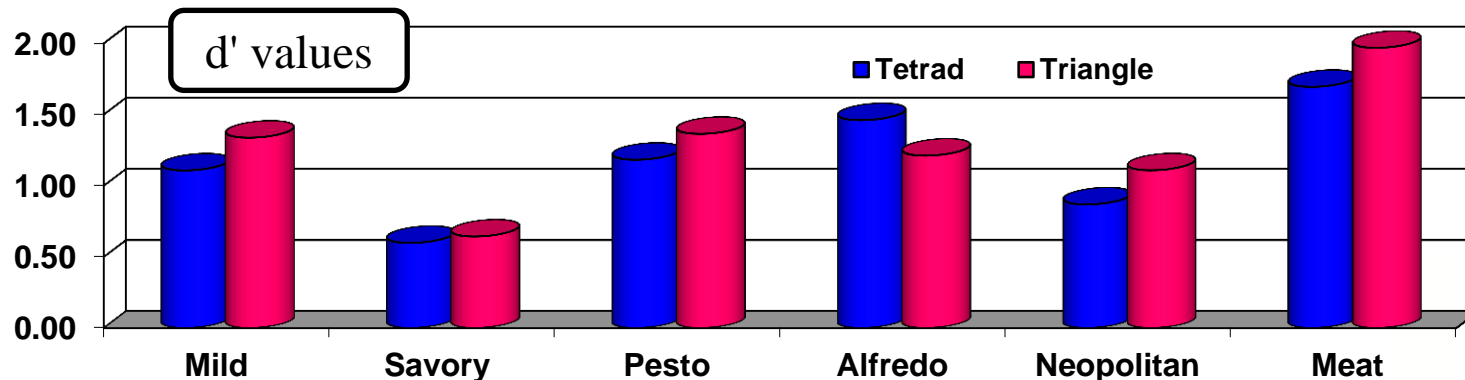
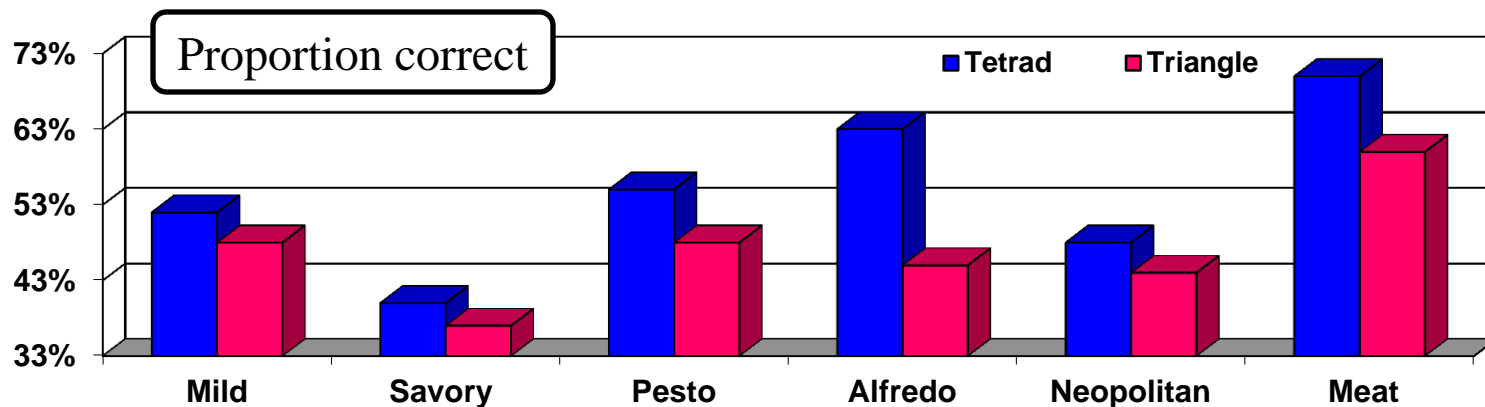
❖  $N = 60$ , 95% confidence





# Comparative Examples (1/2)

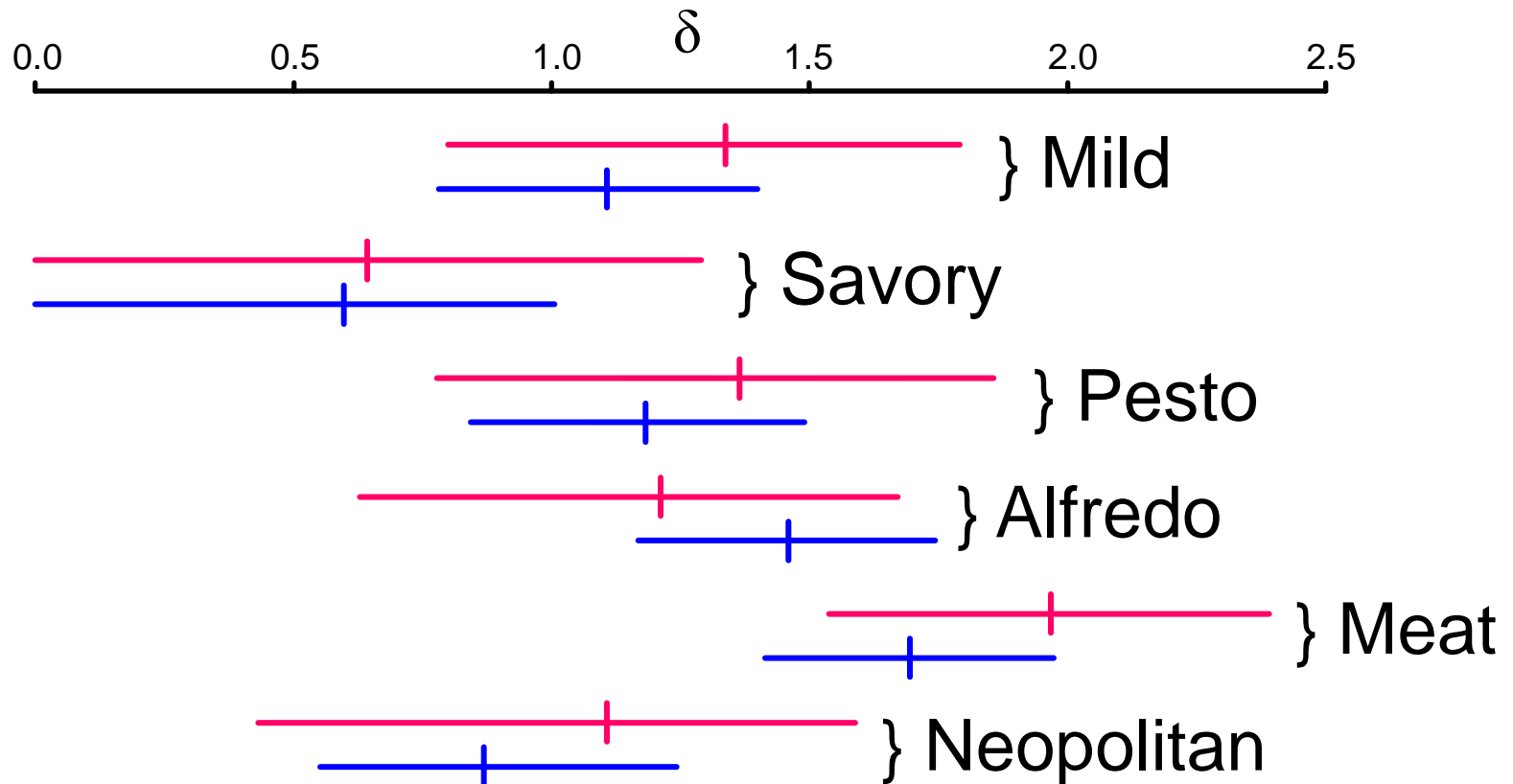
- Six pasta sauces for food service applications
- Research to compare Triangle and Tetrad tests
  - Test sample sizes vary between 96 and 132





## Comparative Examples (2/2)

- Likelihood confidence intervals:



- Tetrad test gives more precise estimate of sensory difference in each case

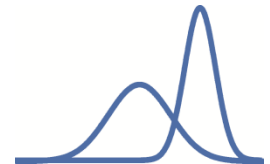
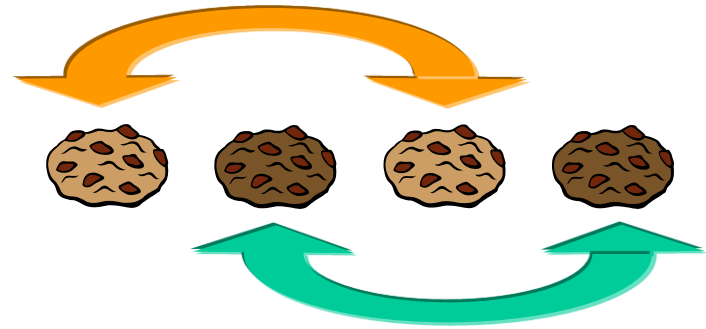






# Final Points

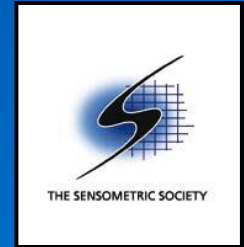
- Future topics:
  - ❖ Equivalence
  - ❖ Unequal variance
  - ❖ Multivariate Tetrad model
  - ❖ Comparison to 2-AFCR
  - ❖ Decision rule investigation
  
- Thanks to:
  - ❖ Daniel Ennis & Benoit Rousseau, The Institute for Perception
  - ❖ Pieter Punter, OP&P Product Research
  - ❖ Per Brockhoff, Technical University of Denmark







## Sensometrics 2012 Rennes, France



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