

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

FOOD GRADE = QUALITY

- ASSESSMENT FROM TWO
PERSPECTIVES:

A. LEGISLATIVE

- THE DEGREE OF PRODUCT
CONFORMITY WITH
REQUIREMENTS OF THE
QUALITY STANDARD
(WHOLESOMENESS)

B. CONSUMER

(MARKET VALUE)

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

- **MEETING THE CUSTOMER
REQUIREMENTS**

SENSORY QUALITY

- **SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS
PERCEPTIBLE BY MEANS OF
SENSES**
- **PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF
SENSE PERCEPTION
+ PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS
(PROCESSING OF STIMULUS IN
THE CNS)**

⇒ **SENSORY ANALYSIS (SA)**

- **PURPOSEFUL SURVEY OF
INDIVIDUAL SENSORY
INDICATORS**

PROCESS OF SENSE PERCEPTION

1) EXTERNAL IMPULSE (STIMULUS)

**2) INTERACTION WITH RECEPTORS
→ EXCITEMENT**

**3) AMPLIFICATION OF EXCITEMENT
AND ITS CONVEYANCE THROUGH
NERVE PATHWAYS TO THE CNS
(INTERNAL STIMULUS ARISES)**

**4) PROCESSING OF EXCITEMENT IN
THE CNS → SENSATION**

**5) INTERPRETATION OF SENSATION
IN THE LIGHT OF PAST
EXPERIENCE → PERCEPTION**

**6) SENSORY ANALYSIS (SA) – RESULT
OF COMPLEX PROCESSING OF ALL
PERCEPTIONS**

BASIC CONCEPTS OF SA

DEFINITION

- EVALUATION OF FOOD BY OUR
SENSES, INCLUDING PROCESSING
OF RESULTS BY HUMAN CNS
(SYST.)**

DIFFERENCE OF SA – PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL ANALYSIS = INSTRUMENTAL A.

IA – MEASURES STIMULI

**SA – MEASURES SENSATIONS,
PERCEPTIONS**

**- THE RESULTS OF SA ARE NOT
COMPARABLE WITH THOSE OF IA,
AND CAN NOT BE REPLACED WITH
THEM**

EVALUATORS IN SA

**- PERSONS ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN
SA (ASSESSORS)**

**- CONSUMER = EVALUATOR WHO
LACKS SPECIAL VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION (EVALUATION IS
CLOSE TO THAT OF END USERS)**

SENZORY LABORATORY TESTS

- CONDUCTED THROUGH EVALUATORS UNDER EXACTLY SET CONDITIONS (ROOM, SAMPLE PREPARATION, SAMPLE PRESENTATION, METHODS, etc.)

PROPERTIES OF FOOD IN SA

- EVALUATION ED ARE: VISUAL, AUDITORY, GUSTATORY, OLFACTORY, TACTILE, KINESTHETIC, THERMAL AND PAIN SENSATIONS

HEDONIC A INTENSITY EVALUATION

HEDONIC = ACCEPTABLE, AND HENCE PLEASANT

- FIRST EVALUATION IN

ASSESSMENT OF SAMPLES

- **ONLY IN FURTHER ASSESSMENT WE NOTICE INTENSITY (e.g. TASTE)**
⇒ **INTENSITY EVALUATION**

COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION EVALUATION OF DETAILS

- **THE HUMAN PSYCHE EVALUATES FOOD FIRST COMPLETELY, ONLY THEN IT IS ATTENTIVE TO DETAILS**

(E.g. INTENSITY EVALUATION:

- 1. TASTE INTENSITY IN GENERAL**
- 2. INTENSITY OF FUNDAMENTAL TASTES – SWEET, SOUR)**

PERCEPTION (IN SA IT INCLUDES)

- **PROCESSING OF EXCITEMENT IN THE CNS, WHERE**

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*** INFORMATION FROM SENSORY RECEPTORS**

*** EMOTIONAL EFFECTS AND EXPERIENCE INTERACT**

APPERCEPTION

- CONSCIOUS EMPHASISING OF SOME ASPECTS OF PERCEPTION, INFLUENCED BY PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND TRADITION

SENSORY FATIGUE

- PHYSIOLOGICAL - AFFECTS SENSORY RECEPTORS → REDUCES THEIR SENSITIVITY (ADAPTATION)

- PSYCHICAL – AFFECTS CNS → DETERIORATED ABILITY TO MAKE DISTINCTIONS → QUALITY OF EVALUATION

CLASSIFICATION OF SENSORY RECEPTORS

A. WHERE CAN SIGNALS (STIMULI) COME FROM

1. EXTEROCEPTORS

- RECEIVE STIMULI FROM OUTSIDE
THE BODY (MOST IMPORTANT FOR SA)

2. PROPRIOCEPTORS

- GIVE INFORMATION ON THE
POSITION OF THE BODY (THE ORGAN
OF CORTI)

3. INTEROCEPTORS

- RECEIVE STIMULI THAT ARISE
FROM WITHIN THE BODY (R.
INFORMING ABOUT PRESSURE IN
VESSELS, pH OF LIQUIDS)

- THEIR RELEVANCE FOR SA IS NOT KNOWN (MAYBE IN EVALUATION OF PLEASANTNESS)

B. WHETHER RECEPTORS COME INTO CONTACT WITH THE SUBJECT PERCEIVED

1. TELECEPTORS

- RECEIVE STIMULI FROM DISTANT OBJECTS (SOUND OF GUNSHOTS)

**2. CONTACT RECEPTORS
(OLFACTORY, GUSTATORY)**

C. DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF THE SIGNAL RECEIVED

**1. MECHANORECEPTORS
(TACTILE, AUDITORY)**

**2. RECEPTORS OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION
(VISUAL)**

3. CHEMORECEPTORS

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(OLFACTORY, GUSTATORY, AND RECEPTORS OF H⁺ IONS)

4. THERMORECEPTORS (RECEPTORS OF HEAT AND COLD)

SENSE OF TASTE

- Seat (Fig. A): a – Hard palate

b – Tongue

c – Soft palate

- Receptors are located in the taste buds

(porus gustatorius)

a – Layer of contact with oral cavity

b – Taste bud hollow

c – Supporting cells

d – Gustatory (taste) cell

e – Cell nucleus

f – Nerve endings

g – Axon of gustatory nerve

h – Gustatory (taste) hairs

- **Around 2000 taste buds**

- **↓ with age**

- **Pear-shaped organs**

width 25 – 40 μm ; length 30 – 70 μm

- **10 – 40 taste cells (d)**



in a bud held by supporting cells (c)

- **Gustatory cells ending with gustatory hairs (h) (40) with proteins that react with the taste-active substances**

- Irritation is taken over by nerve fibres (f, g), excitement is conveyed → big brain

- Taste buds are placed in groups

- Taste papillae

A – Taste papilla - foliate

B – Taste papilla - circumvallate

(a – cross-section

b – top view)

C – Taste papilla - fungiform

(a - cross-section

b – schematic mushroom shape)

Location of papillae on the tongue

- a – Tongue root
- b – Tongue tip
- c – Circumvallate papillae
- d – Foliate papillae
- e – Fungiform papillae

The perception of basic tastes

- g - Bitter (I and II)
- h - Sour (H^+ ions)
- j - Salty (Na^+ ions)
- k - Sweet (I and II)

Other tastes:

Harsh – caused by tannins

Astringent – caused by aluminium salts

**- perceived in different parts of the oral
cavity**

Tactile {
- **Metallic I - ferrous salts**
- **II - lipid-oxidation products**
- **Soapy/alkali- mineral waters**
(Na₂CO₃)

Cool - menthol

Pungent – heteroglycosides

Taste disorders:

Ageusia – inability to taste

Hypogeusia - ↓ decreased ability to taste

Parageusia – distorted ability to taste



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SENSE OF SMELL

- Mechanism of the reaction of the active substance with the receptor is not known

Akce je realizována v rámci projektu INOVACE STUDIJNÍCH PROGRAMŮ AF a ZF MENDELU SMĚŘUJÍCÍ K VYTVOŘENÍ MEZIOBOROVÉ INTEGRACE, CZ.1.07/2.2.00/28.0302

Tento projekt je spolufinancován z Evropského sociálního fondu a státního rozpočtu České republiky

- Odour, smell



**property of a substance perceived
through breathing into the nose or mouth**

- The seat of smell (olfactory) receptors

*** the superior part of the nasal cavity
on the surface of upper conchae**

*** 2 yellowish-brown patches
(2 x 1.5 cm²; 10 – 20 mil cells)**

Smell receptor

- a – Outer mucous layer**
- b – Hair-like extensions**
- c – Olfactory vesicle**
- d – Supporting cell**
- e – Olfactory cell**
- f – Olfactory cell nucleus**
- g – Basal cell**
- h – Axon**
- j – Ethmoid bone**

Olfactory cell

- Similar to taste cell**
- Hairs (length 100 μm , width 0.1 μm)
provide contact of the active substance
with surface of the receptor**
- Axon ensures contact with the nerve
fibre through the ethmoid bone**

Olfactory perception

**- Receptor proteins + active substance
(small or medium polarity, molecular
weight of 200 - 300 daltons)**

**→ complex → mucous membrane →
reaction with specific receptor proteins →
enzyme reactions → flow of ions (↑ with ↑
substance concentration)**

**- Receptor proteins are composed of three
subunits ⇒ combination → existence of
several hundred to a thousand basic
scents.**

Smell disorders

Cryptosmia – access of odorous

substances is blocked (mucus – rhinitis)

Anosmia – inability to perceive odour

- * complete

- * specific (for particular odours)

Hyperosmia - ↑ sensitivity to smells

Merosmia - ↓ sensitivity to smells (old age)

Heterosmia – perception of false odour

Autosmia – perception of odour without a stimulus

Kakosmia – pleasant stimulus perceived as annoying

SENCE OF SIGHT

- The seat of receptors - eye**
- Receptors sensitive to electromagnetic radiation – 380 – 780 nm**

ANATOMY OF THE EYE

- a) Cornea**
- b) Pupil**
- c) Iris**
- d) Eye lens**
- e) Vitreous**
- f) Yellow spot**

g) Optic nerve output

h) Muscle fibres

j) Bone

k) Eyelid

The process of perception

**- Light → pupil → eye lens (focusing on
the layer of light-sensitive receptors of the
retina)**

Receptors of the retina

a) Rods

- twilight vision**
- high sensitivity**
- black and white vision**

- blurred vision

b) Cones

- 3 types (sensitivity to different colours)



- 3 primary colours: red, green, blue

- less sensitive to light

- sharp vision

- adaptation – important characteristic of visual perception

- Eye recognizes three variables in the stimulus:

1. dominant tone (shade)
2. lightness (brightness, luminance)
3. colour intensity

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**(how much white or grey is
mixed with the colour tone)**

Vision disorders

Blindness

Myopia (short-sightedness)

Hyperopia (long short-sightedness)

Astigmatism – $x \rightarrow$  on the retina

Daltonism – inability to distinguish colour differences

Night blindness (poor vision at dusk)

Hemeralopia – lowered adaptation to darkness

Nyctalopia – slow vision adaptation

between bright and dim light conditions

Relevance for SA

SENSE OF HEARING

- The seat of receptors – inner ear**
- Perception of waves 16 to 20 000 Hz**

Anatomy of the hearing receptor

Hearing (auditory) perception

- three types of auditory stimuli

1) Tones

- comprising regular vibrations with respect to time
- maximum sensitivity in humans to the tones with frequency of 1000 - 3000 Hz (Fig.)
- in musical expressions

ANATOMY OF THE HEARING SENSOR

A – Cross sectional view of the ear

a – Earlobe

b – Ear canal

c – Eardrum

d – Middle ear

e – Auditory ossicles

**f – Vestibular (oval) window of the
inner ear**

g – Inner ear

} **Outer ear**

B – Inner ear

a - Cochlea – the organ of Corti

b - Labyrinth



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DEPENDENCE OF HUMAN EAR SENSITIVITY ON THE TONE FREQUENCY

Tone

intensity

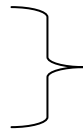
Tone frequency

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2) Murmurs

3) Rumbles



- irregular course

- relevance for SA

For sound, we distinguish

1) Intensity – is given by the amplitude

2) Pitch - the dominant tone - given by
a certain frequency

3) Quality – the share of other tones
besides the dominant one

- recognizing people by their voices

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- almost 400 000 sounds can be distinguished by human ear

Auditory perception disorders

Deafness - congenital, acquired

Hearing loss - elderly people

- may be limited to just certain tone frequencies

Relevance for SA

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- **Rumbles, murmurs – when consuming foods**
- **Crunchy sounds - crispness, freshness**

TACTILE CORPUSCLES

A – HAIR BED

B – MEISSNER'S CORPUSCLE

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C – MERKEL’S CORPUSCLE

D – TACTILE DISCS

**E – PACINIAN CORPUSCLE
(longitudinal section)**

**F – PACINIAN CORPUSCLE
(cross-section)**

SENSE OF TOUCH

(SKIN, SOMESTHET, TACTILE)

- The seat – skin, mucous membranes**
- Perception - surface, shape, size**
- Receptor cells in groups
(10 – 200 cells)**

- **Larger corpuscles are located deeper**
 - **inform about larger pressures**
(Pacinian corpuscle)
- **Receptors distributed unevenly**
 - (2 tips touching the skin are perceived as 1 - close together, 2 - further apart)**

- **Lips, tongue – 1 mm**
- **Palm, fingers – 2 mm**
- **Shoulder – 70 mm**
- **Back – 100 mm**
- **Highest sensitivity:**

hair follicular units, mucous membrane on the surface of the tongue, lips, nasal cavity

- **Skin sensitivity decreases as follows:
fingertips > nose, face > back of the hand > arms > breasts > back > soles**

KINESTHETIC SENSE

- **The seat: muscles, tendons, joints**
- **Perception: hardness/firmness, brittleness, elasticity, weight**

- Receptors are located within the body

They include:

**Muscle spindles – convey
information about smaller forces**

Golgi tendon organs

Joint mechanoreceptors

Muscle spindles

- **3 – 10 muscle fibres → connective capsule**
- **Spindles along the muscle fibres**
- **Muscle fibres + spindles connected by nerve fibres ⇒ muscle loading → change in the length of muscle and spindles ⇒ intensity of stretching → brings excitement – slight adaptation (fatigue) ⇒ information on long-term changes (when standing, lying, walking)**
- **detection of hardness (less elasticity)**

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ANATOMY OF THE KINAESTHETIC SENSOR

A – Muscle spindle

a – Muscle fibre

b – Nerves

c – Spindle

B – Golgi organ

a – Tendon

b – Nerve ending

c – Ramification of tactile nerve

d – Muscle fibre

Organ of Golgi

- Located between the muscle and tendon

- Sensitive to: muscle contraction

 - muscle extension

 - muscle loading

- Less sensitive \Rightarrow evaluation of large forces – food chewing

Joint receptors

- Response to movement of the muscles manifested by motion in the joint - chewing

CNS – provides information separately



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**(not comprehensively) ⇒ evaluation
of texture: cohesion - disintegration
hardness - softness**

LOCATION OF PROCESSING OF INFORMATION FROM TACTILE RECEPTORS IN THE BRAIN HEMISPHERE

- External stimuli from various receptors of the body surface - the same character -

? find out where they come from

- Stimuli from the left half of the body - processed in the right half of the brain

- Stimuli from different locations on the body surface are processed in various locations of the brain ⇒ detection of the position where a stimulus acts

Sensory evaluation of texture

Fingers (fingers – palm)

- kinaesthetic and tactile receptors



Mouth - changes when biting

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- **changes when chewing**
- **tactile sense – shape, surface character, changes**
- **kinaesthetic – hardness**

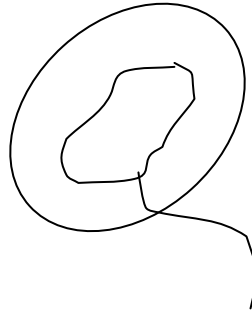


Swallowing - ease of swallowing
(smooth, difficult)

SENSE OF HEAT

- **The seat - in deeper skin layers**
 - **in subcutaneous connective tissue**
- **Receptors: - Ruffini's corpuscle (R.c.)**

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- free nerve endings

R.c. - around 30 000

- freely around the body and mucous membranes**
- reacts from 25°C**

Maximum sensitivity 30 to 40°C

Above 45°C – without reaction

SENSE OF COLD

- The seat - under the skin below**

Meissner's corpuscles

- Receptors: Krause's corpuscle

- Around 250 000 – more densely -
occurrence \Rightarrow overcooling more often
than overheating
- receptor reacts at 30°C
- highest activity at 25°C
- reaction ceases at 10°C
- $\downarrow t \rightarrow$ sense of pain

SENSE OF PAIN

- **The seat: skin and mucous membranes within the body (in periosteum, artery walls, joint surfaces)**
 - **Three types of pain receptors**
 1. **for very strong stimuli**
 2. **for moderate stimuli**
 3. **for weak stimuli**
- ⇒ **pain intensity is escalated**

Sensing of pain is caused by:

- **mechanical irritation**
- **electrical current**
- **temperature**
- **contact with chemical substances**

Relevance of thermoreceptors at SA

1. whether t of sample allows its consumption (cold vs. hot)
2. whether t is optimal (beer – cooler, soup warmer than the internal body t)
3. provides information needed for further treatment (warm up vs. cool down)

Function of thermoreceptors

- protection of consumer
- temperature optimizing
- \uparrow enjoyment (coffee - hot or cooler)

**! Menthol – cool sensation – tactile
receptor**

Stimuli in SA

- 1. Chemical (spices)**
- 2. Thermal (meals over 60°C, drinks below 0°C)**
- 3. Mechanical (sharp-edged particles in bites)**

Relevance for SA

- 1. Information about sharp-edged particles (stones, sand, bones)**
- 2. Information on hot substances (desirable or undesirable)**
- 3. Information on extreme temperatures**

4. Mild perceptions → ↑ of overall perception → ↑ of pleasure from eating (hedonic aspect)

PSYCHOMETRICS

- The relationship between the external stimulus and perception in terms of quantity
- Intensity of the stimulus (concentration of sensory active substances - gustatory and olfactory stimuli) and pleasantness of perceptions Figure (1 + 2)

- At low c of SA substance its presence is not perceived → perception is hedonically neutral
- With $\uparrow c$ pleasantness \uparrow to a maximum and \downarrow even into negatively perceived area

Sigmoid curve

- Dependence of the intensity of perception (or sensation) on the intensity of external stimulus (c of SA substance)
(Fig.)

W: Weber-Fechner law applies

$$V = A \cdot \log S + B$$

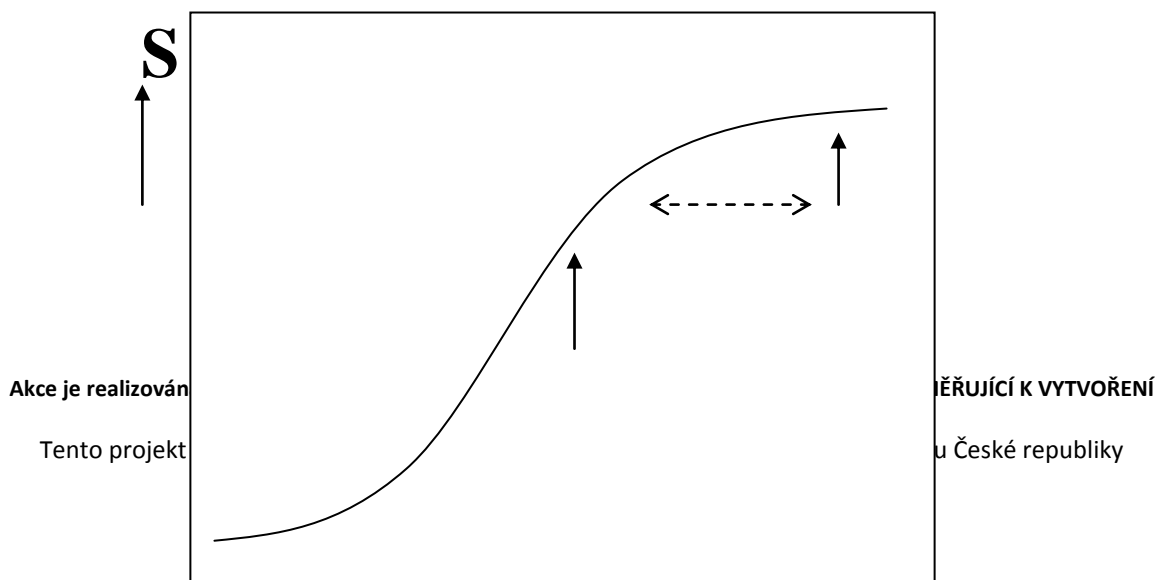
Intensity of perception (v) \uparrow linearly with
 \uparrow logarithm of the stimulus intensity (S)

A, B - constants

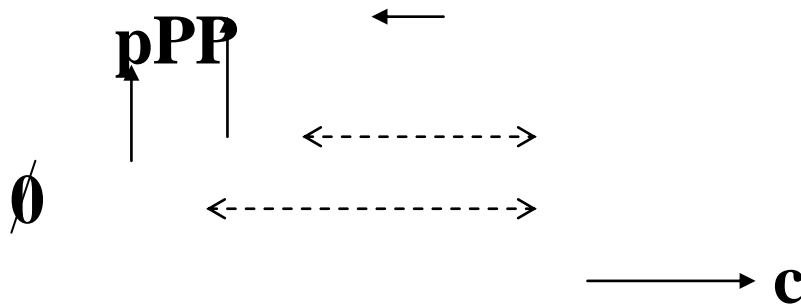
STEVENS:

$$\log V = A \cdot \log S + B$$

DEPENDENCE OF SENSORY RESPONSE ON THE INTENSITY OF STIMULUS



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c – Intensity of stimulus (c of a substance)

S – Sensory response

P – Lower stimulus threshold

R – Recognition threshold

RP – Difference threshold

N – Terminal (saturation) threshold

W – Area of application of Stevens and
Weber-Fechner law

M – Area of application of McBride law

B – Area of application of Biedler law

DEPENDENCE OF SENSORY RESPONSE ON THE INTENSITY OF STIMULUS

- c – Intensity of stimulus (c of a substance)**
- S – Sensory response**
- P – Lower stimulus threshold**
- R – Recognition threshold**
- RP – Difference threshold**
- N – Terminal (saturation) threshold**
- W – Area of application of Stevens and
Weber-Fechner law**
- M – Area of application of McBride law**
- B – Area of application of Biedler law**
- M: Mc Bride**

- linear saturation region

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**- for intensities in the interval between
10 and 90% on unstructured graphic
scale**

$$V = A \cdot S + B$$

B : Biedler

**- for intensities near the terminal
threshold**

$$V = A \cdot V_{MAX} / (S + B)$$

**V_{MAX} – the highest possible intensity
of perception (near the terminal
threshold)**

RELATION OF PLEASANTNESS OF PERCEPTION (S) AND CONCENTRATION OF A SUBSTANCE (C)

C – c of SA substance

S – Degree of pleasantness of perception

P – Recognition threshold

M – Maximum pleasantness

**N – Transition of a pleasant perception
into an unpleasant one**

CONCENTRATIONS

CORRESPONDING TO

MAXIMUM PLEASANTNESS

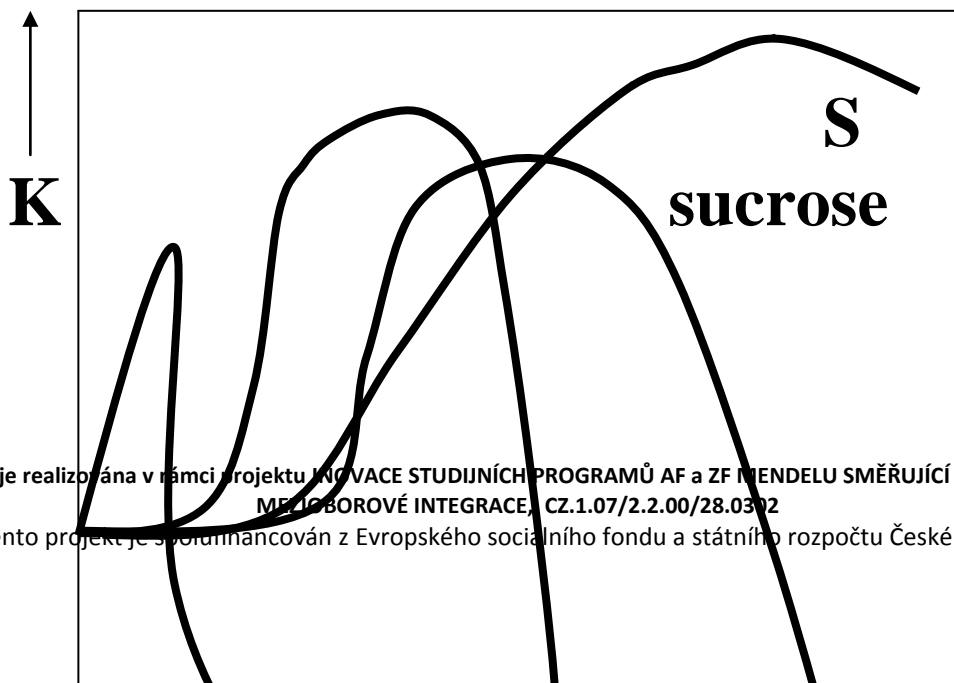
OF A PERCEPTION

Basic taste	Standard substance	Concentration corresponding to maximum pleasantness (%)
Sweet	sucrose	9.0
Sour	tartaric acid	0.28

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Basic taste	Standard substance	Concentration corresponding to maximum pleasantness (%)
Salty	sodium chloride	2.0
Bitter	sulphate of quinine	0.0007

RELATION OF PLEASANTNESS OF TASTE PERCEPTIONS AND c OF SA SUBSTANCES



N

U T
tartaric NaCl
V sulphate acid
Z sulphate of quinine
↓

N – Neutral perception C →
K – Positively perceived
Z – Negatively perceived
C – c of a substance

FACTORS INFLUENCING HEDONIC EVALUATION

1. Influence of an external stimulus

- sufficiently strong

- **over a sufficiently long period**
- **well-trained, experienced persons – reported values are lower**
- **point out prior to SA, which stimulus should be given special attention**
- **not only invoke an external stimulus, but arouse a focus on this stimulus even though it is not the most intensive**
- **the impact of consumption of the previous sample → pleasantness ↑
or ↓**



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- **degree of saturation**
- **amount of tasting samples**
- **ease of consumption**

2. Influence of the environment

- **Room equipment – ISO 85 89**

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- **Walls with light - white to cream shades (no paintings, inscriptions)**
- **Floor, work surface - smooth, seamless - absorption of odours**
- **Adequate lighting (light on a cloudy day at noon)**
- **t – between 18 and 23°C, relative moisture of 40 – 80%**
- **equipped cubicles (1 m² of workspace)**
- **without noise, music, conversation**
- **room isolated from smells (from prep) – filters**
- **separation of prep, testing room and classroom**

3. Influence of a perceiving person

3.1. Physiological factors

- **Function of the respective receptor \Rightarrow diseases of evaluators**
- **Temporary “failure of an evaluator“ (running nose, smoking, alcoholic drinks, consumption of heavily spiced dish)**
- **Adaptation (physiological fatigue)**

3.2. Psychological factors

- **The ability to focus attention**
- **The ability to maintain order on the worktable**
- **Thoroughness in evaluating**
- **The ability to express the perceived knowledge**
- **Momentary psychic condition (lack of sleep)**
- **Large number of samples, short time, many answers → negative evaluation ⇒ breaks, and questionnaires about the consumption preferences**
- **Emotional factors - nutritional value - the tendency of better evaluation**
- **Use of appropriate scales (do not use extreme language)**

3.3. Social factors

- In the sensory lab, there are evaluators of varying social status, submission \Rightarrow psychological stress – invalidation of SA result
- Unusual environment, unusual pattern of consumption, recording of results \rightarrow \downarrow of the test results value
- Social status (position) of products (caviar, cognac – bread, potatoes)
- Traditions (Traditional dishes are judged more favourably; but even small differences judged more strictly)

- **New products** (worse rating – are not in accord with habits, high rating - novelty)
- **Sentimentality** - a return to folk cuisine
- **Snobbery** (when evaluating foreign dishes)
- **Personal beliefs** (macrobiotics, religion, nutritional aspect)

Solution:

- **Joint consultation before sensory evaluation - the creation of a “friendly atmosphere”**

EVALUATORS IN SA

- 1. Receive internal stimulus**
- 2. Process internal stimulus into a perception (unlike the instrument)**

Tasks in SA

- 1. Determination of overall pleasantness of perception, fitness of sample (persons instructed, without training)**
- 2. Determination of difference between samples (trained evaluators)**

3. Determination of sensory quality

(commodity experts)

4. Development and validation of methods

(methodology experts)

TYPES OF EVALUATORS

1. Tasters – special group

- **Experts even with above-average abilities**
- **Subjective evaluation \Rightarrow ↓ importance due to introduction of objective methods**

2. Untrained evaluators

- **for consumer tests**
- **briefly instructed**

3. Trained evaluators

Requirements:

- well-functioning sensory receptors
 - concentration, carefulness, orderliness
 - report-writing skills
 - persons available (place and time)
-
- compliance with required qualifications
1. Participate in sensory evaluation once a week
 2. After two years – retraining course
 3. Checking of competence once a year – sensitivity of receptors
 4. Become familiar with new products and methods

Tasks before evaluation

- health condition of evaluators
- psychic condition of evaluators

- **check-out of method**

General requirements for SA

- **age 15 – 60**
- **carries (sour taste)**
(dentition - denture – texture rating)
- **smokers – higher stimulus threshold**

4. Methodology experts

- **in implementing (adjusting) new methods**
- **training of workers for SA**
- **from the ranks of trained evaluators**

Training

- **learn SA techniques**

- **training on both model samples and foods**
 - **repeatability of results when using different scales**
 - **ability to express themselves in free description**
 - **inter-laboratory tests – comparable results**
- At least 3 years of experience**

5. Commodity experts

- **From the ranks of experienced evaluators**
- **Highly specialised to related commodities**

Commodity specialisation requires the following skills and activities:

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- **verbal description of the products of a given commodity**
- **knowledge of goods of a give commodity, packages**
- **knowledge of the technology of production, storage, transportation, sales**
- **training in recognizing products**
- **recognition and description of the advantages and defects of products (explanations of the causes)**
- **at least one year experience**
- **international laboratory tests**

Training

- **Sensory evaluation – 4 times a week**
- **Refresher courses - 1 to 2 times a year**

- **Checking the sensitivity of receptors – once a year**
- **National and international exhibition of products**
- **Inter-laboratory tests**
- **Testing of new products and SA methods**
- **May work in control laboratories, in enterprises**

SA METHODS

1. PAIRED COMPARISON TEST

- for evaluators with little experience
- one or more pairs of samples
- it is allowed to return to the samples
- disadvantage - a 50% probability of being correct results
- for statistical processing 40-60 opinions

(Table: the total number of opinions, the number of identical answers ⇒ there is a statistically significant difference between samples)

2. TRIANGLE TEST

- **Three samples, 2 alike and 1 different**
 - **6 possible order combinations**
(ABB, BAB, BAA, ABA, AAB, BBA)
- **For trained evaluators**
- **The probability of a correct result is 33.3 % \Rightarrow 25 – 40 answers**
(evaluation in the form of a table)

3. DUO-TRIO TEST

- **Combination between paired comparison and triangle test**
- **3 samples, the first is a reference sample**
- **Decide which one from the pair of samples matches the reference**
- **50 % probability**

- 40 – 60 opinions

4. 2/5 TEST

- For highly experienced evaluators

- 5 samples, 3 alike (A)

2 different (B), but equal to
each other

- Split five samples into two groups of
the same samples

- Memory

- It is possible to return to the samples

- The probability of a correct result is
 $1/10$ (20 %)

- Already 4-8 answers are enough to

give a statistically conclusive result

5. SERIAL TEST

- Differences between a plurality of samples (colour)
- ↑ or ↓ intensity
- The number of samples
 - 2 – 6 – taste
 - 4 – 10 – smell, texture
 - 10 – 30 - colour
- The number of samples according to the trained evaluators

6. PREFERENCE TESTS

- Determining which sample in a particular set the evaluator prefers (quality, acceptability, pleasantness)

- **Evaluation – table**
- **100 – 200 answers**
- **Application – paired comparison test**

7. COMPARISON WITH STANDARD

7.1. SINGLE STIMULUS METHOD

- **Standard is presented (A)**
(it is tasted, sample A is taken away)
- **Successively samples A and B are presented in random order**
- **Decide what is and what is not identical to A standard**

7.2. TWO STIMULUS METHOD

- **Non-anonymously A and B**

- Remember, take away
- Randomly A and B
- Decide what belongs to A standard
and what belongs to B standard

7.3. DETERMINING DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE FROM STANDARD

- Not only the difference from the standard, but also the size of this difference
- It is appropriate to submit the form, as well

Example:

A – Sample is identical to the standard

B – Sample only slightly differs from the standard

C – Sample is a little different from the standard

D – Sample quite significantly differs from the standard

E – Sample very significantly differs from the standard

F – Sample is nothing like the standard

- In practice - how much better or worse the sample is - two-way scale is applied

A – Sample is much better than the standard

B – Sample is a little better than the standard

C – Sample is slightly better than the standard

D – Sample is as good as the standard

E – Sample is slightly worse than the standard

F – Sample is a little worse than the standard

G – Sample is much worse than the standard

- Graphic methods are also applied

- Standard is in the middle

8. SCALE METHODS

- The most common

a) Intensity

b) Hedonic (pleasantness, acceptability)

**- In both cases they may be:
category**

**point
graphic
ratio**

9. PROFILE METHODS

- **Subtle differences in taste, smell**
- **Splitting of the overall perception into partial perceptions and evaluating their intensity**

- **Point scale**

- **Graphic scale**

10. DESCRIPTIVE METHODS

- **Free verbal description**

- **The oldest method – tasters**

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- **Experience, ability of evaluators to express themselves**
- **Usual expression:**
 - description – point score**
- **Better results – pre-printed forms (descriptors) – answers are checked off**

QUALITY OF EDIBLES

- **Compliance with standards**

- Compliance with consumer requirements ⇒

⇒

a) legislative aspect

b) consumer aspect

a) **Quality is the degree of conformity of a product with requirements of the standard or reference sample**

b) **Quality is the degree that meets consumer requirements**

To a) - legislative degree – provides minimum requirements of the quality standard (wholesomeness, nutritional value, sensory quality)

- inspection – state authorities

To b) - manifests when market is saturated

INSTRUMENTAL METHODS

(IM) IN SA OF FOODS

ADVANTAGES OF IM:

- **Repeatability, reproducibility**
(just parallel samples)
- **Ease of measurement, automation**
- **Speed of determination, saving of the operator's time**
- **Simple calculation of results**
(\bar{X} , SD) - statistical methods
- **Low price of analysis (large datasets)**
(price of instruments \uparrow)

DISADVANTAGES OF IM:

- **One method - one monitored factor**
- **For expressing sensory quality – reference SA to calibrate the instrument (samples assessed by SA in advance) ⇒ SA is more objective**
- **IM – one property – one result**
SA – provides also feedback, for example what values are acceptable for the consumer + frequency
- **Hedonic analysis is not possible**
- **Instruments do not indicate preferences by age categories, men vs. women, etc.**



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- SA and IA are not mutually interchangeable
- Each method has its justification

IA – stimuli are measured

SA – sensations and perceptions are measured

INSTRUMENTAL EVALUATION OF COLOUR AND TURBIDITY

- when assessing the appearance of edibles

Everything can
be measured

{ effect of reflection,
dispersion and
absorption of light

[Materials are opaque (non-translucent)
translucent
transparent]

- **Edibles – combination \Rightarrow difficult to measure**
- **Application of trichromatic methods -**
 - **Lovibond Tintometer – sets of yellow, red, and blue filters**
 - **spectrophotometric instruments**

Example:

- **Fruit juices, wine – spectrophotometer**
- **Edibles – irregular shape, unevenly coloured \rightarrow measurement over a wide area, rotating cuvette $\Rightarrow \emptyset$ sample**
- **Measuring the colour in edibles is little elaborated – the influence of lumen was not respected**



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INSTRUMENTAL METHODS FOR TEXTURE EVALUATION

- 1. Instruments – to measure basic characteristics – viscosity, hardness**
- 2. Empirical instruments - tested for measurement of certain edible and certain property**

Akce je realizována v rámci projektu INOVACE STUDIJNÍCH PROGRAMŮ AF a ZF MENDELU SMĚŘUJÍCÍ K VYTVOŘENÍ MEZIOBOROVÉ INTEGRACE, CZ.1.07/2.2.00/28.0302

Tento projekt je spolufinancován z Evropského sociálního fondu a státního rozpočtu České republiky

3. Imitating instruments – simulate operations, e.g. when chewing (denture tenderometer, current texturometer) electromyograph – el. voltage induced by masticatory muscles; tongue

INSTRUMENTAL METHODS FOR FLAVOUR EVALUATION (TASTE + AROMA)

- Dependence on the type of food material**
- Sugar, salt – the main component determines the overall perception**

- **Spices (vanillin – vanilla beans;
eugenol - cloves) → conclusive
dependence content - intensity**

In SA, the trace constituents influence the overall aroma ⇒ difficult to be determined by IM

- **Difficult to evaluate a secondary flavour
- heating, fermentation**
- **IA – only in cases – for controlling
variability of a particular product when
changing raw materials**
- **Determination of aroma composition –
separation of volatile fractions → GC
chromatograph**

- IM rather to uncover defects than to determine the flavour qualities

Example:

Preservation of beef

SA – 10 point grading scale

IA – GC – methandiol, dimethyl sulphide,
2-metylbutanal

→ ↑ values – overcooked taste

Boarish taste in ham – correlation with the content of androsterone

Degree of oil rancidity - correlation with the content of volatile compounds

STANDARDIZING SA METHODS

International Standardization Organization – ISO

- headquarters in Geneva
- Czech Republic is a member
- SA – hedonic evaluation – discretion of user – according to the tested edibles of individual states
- Already standardised:
 - sensory laboratory equipment
 - methods, dishes
- Preparation:
 - training and methods for selection of evaluators
- EC standards

- National standards

**- ASTM – standards of the American
Society for Testing and Materials**

**(tested by intra- and inter-laboratory
tests)**

**- also German, French and Dutch
standards are used**

Terminology

ISO 54 92 SA - GLOSSARY

Reference material

**- not yet internationally discussed and
approved**

- Proposal:

colour of clear ☉ - sets of colour glasses

intensity of turbidity – sets of glass in various stages of milky turbidity

colour of the surface – plates of ceramic materials

- texture – rolls of plastic materials cross-linked to varying degrees, the hardness of which is determined using consistometer

- roughness - plates with a layer of hard particles of different r

- reference material for selection and training of evaluators

- set of pure chemicals for verbal descriptions

(smell, taste, scale)

CLASSIFICATION OF SCALES

- **DISCONTINUOUS SCALES**
NUMBER OF GRADES
MOSTLY
CATEGORY ORDINAL
CATEGORY GRAPHIC
- **CONTINUAL, GRAPHIC**
STRUCTURED
UNSTRUCTURED
- **TRANSFORMATION OF SCALE**
LOGARITHMIC
SEMILOGARITHMIC
PROBIT
EMPIRICALLY

- **ROLE OF VERBAL DESCRIPTION
TO ORIENTATE THE SCALE
TO INTERVAL PRECISION**

EVALUATING SCALES

CATEGORY

ORDINAL

GRAPHIC - VERBAL

RATIO

TIME DEPENDENCES

**METHODS OF VERBAL
DESCRIPTION**

**METHODS OF SENSORY
PROFILE**

- **DIRECT**
- **DIFFERENTIAL**

THE TIME DEPENDENCE OF SENSORY PERCEPTION

**TAKING BITES OF FOOD INTO
MOUTH**



**RELEASE OF SENSORY ACTIVE
SUBSTANCES (SAS) DURING
CHEWING AND MIXING WITH
SALIVA**



**TRANSPORT OF SAS NEAR THE
RECEPTORS IN ORAL AND NASAL
CAVITIES**



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

**ADSORPTION OF SAS ONTO
RECEPTORS**

REACTION ↔ SAS DESORPTION

**↓ ↑
WASHED AWAY FROM RECEPTORS
BY SALIVA**

**THE TIME DEPENDENCE OF
SENSORY PERCEPTION**

- what happens during food taking (sipping)
- release of SAS in oral cavity during chewing and mixing with saliva
- tempering of bite in the mouth to 37°C due to heavy blood flow
- by mixing SAS with saliva – near the receptors and due to connection of oral

and nasal cavities → volatiles reach the smell receptors → adsorption onto the receptors, thereby reaction or SAS desorption takes place until it is washed away from receptors by saliva

- therefore neutralizers are administered -
- ability to perceive different taste

GRADUAL DEVELOPING OF INDIVIDUAL FLAVOURS WHEN TASTING BITE OF FOOD

- When bite is inserted into the mouth receptors respond to different tastes

Graph:

- Most quickly we perceive the sweet taste (up to 70% of the population likes sweet taste)

- ∇ lasts 30' after bite is inserted into the mouth
- According to the Graph, we gradually perceive individual tastes (hence the procedure to be chosen even for questions about given tastes)
- As for the intensity, we perceive sweet and bitter tastes the most (where, which)
- We must tolerate the order of tastes

Graph: Development in the overall pleasantness of soup taste during consumption

- Temperature affects the way it tastes
- Sweet taste is best perceived at 30 – 40°C
- When $t \downarrow$, sweet is less perceived

- **Bitter taste – the opposite - better perceived in cold drinks**
- **Tea, sauces are served at 60°C, during the evaluation period the temperature must not fall below 40°C (e.g. sauce – stale)**

Conditions for sensory evaluation

1. Objective factors

ISO 8589 – General directive for the sensory workplace design

Test area

- **Temperature (18–23°C) and relative humidity (air conditioning, opt. 75 %, 40 – 80 %)**
- **Minimal noise**
- **Odours – filters, dust-free, cleanable material**
- **Colour of walls and equipment – white, light grey**
- **Lighting**
- **Test cubicles**
- **Quiet**

Preparatory area

- **Close to the test area**
- **Ventilated**

Dishes and tools for SA

- **Wholesome**
- **Glass, porcelain, ceramic, stainless steel**
- **Identification – codes**
- **Specified dishes**

2. Subjective factors

Evaluators

- **ISO 8586 – 1 Selected assessors**
- **ISO 8586 – 2 Experts**
- **The greatest capacity for sensory evaluation at the age between 18 and 40 years**
- **One hour before the evaluation: do not smoke, consume heavily spiced food, drink large amounts of alcohol**
- **Evaluation should be performed 2-3 hours after arriving at work and 1-2 hours after lunch**

Time and length of evaluation

- **9 – 11 h, 14 – 16 h.**
- **Evaluation should last maximally 2 – 3 hours**
- **20 – 30 min breaks between tests (for taste and smell)**
- **4 – 6 samples for evaluation, 2 – 3 samples for sensory profile**
- **Administering of neutralizers**

Sensory evaluation itself

- **Packaging, labels, caps to be evaluated separately**
- **Compliance with temperature**
- **Suitable presentation of reference samples**
- **Briefing of evaluators**

- **Immediate detection of capabilities of evaluators**
- **Relatively quick decision-making when tasting – prevention of adaptation, mental fatigue**
- **Evaluation of colours – on white background**
- **Compliance with the succession in evaluation (colour, appearance, smell, taste (flavour), texture**