



13<sup>TH</sup> PANGBORN SENSORY SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM  
**PANGBORN 2019**



# The Ideal Pair Method, an Alternative to the Ideal Profile Method Based on Pairwise Comparisons

Sébastien Lê - Margot Brard



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I am happy for you to photograph or tweet the slides from my talk...but if you are really interested we can talk after my presentation : +33609756160 ;-)



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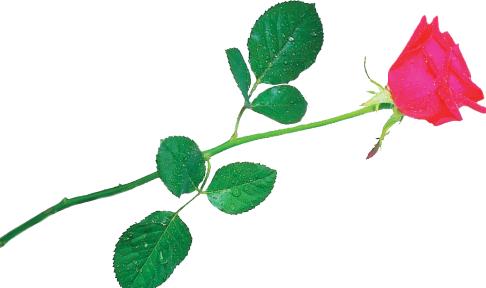


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# The Ideal Profile Method : a quick reminder

- 3 pieces of information are collected from (usually) a consumer panel, amongst which 2 are “classical”, a third one very original
  - Sensory profile
  - Hedonic data
  - A description of their ideal, each time consumers taste a product  
**(very important to assess the reliability of the data)**

# The Ideal Profile Method : the data set and its structure

Product	Subject	Desc. 1	Desc. 1 Ideal	...	Desc. K	Desc. K Ideal	Liking
1	1						
2	1						
...	1						
N	1						
1	2						
...	2						
N	2						

# Our motivation

- To adapt the Ideal Profil Method to make it accessible for **children**  
 How can we ask children to describe products and in particular an imaginary product such as their ideal product ?

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- To adapt the Ideal Profil Method to make it accessible for **children**
  - 👉 How can we ask children to describe products and in particular an imaginary product such as their ideal product ?
  - 👉 How can we be sure that they understand the concept of ideal product ?

# Our solution: the ideal pair method



# Our experience

- 105 children ranging from 5 to 11 years old
- Complex products : 7 fragrances (perfumes for kids) + the **ideal product** (materialized with an empty brown flask)

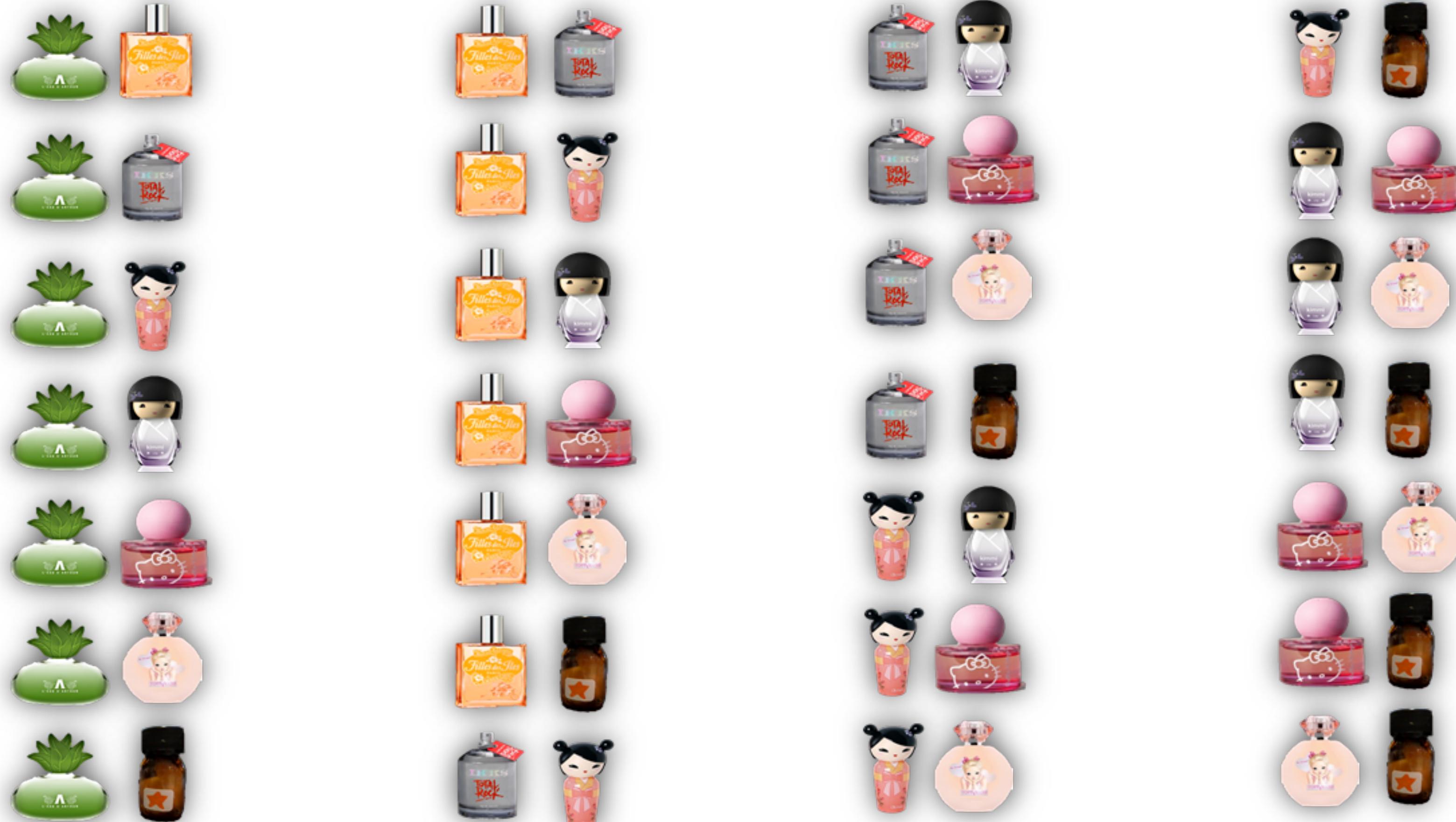


- 8 olfactory & sensory descriptors



**How can we ask children to describe products and in particular an imaginary product such as their ideal product ?**

# The pairs...



# The pairs...



# A gamification based on cooperation



# A gamification based on cooperation

- 8 sensory descriptors represented by cards
- 5 pairs per kid
- 2 red/green stickers
- 1 hedonic stair to climb

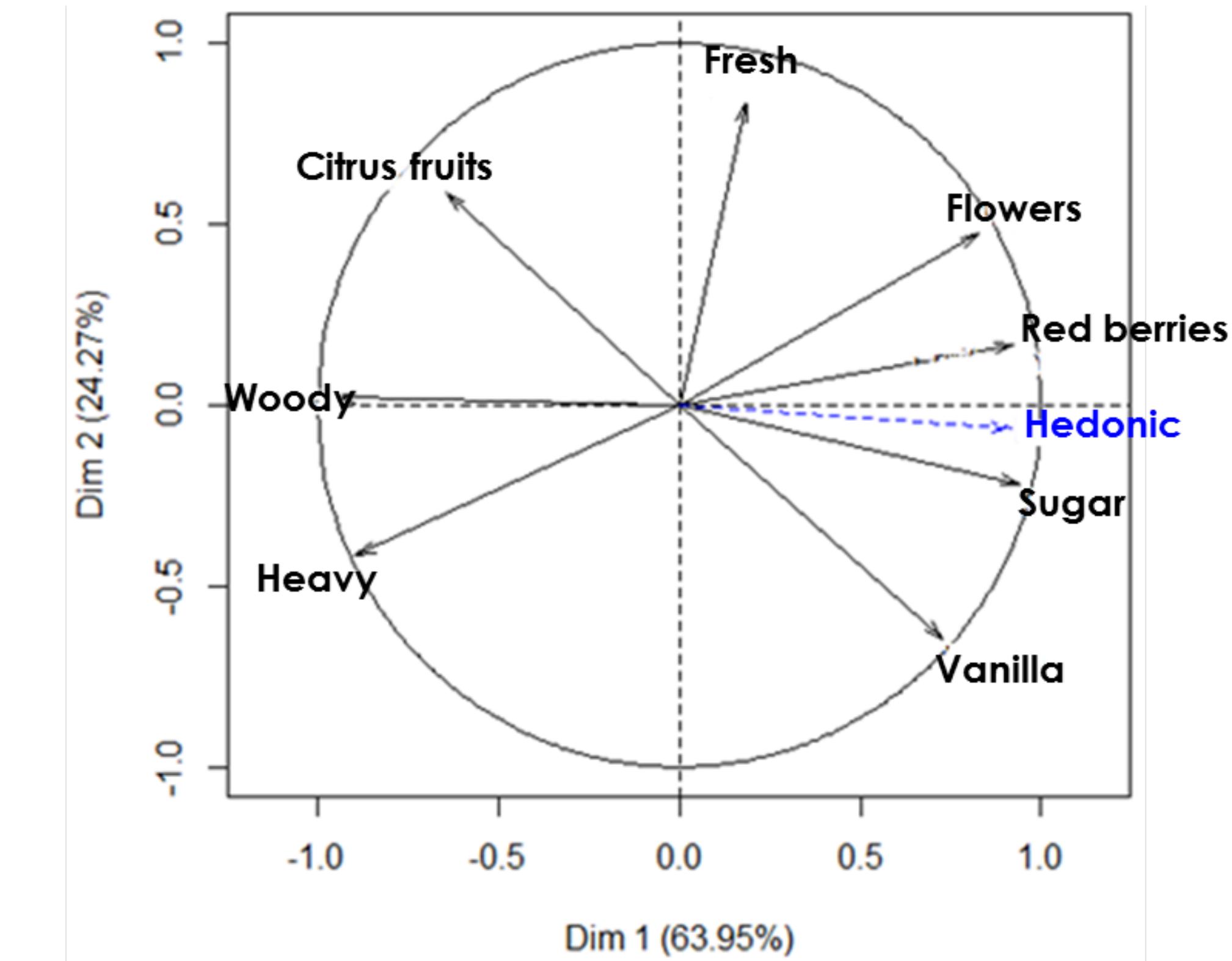
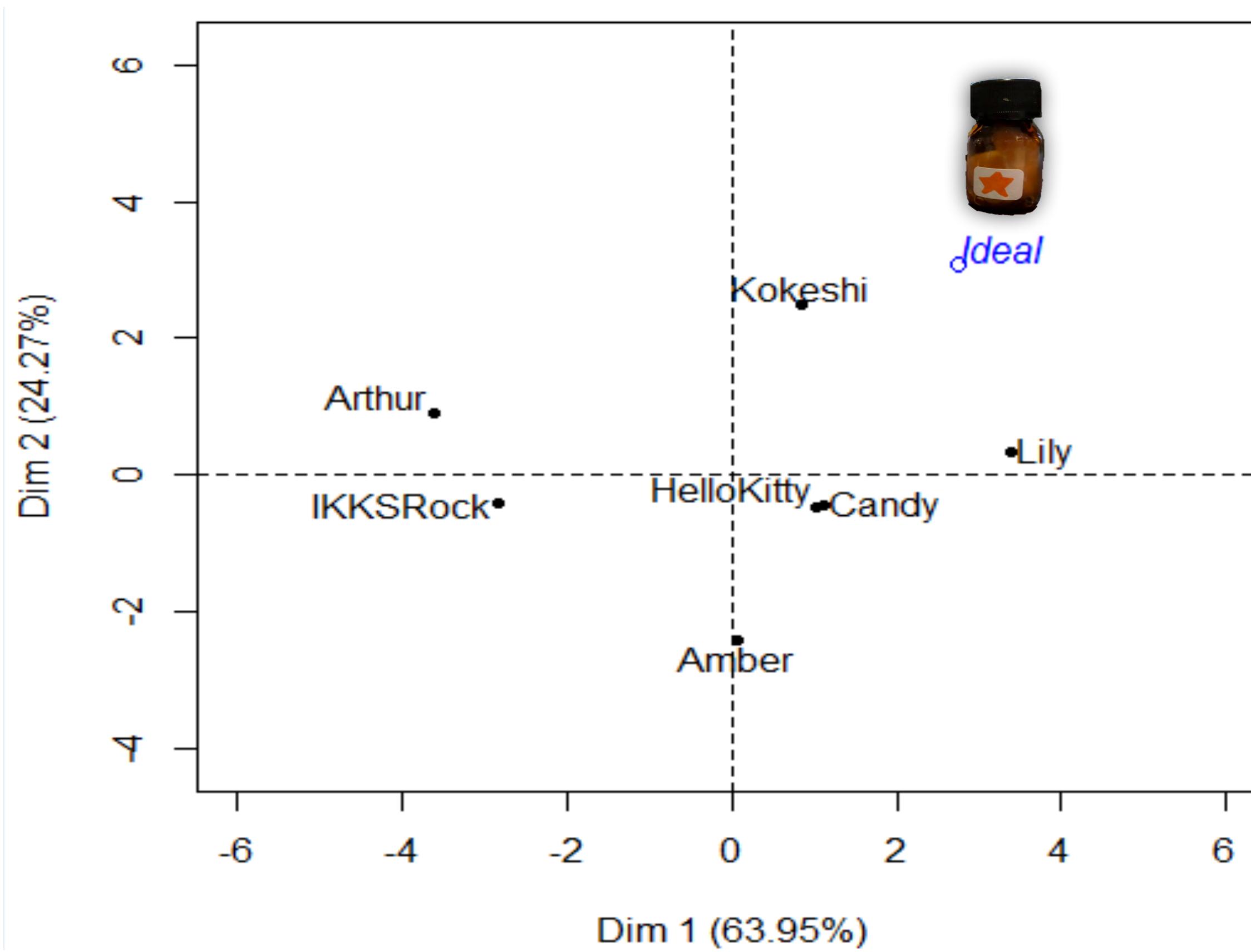


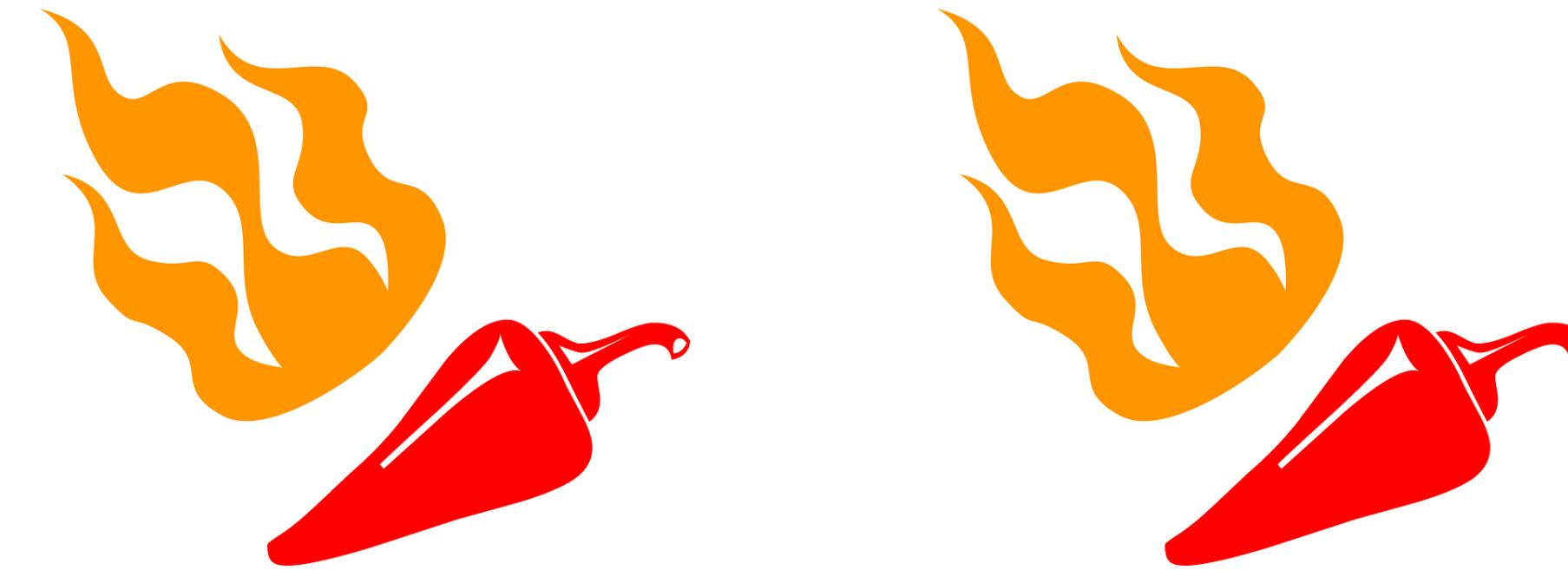
# A Bradley-Terry model for each descriptor...

	Descriptor 1	...	Descriptor M
Product 1			
Product i		ability of i	
Product l			

**Quantitative  
data**

# ...to get a sensory profile of the products





**How can we be sure that they  
understand the concept of ideal  
product ?**

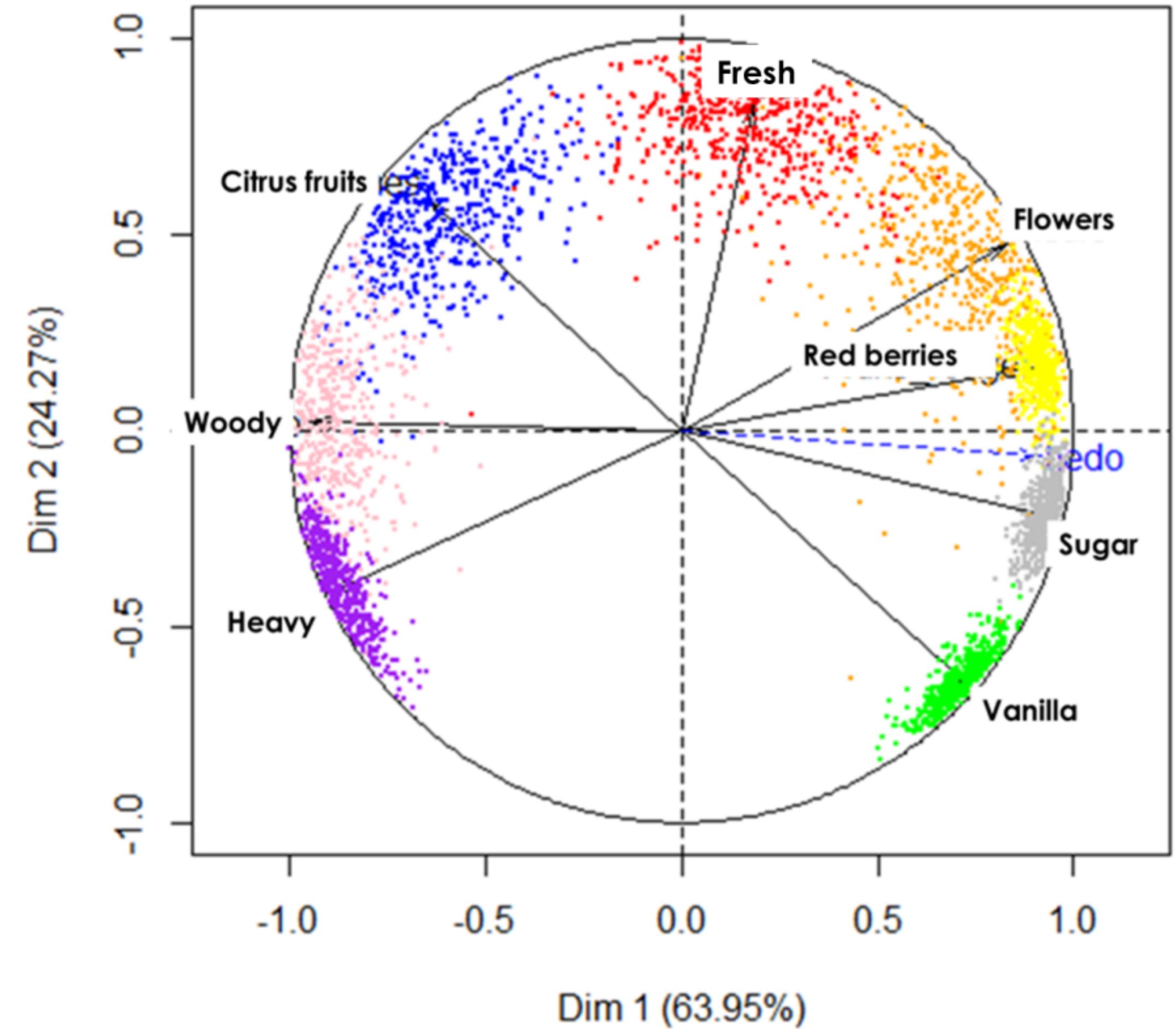
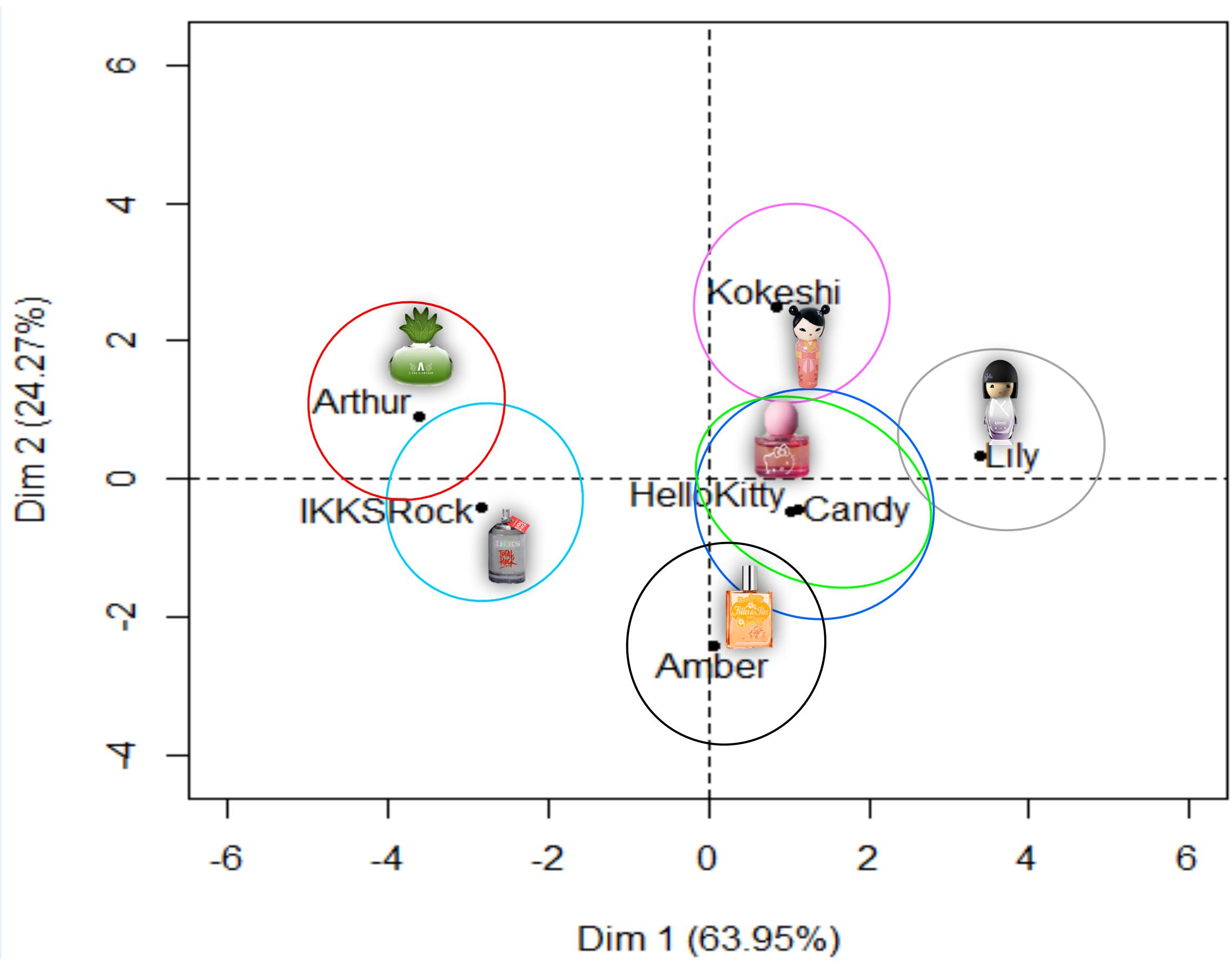
# First step



# Bootstrap / Resampling techniques



# Sensory stability



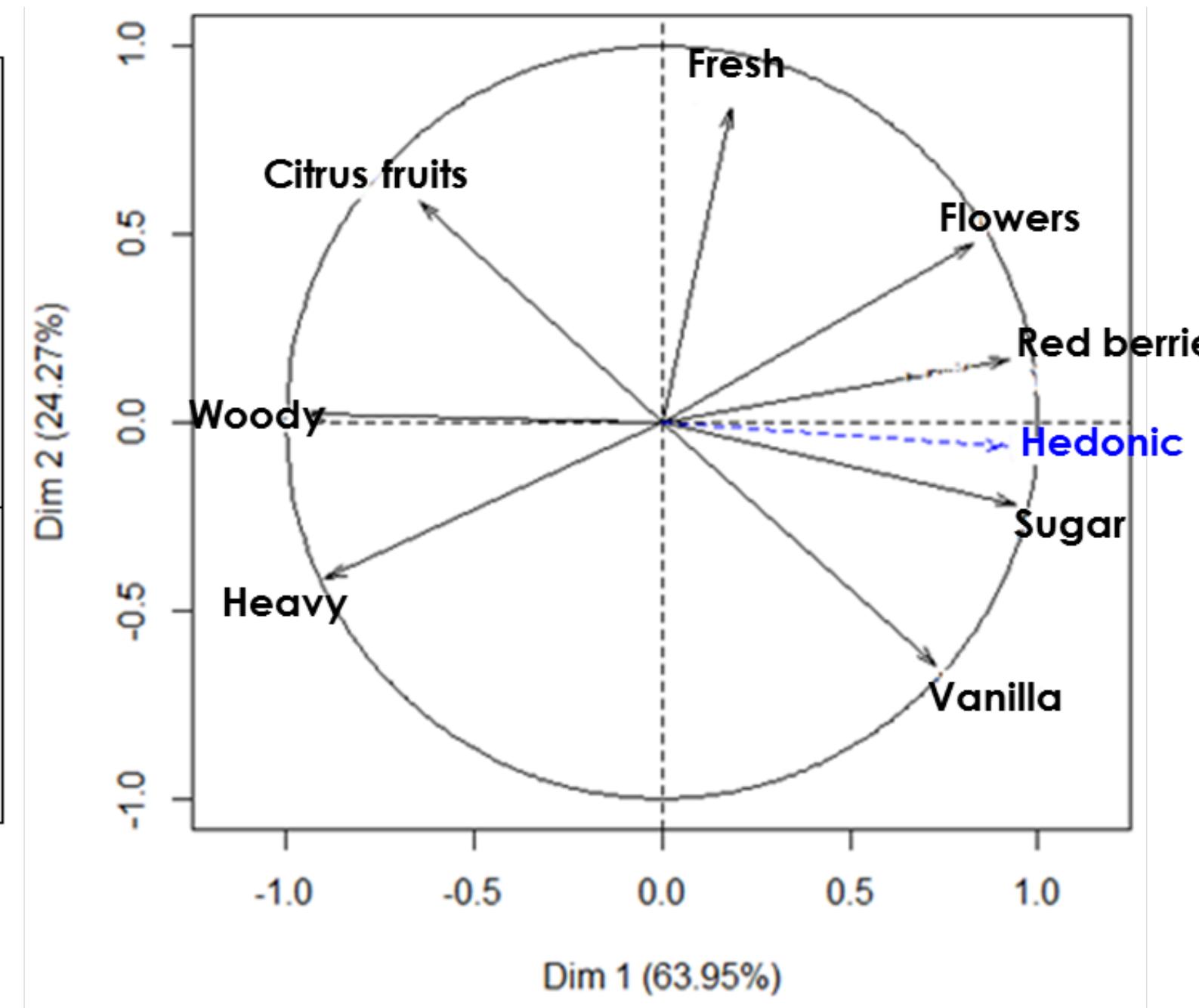
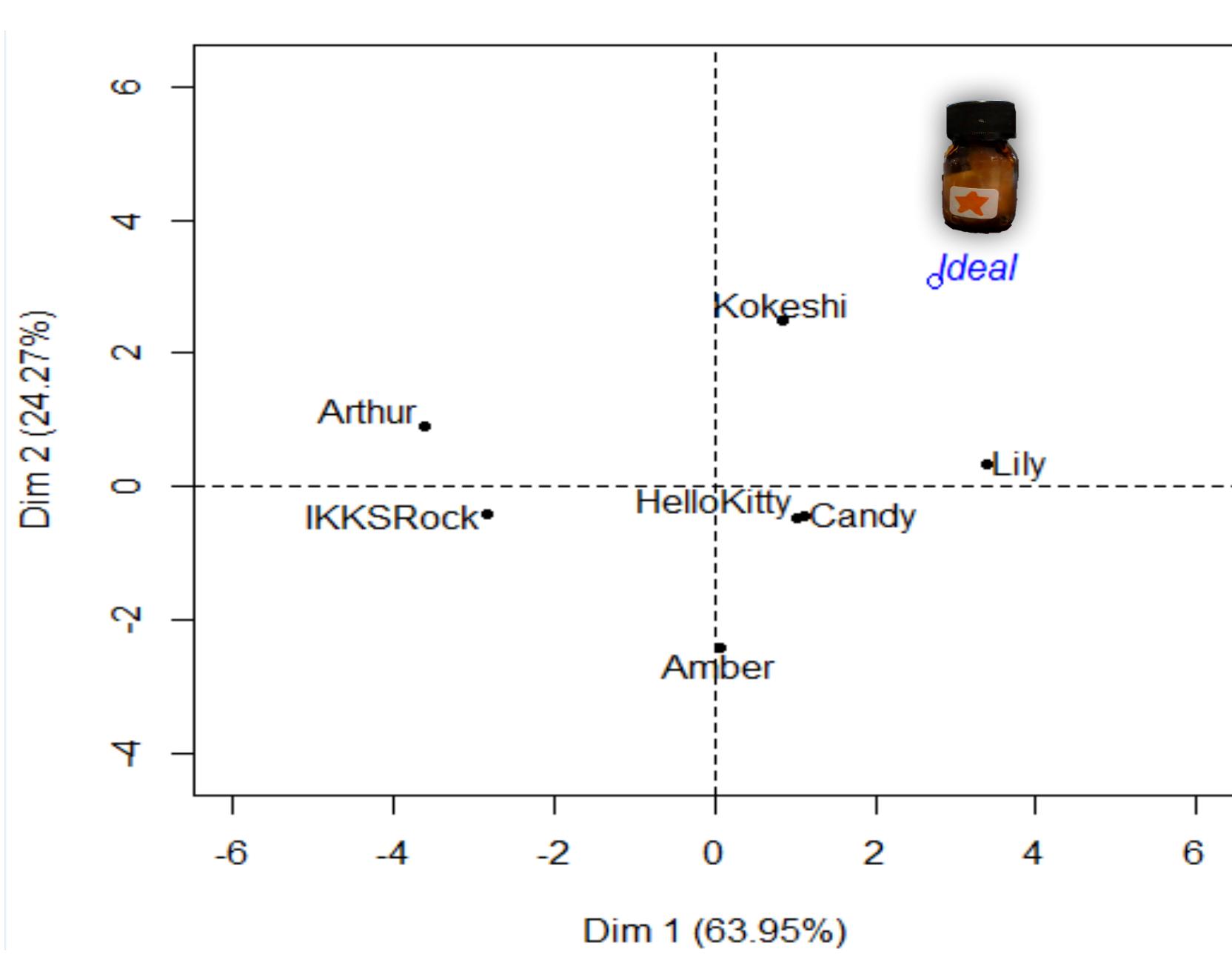
# Second step



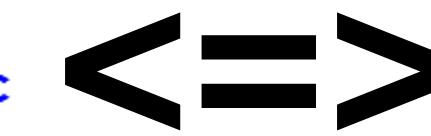
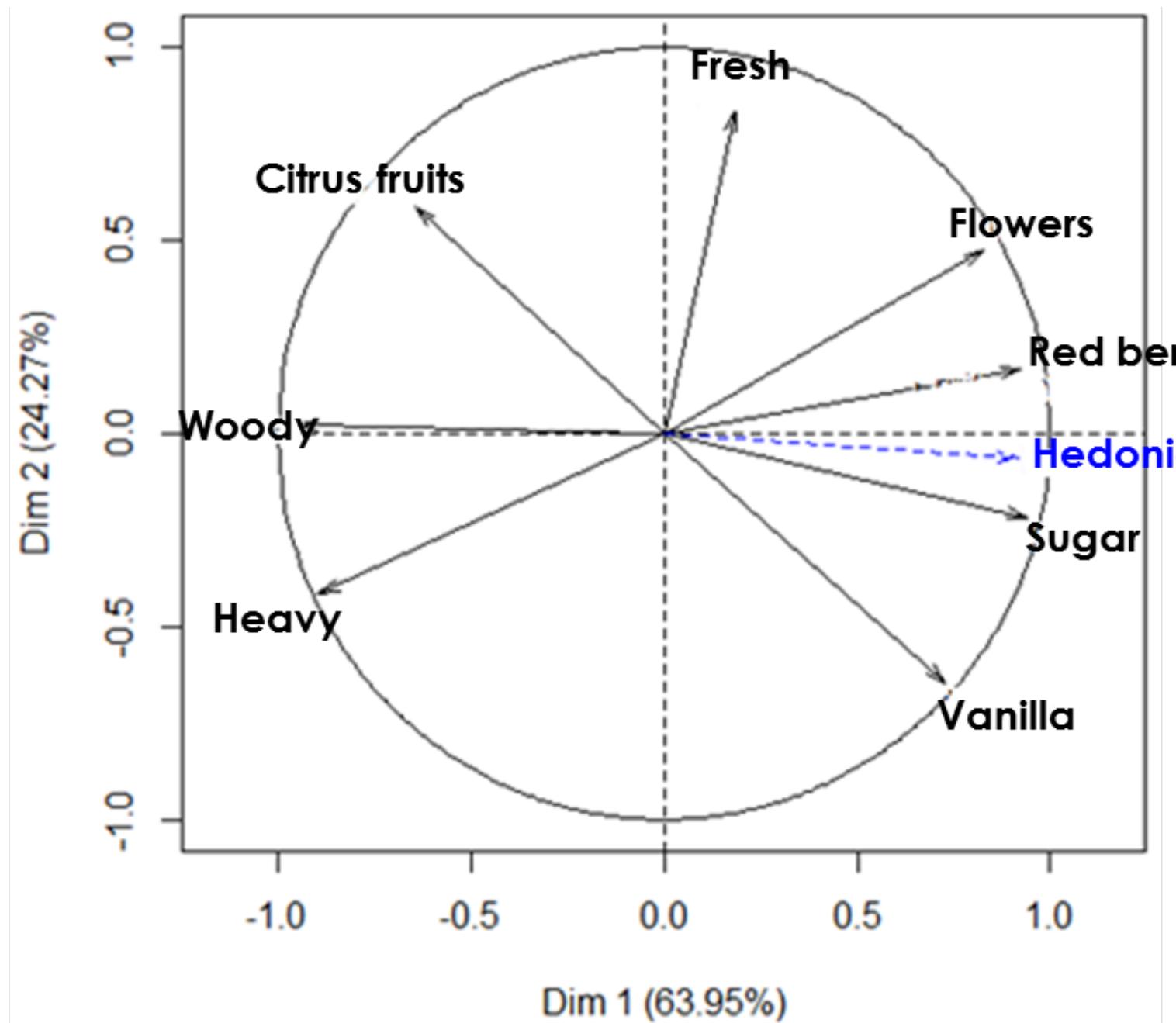
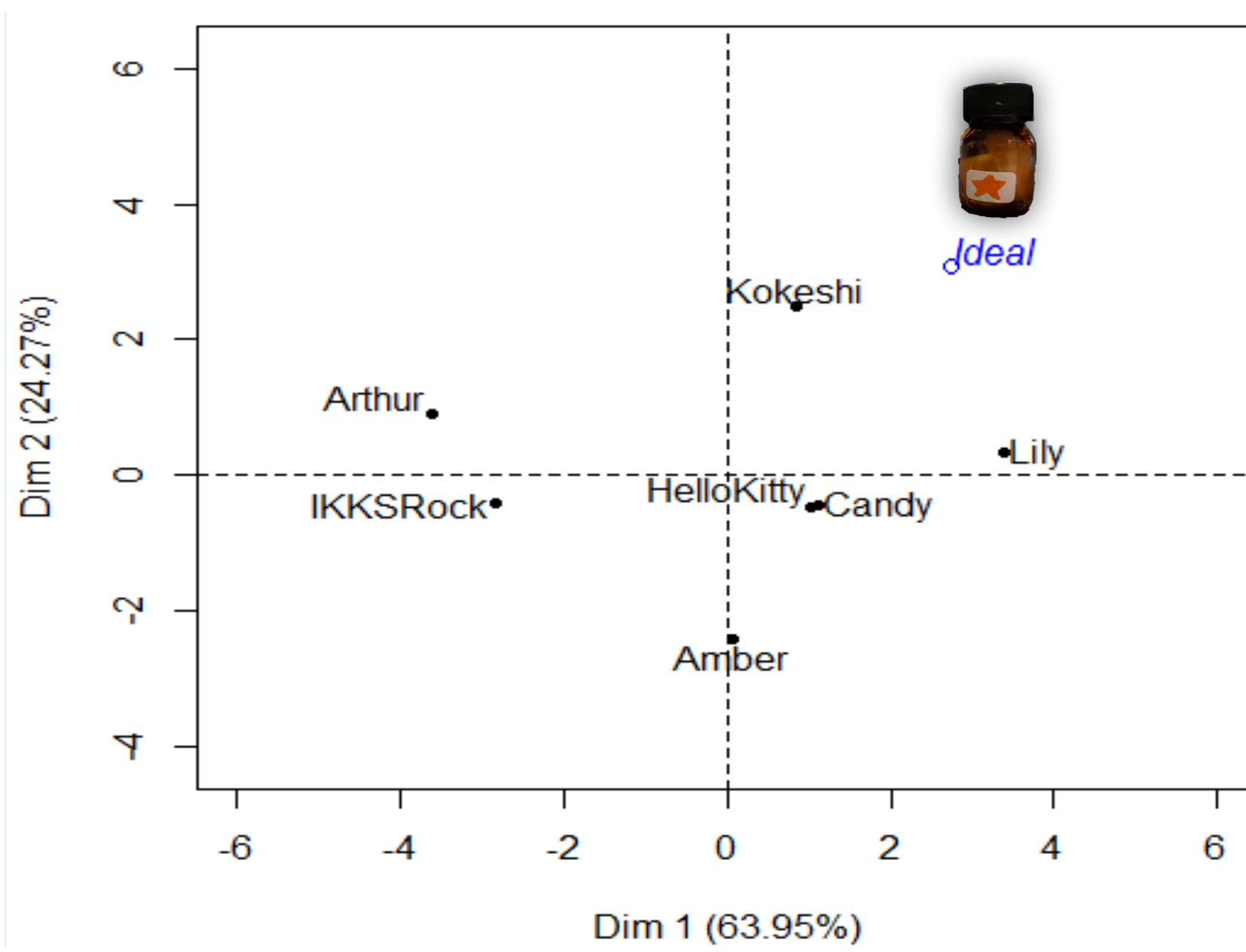
# Sensory consistency

- The ideal data provided by a consumer are “sensory” consistent if the sensory profile associated to this ideal has similar sensory characteristics as the most appreciated product.
- From an attribute point of view, this means that consumer who said they have a higher appreciation for the products perceived as sweeter should also rate their ideals as rather sweet.
- We need to investigate whether the ideal is making the link between the sensory and the hedonic.

# Sensory consistency



# Sensory consistency



Descriptor	
1	Vanilla
2	Sugar
2	Flowers
4	Red berries
5	Fresh
6	Citrus fruits
7	Woody
8	Heavy



Rankings of the characteristics the most associated with the ideal product

# Conclusion

- Beyond the versatility of the Bradley-Terry model in terms of usage, the key lesson for me would be the use of gamification to get data from children.
- This gamification can be seen as a **nudge**, in the true sense of the word.

# Conclusion

- The **future** of sensory and consumer science?
  - A lot of common sense
  - Some behavioral economics
  - A pinch of statistics which is as salt, the spice of life: essential if not overused!
- « Free JAR, **nudging** your consumers for relevant data: an application to product development », **Alexiane Luc** et al. (to appear in FQP)
- « From Free JAR to sentiment analysis », **Alexiane Luc** et al. **Poster P1\_140**