Sensory evaluation of Innovative dairy products

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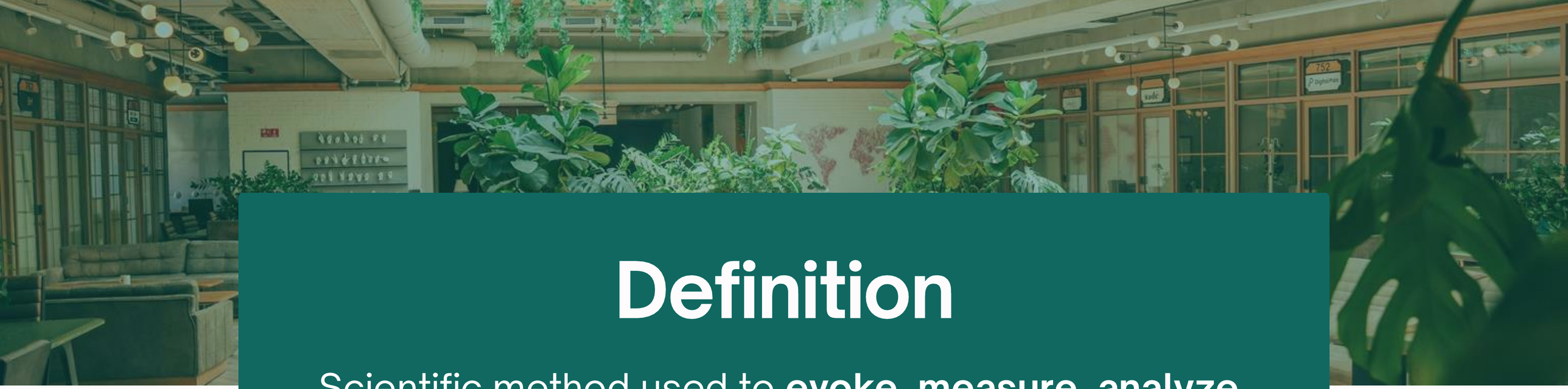
Sensory evaluation definition



Definition

Scientific method used to **evoke, measure, analyze, and interpret** responses to products perceived through the senses of sight, smell, touch, taste, and hearing

To evoke: Preparation and serving of samples under controlled conditions

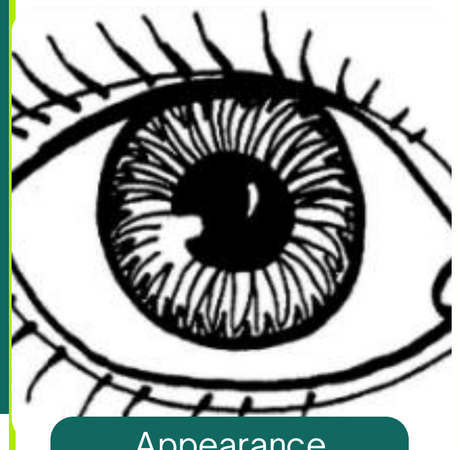
To measure: Numerical data are collected

To analyze mood, motivation, sensitivity, and memory and give variation in responses , we use statistics

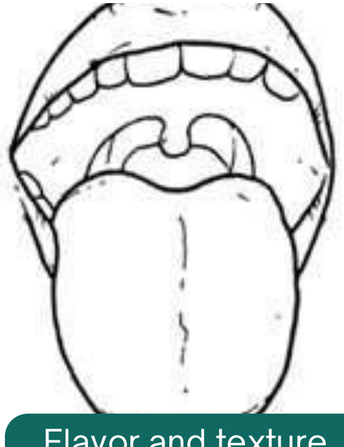
To interpret: in the context of hypotheses, background knowledge and implications for decisions and actions to be taken

Isolate food characteristics

Texture

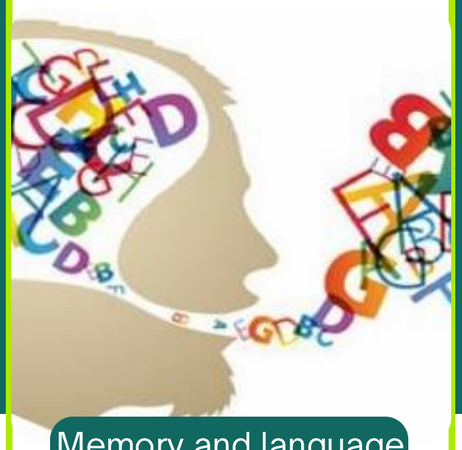


Appearance



Flavor and texture

Smell



Memory and language

Sensory evaluation methods

Science of measurement

Three different test categories

01

Difference test

The objective is to perceive differences between two types of products

02

Descriptive test

Quantify the perceived intensities of the sensory characteristics of a product

03

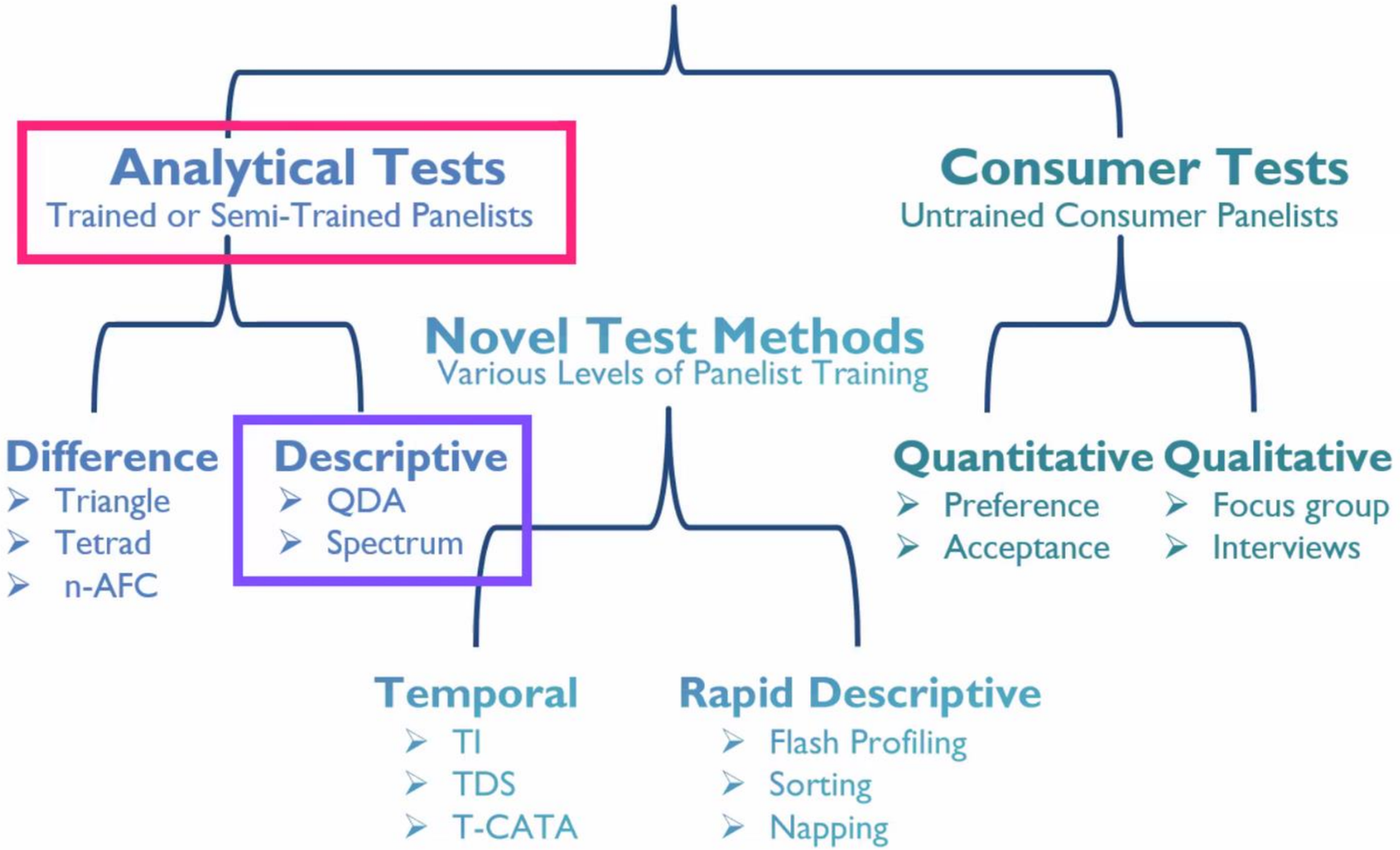
Affective test

Quantify the degree of liking or disliking of a product

Analytic

Hedonic

Types of Sensory Analysis



Lawless and Heymann 2010; Dehlholm and others 2012

Difference testing

Triangular test

Discrimination Testing Examples

Triangle Test: Choose the sample that is most different

A B A′

387 456 892

OR OR

Duo-trio Test: Choose the sample that matches the reference

A B A′

(inspect) Ref 456 892 (test)

OR

Paired Comparison: Which sample is sweeter?

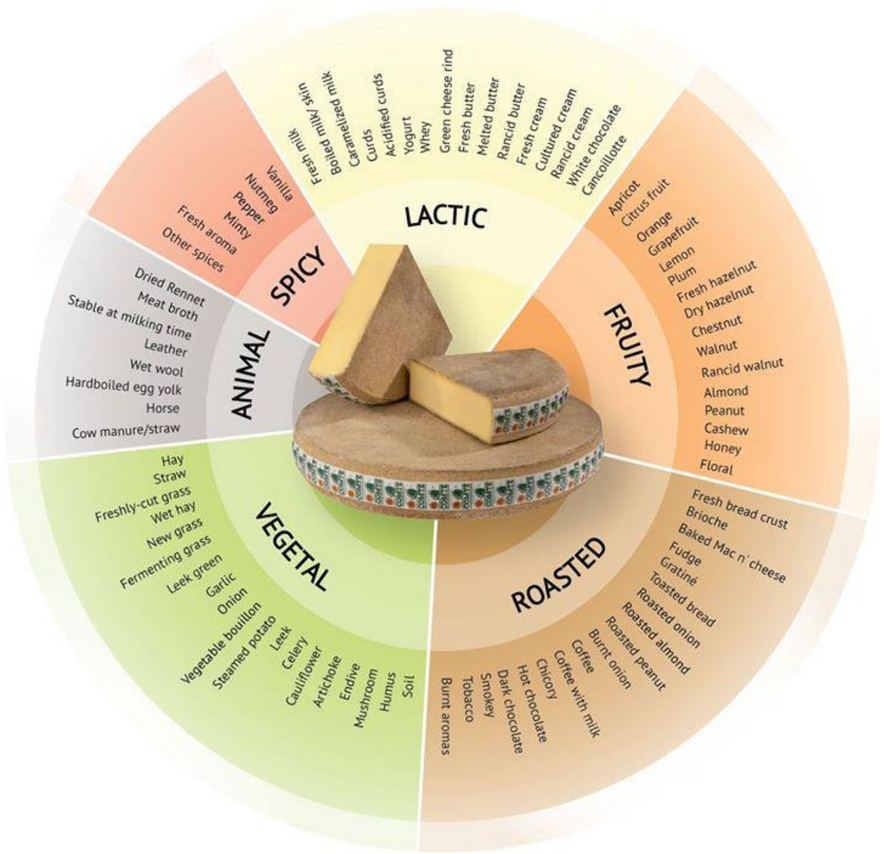
B A

456 892

OR

Descriptive analysis

Requires training

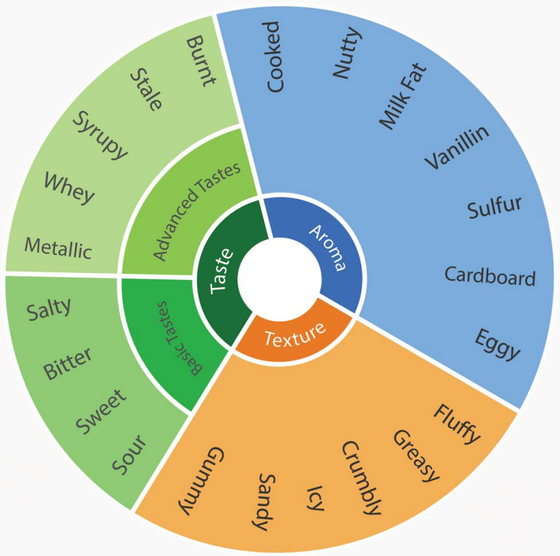


Check all that apply (CATA)

Rate all that apply (RATA)

Other wheels (Drake, 2018)

DRIED DAIRY INGREDIENTS



ICE CREAM

CHOCOLATE MILK

CHEESE

Affective methods

Hedonic scale

The 7-Point Hedonic Scale

Scale	Description
7	Excellent (E)
6	Very Good (VG)
5	Good (G)
4	Average (A)
3	Fair (F)
2	Poor (P)
1	Very Poor (VP)

The 9-Point Hedonic Scale

Scale	Description
9	Liked extremely (LE)
8	Liked very much (LVM)
7	Liked moderately (LM)
6	Liked slightly (LS)
5	Neither liked or disliked (NLD)
4	Disliked slightly (DS)
3	Disliked moderately (DM)
2	Disliked very much (DVM)
1	Disliked extremely (DE)

(a)

Hedonic Scale for Children

(b)

Chewiness

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Weak — Strong

(c)

Sourness

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Weaker — R — Stronger

(d)

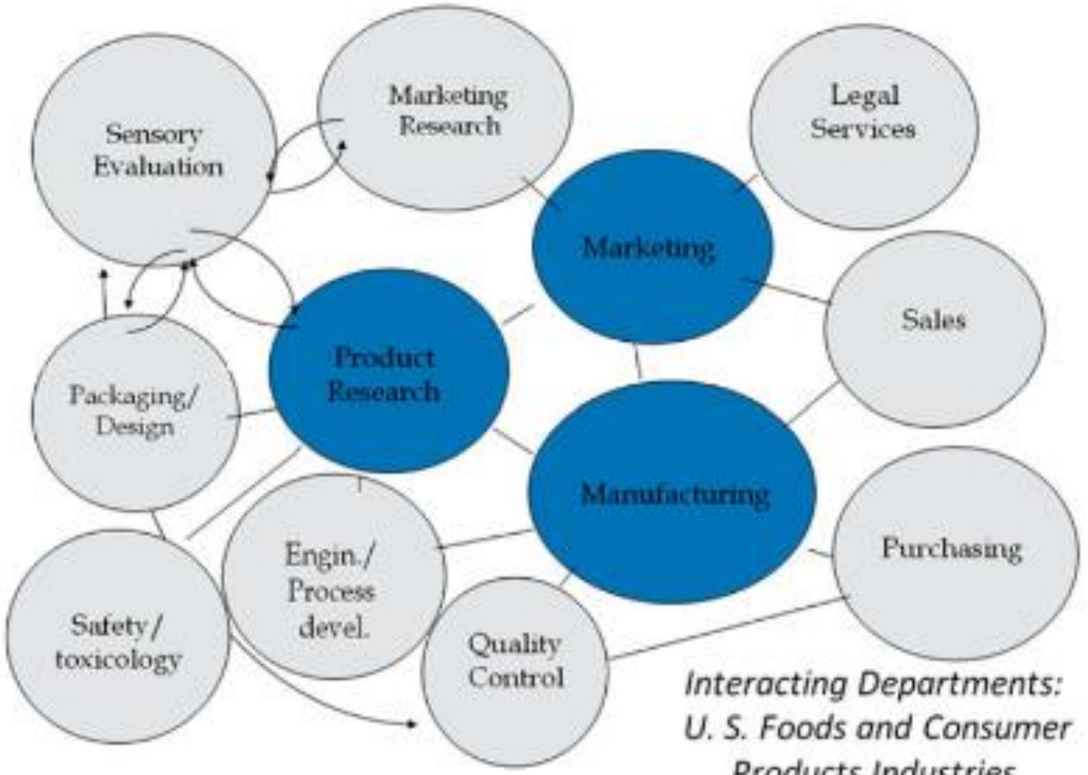
Fatty Flavor

Number	Word Anchor
0	None
½	Very slight
1	Slight
1½	Slight–moderate
2	Moderate
2½	Moderate–strong
3	Strong

Analytic vs Hedonic

The test method should be matched to the objectives of the test

Fig. 1.3 A flowchart showing methods determination. Based on the major objectives and research questions, different sensory test methods are selected. Similar decision processes are made in panelist selection, setting up response scales, in choosing experimental designs, statistical analysis, and other tasks in designing a sensory test (reprinted with permission from Lawless, 1993).

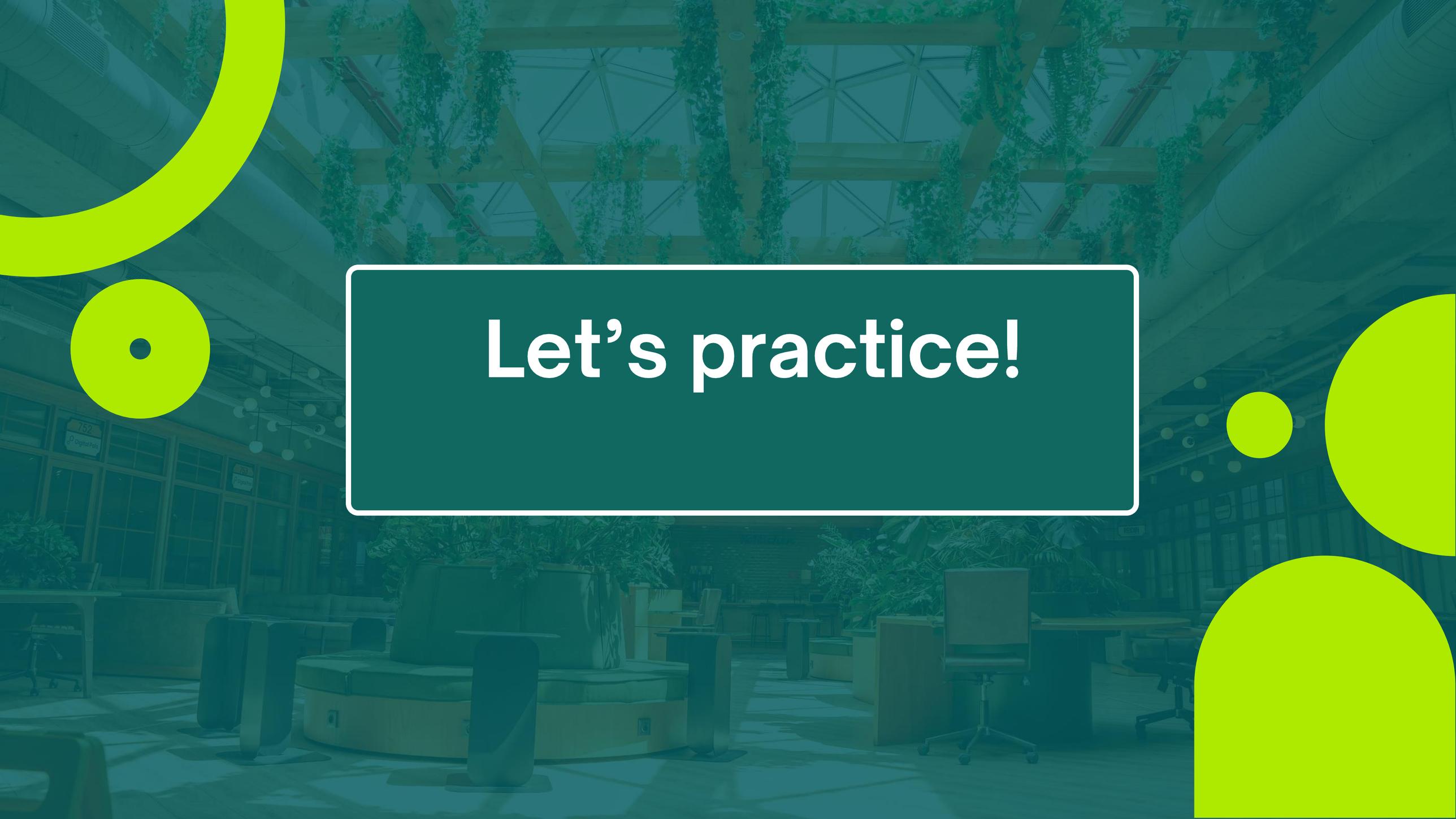


What is most important

The objective (question) is the key!

SENSORY EVALUATION WEBINAR SERIES

https://www.dairypcc.net/elearning-hub/#resources



Let’s practice!