
**Sensory analysis — Methodology —
Triangle test**

Analyse sensorielle — Méthodologie — Essai triangulaire

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
5 General test conditions and requirements	2
6 Assessors	3
6.1 Qualification.....	3
6.2 Number of assessors.....	3
7 Procedure	4
8 Analysis and interpretation of results	4
8.1 When testing for a difference.....	4
8.2 When testing for similarity.....	5
9 Test report	5
10 Precision and bias	5
Annex A (normative) Tables	7
Annex B (informative) Examples	12
Bibliography	17

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Sensory analysis*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/SS C01, *Food Products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 4120:2004), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared with the previous edition are as follows:

- the document has been generalized beyond food and beverage applications;
- guidance on how to use the Thurstonian model in addition to the previously emphasized guessing model has been added.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Sensory analysis — Methodology — Triangle test

1 Scope

This document specifies a procedure for determining whether a perceptible sensory difference or similarity exists between samples of two products. The method is a forced-choice procedure. The method is applicable whether a difference exists in a single sensory attribute or in several attributes.

The method is statistically more efficient than the duo-trio test (described in ISO 10399), but has limited use with products that exhibit strong carryover and/or lingering flavours.

The method is applicable even when the nature of the difference is unknown [i.e. it determines neither the size nor the direction of difference between samples, nor is there any indication of the attribute(s) responsible for the difference]. The method is applicable only if the products are homogeneous.

The method is effective for:

- a) determining that:
 - 1) either a perceptible difference results (triangle testing for difference);
 - 2) a perceptible difference does not result (triangle testing for similarity),
when, for example, a change is made in ingredients, processing, packaging, handling or storage;
- b) selecting, training and monitoring assessors.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5492, *Sensory analysis — Vocabulary*

ISO 8589, *Sensory analysis — General guidance for the design of test rooms*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5492 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

alpha-risk

α -risk

probability of concluding that a perceptible difference exists when one does not

Note 1 to entry: This is also known as Type I error, significance level or false positive rate.

3.2
beta-risk
 β -risk

probability of concluding that no meaningful difference exists when one does

Note 1 to entry: This is also known as Type II error or false negative rate.

3.3
difference

situation in which samples can be distinguished based on their sensory properties

Note 1 to entry: The proportion of assessments in which a perceptible difference is detected between the two products is given the symbol p_d .

3.4
product

material to be evaluated

3.5
sample

unit of product prepared, presented and evaluated in the test

3.6
sensitivity

statistical parameters that measure the performance characteristics of the test

Note 1 to entry: The sensitivity of the test is defined by the values of α , β and p_d .

3.7
similarity

situation in which any perceptible differences between the samples are so small that the products can be used interchangeably

3.8
triad

those three samples given to an assessor in the triangle test

Note 1 to entry: In the triangle test, each sample is marked with a different code. Two of the samples are alike (i.e. from one product) and one is different (i.e. from the other product).

4 Principle

The number of assessors is chosen based on the sensitivity desired for the test. (See [6.2](#) and the discussion in [A.3](#).)

Assessors receive a set of three samples (i.e. a triad) and are informed that two of the samples are the same and that one is different. The assessors report which sample they believe to be different, even if the selection is based only on a guess.

The number of correct responses is counted, and the significance is determined by reference to a statistical table or an applicable computer program or app.

5 General test conditions and requirements

5.1 Clearly define the test objective in writing.

5.2 Carry out the test under conditions that prevent communication among assessors until all the evaluations have been completed, using facilities and booths that conform to ISO 8589.

5.3 Prepare the samples out of sight of the assessors and in an identical manner (e.g. same apparatus, same vessels, same quantities of product).

5.4 Assessors shall not be able to identify the samples from the way in which they are presented. For example, in a taste test, avoid any differences in appearance. Mask any irrelevant colour differences using light filters and/or subdued illumination.

5.5 Code the test samples in a uniform manner, preferably using three-digit numbers, chosen at random for each test. Each triad is composed of three samples, each with a different code. Preferably, different codes should be used for each assessor during a session. However, the same three codes may be used for all assessors within a test, provided that each code is used only once per assessor during a test session (e.g. if several triangle tests on different products are being conducted in the same session).

5.6 It is preferable to present the samples under the conditions at which the product is generally used (e.g. in a taste test, present the samples at the temperature at which the product is generally consumed). The serving conditions of the three samples in each triad shall be identical (e.g. in a taste test, the three samples shall be served at the same temperature), just as that of all the other samples in a series of tests on a given type of product.

5.7 The size, quantity or volume presented shall be identical for the three samples in each triad, just as that of all the other samples in a series of tests on a given type of product. The size, quantity or volume to be evaluated may be imposed. If it is not, the assessors should be told to take sizes, quantities or volumes that are always similar whatever the sample.

5.8 In a taste test, the assessors shall be told whether or not they are to swallow the samples or whether they are free to do as they please. In this latter case, they shall be requested to proceed in the same manner for all the samples.

5.9 During the test sessions, avoid giving information about product identity, expected treatment effects, or individual performance until all testing is completed. The only necessary information for the assessor is the nature of the product to be tested and the task to be performed.

6 Assessors

6.1 Qualification

All assessors should possess the same level of qualification, this level being chosen on the basis of the test objective (see ISO 8586 for guidance). Experience and familiarity with the product may improve the performance of an assessor and, therefore, may increase the likelihood of finding a significant difference. Monitoring the performance of assessors over time may be useful for increased sensitivity.

All assessors shall be familiar with the mechanics of the triangle test (i.e. format, task and evaluation procedure).

6.2 Number of assessors

Choose the number of assessors so as to obtain the sensitivity required for the test (see the discussion in [A.3](#)). Using large numbers of assessors increases the likelihood of detecting small differences between the products. However, in practice, the number of assessors is often determined by material conditions (e.g. duration of the experiment, number of available assessors, quantity of product). When testing for a difference, typical numbers of assessors are between 24 and 30. When testing for no meaningful difference (i.e. similarity), twice as many assessors (i.e. approximately 60) are needed for equivalent sensitivity.

Avoid replicate evaluations by the same assessor whenever possible. However, if replicate evaluations are needed to produce a sufficient number of total evaluations, every effort should be made to have

each assessor perform the same number of replicate evaluations. For example, if only 10 assessors are available, have each assessor evaluate 3 triads to obtain a total of 30 evaluations.

NOTE Treating three evaluations performed by 10 assessors as 30 independent evaluations is not valid when testing for similarity using [Table A.2](#). However, the test for difference using [Table A.1](#) is valid even when replicate evaluations are performed (see References [8] and [9]). References [4], [5] and [6] on replicated discrimination tests suggest alternative approaches for analysing replicated evaluations in discrimination tests.

7 Procedure

7.1 Prepare worksheets and scoresheets (see [B.1](#) and [B.2](#)) in advance of the test so as to utilize an equal number of the six possible sequences of two products, A and B:

ABB	AAB	ABA
BAA	BBA	BAB

Distribute these at random in groups of six among the assessors (i.e. use each sequence once among the first group of six assessors; use each sequence once again among the next group of six assessors, etc.). This will minimize the imbalance that results if the total number of assessors is not a multiple of six.

NOTE The worksheets also can be prepared digitally and made available for the evaluations.

7.2 Present the three samples of each triad simultaneously if possible, following the same spatial arrangement for each assessor (e.g. on a line to be sampled always from left to right, in a triangular array). Within the triad, assessors are generally allowed to make repeated evaluations of each sample as desired (if, of course, the nature of the product allows for repeated evaluations).

7.3 Instruct the assessors to evaluate the samples in the order in which they were presented. Inform the assessors that two of the samples are the same and that one is different. Each assessor shall then indicate which one of the three samples is different from the other two.

7.4 The triangle test is a forced-choice procedure. Assessors are not allowed the option of reporting “no difference”. An assessor who detects no difference between the samples should be instructed to randomly select one of the samples and to indicate that the selection was only a guess in the comments section of the scoresheet. The assessor has one chance out of three of giving the correct answer randomly.

7.5 The assessor shall not go back to any samples from previous triads or change the verdict on any previous test. If an assessor is to carry out more than one test in a session, it is imperative that the assessor shall not be able to change their response once given. For example, collect the completed scoresheet and unused samples prior to serving the subsequent triad or do not allow the assessor to return to an earlier answer screen once a response is confirmed.

7.6 Do not ask questions about preference, acceptance or degree of difference after the initial selection of the odd sample. The selection the assessor has just made may bias the reply to any additional questions. Responses to such questions may be obtained through separate tests for preference, acceptance, degree of difference, etc. (See ISO 6658 for guidance.) A comment section asking why the choice was made may be included for the assessor’s remarks.

8 Analysis and interpretation of results

8.1 When testing for a difference

Use [Table A.1](#) to analyse the data obtained from a triangle test. If the number of correct responses is greater than or equal to the number given in [Table A.1](#) (corresponding to the number of assessors and

the α -risk level chosen for the test), conclude that a perceptible difference exists between the samples (see [B.1](#)).

If desired, calculate a confidence interval on the proportion of the population that can distinguish the samples. The method is described in [B.3](#).

8.2 When testing for similarity

NOTE In this document, “similar” does not mean “identical”. Rather, “similar” means that the two products are sufficiently alike to be used interchangeably. It is not possible to prove that two products are identical. However, it can be demonstrated that any difference that does exist between two products is so small as to have no practical significance.

Use [Table A.2](#) to analyse the data obtained from a triangle test. If the number of correct responses is less than or equal to the number given in [Table A.2](#) (corresponding to the number of assessors, the β -risk level and the value of p_d chosen for the test), conclude that no meaningful difference exists between the samples (see [B.2](#)). If results are to be compared from one test to another, then the same value of p_d should be chosen for all tests.

If desired, calculate a confidence interval on the proportion of the population that can distinguish the samples. The method is described in [B.3](#).

9 Test report

Report the test objective, the samples that were tested, the results and the conclusions. Include that the test was conducted in accordance with this document, i.e. ISO 4120:2021, and that the data were analysed according to the methods given in [Clause 8](#). The following additional information is recommended:

- the purpose of the test and the nature of the treatment studied;
- full identification of the samples (i.e. origin, method of preparation, quantity, shape, storage prior to testing, serving size, temperature); sample information should communicate that all storage, handling and preparation was done in such a way as to yield samples that differ only due to the variable of interest, if at all;
- the number of assessors, the number of correct responses and the result of the statistical evaluation (including the values of α , β and p_d used for the test);
- assessors: experience (in sensory testing, with the product, with the samples in the test), age and gender (see ISO 8586 for guidance);
- any information and any specific recommendations given to the assessors in connection with the test;
- the test environment (i.e. test facility used, simultaneous or sequential presentation, if the identity of samples was disclosed after the test and, if so, in what manner);
- the location, date of the test and name of the panel leader.

10 Precision and bias

Because results of sensory discrimination tests are a function of individual sensitivities, a general statement regarding the reproducibility of results that is applicable to all populations of assessors cannot be made. Precision regarding a particular population of assessors increases as the size of the panel increases, and also with their training and with exposure to the product (e.g. the precision of the test conducted using assessors drawn from the population of employees of the company that makes the product would likely be greater than the precision of the test conducted using the same number of assessors drawn from the population of naïve consumers).

Since a forced-choice procedure is used, results obtained by this method are bias-free, provided that the precautions in [Clause 7](#) are fully observed.

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Annex A (normative)

Tables

A.1 Values given in [Table A.1](#) are the minimum number of correct responses required for significance at the stated α -risk level (i.e. column) for the corresponding number of assessors, n (i.e. row). Reject the assumption of “no difference” if the number of correct responses is greater than or equal to the value in [Table A.1](#).

Table A.1 — Minimum number of correct responses needed to conclude that a perceptible difference exists based on a triangle test

n	α					n	α				
	0,20	0,10	0,05	0,01	0,001		0,20	0,10	0,05	0,01	0,001
6	4	5	5	6	—	27	12	13	14	16	18
7	4	5	5	6	7	28	12	14	15	16	18
8	5	5	6	7	8	29	13	14	15	17	19
9	5	6	6	7	8	30	13	14	15	17	19
10	6	6	7	8	9	31	14	15	16	18	20
11	6	7	7	8	10	32	14	15	16	18	20
12	6	7	8	9	10	33	14	15	17	18	21
13	7	8	8	9	11	34	15	16	17	19	21
14	7	8	9	10	11	35	15	16	17	19	22
15	8	8	9	10	12	36	15	17	18	20	22
16	8	9	9	11	12	42	18	19	20	22	25
17	8	9	10	11	13	48	20	21	22	25	27
18	9	10	10	12	13	54	22	23	25	27	30
19	9	10	11	12	14	60	24	26	27	30	33
20	9	10	11	13	14	66	26	28	29	32	35
21	10	11	12	13	15	72	28	30	32	34	38
22	10	11	12	14	15	78	30	32	34	37	40
23	11	12	12	14	16	84	33	35	36	39	43
24	11	12	13	15	16	90	35	37	38	42	45
25	11	12	13	15	17	96	37	39	41	44	48
26	12	13	14	15	17	102	39	41	43	46	50

Values in the table are exact because they are based on the binomial distribution. For values of n not in the table, compute approximate values for the missing entries based on the normal approximation to the binomial distribution as follows. Minimum number of responses (x) = nearest whole number greater than:

$$x = (n/3) + z \sqrt{2n/9}$$

where z varies with the significance level as follows: 0,84 for $\alpha = 0,20$; 1,28 for $\alpha = 0,10$; 1,64 for $\alpha = 0,05$; 2,33 for $\alpha = 0,01$; 3,09 for $\alpha = 0,001$.

NOTE 1 Values of $n < 18$ are usually not recommended for a triangle test for a difference.

NOTE 2 Adapted from Reference [10].

A.2 Values given in Table A.2 are the maximum number of correct responses required for “similarity” at the chosen levels of p_d , β and n . Accept the assumption of “no difference” at the $100(1-\beta)$ % level of confidence if the number of correct responses is less than or equal to the value in Table A.2.

Table A.2 — Maximum number of correct responses needed to conclude that two samples are similar, based on a triangle test

n	β	p_d					n	β	p_d				
		10 %	20 %	30 %	40 %	50 %			10 %	20 %	30 %	40 %	50 %
18	0,001	0	1	2	3	5	66	0,001	14	18	22	26	31
	0,01	2	3	4	5	6		0,01	16	20	25	29	34
	0,05	3	4	5	6	8		0,05	19	23	28	32	37
	0,10	4	5	6	7	8		0,10	20	25	29	33	38
	0,20	4	6	7	8	9		0,20	22	26	31	35	40
24	0,001	2	3	4	6	8	72	0,001	15	20	24	29	34
	0,01	3	5	6	8	9		0,01	18	23	28	32	38
	0,05	5	6	8	9	11		0,05	21	26	30	35	40
	0,10	6	7	9	10	12		0,10	22	27	32	37	42
	0,20	7	8	10	11	13		0,20	24	29	34	39	44
30	0,001	3	5	7	9	11	78	0,001	17	22	27	32	38
	0,01	5	7	9	11	13		0,01	20	25	30	36	41
	0,05	7	9	11	13	15		0,05	23	28	33	39	44
	0,10	8	10	11	14	16		0,10	25	30	35	40	46
	0,20	9	11	13	15	17		0,20	27	32	37	42	48
36	0,001	5	7	9	11	14	84	0,001	19	24	30	35	41
	0,01	7	9	11	14	16		0,01	22	28	33	39	45
	0,05	9	11	13	16	18		0,05	25	31	36	42	48
	0,10	10	12	14	17	19		0,10	27	32	38	44	49
	0,20	11	13	16	18	21		0,20	29	34	40	46	51
42	0,001	6	9	11	14	17	90	0,001	21	27	32	38	45
	0,01	9	11	14	17	20		0,01	24	30	36	42	48
	0,05	11	13	16	19	22		0,05	27	33	39	45	52
	0,10	12	14	17	20	23		0,10	29	35	41	47	53
	0,20	13	16	19	22	24		0,20	31	37	43	49	55
48	0,001	8	11	14	17	21	96	0,001	23	29	35	42	48
	0,01	11	13	17	20	23		0,01	26	33	39	45	52

Values in the table are exact because they are based on the binomial distribution. For values of n not in the table, compute the $100(1-\beta)$ % upper confidence limit for p_d based on the normal approximation to the binomial distribution as:

$$[1,5(x/n) - 0,5] + 1,5 z_\beta \sqrt{(nx - x^2)/n^3}$$

where

x is the number of correct answers;

n is the number of assessors;

z_β varies as follows: 0,84 for $\beta = 0,20$; 1,28 for $\beta = 0,10$; 1,64 for $\beta = 0,05$; 2,33 for $\beta = 0,01$; 3,09 for $\beta = 0,001$.

If the computed value is less than the selected limit for p_d , then declare the samples similar at the β level of significance.

NOTE 1 Values of $n < 30$ are usually not recommended for a triangle test for similarity.

NOTE 2 Adapted from Reference [10].

Table A.2 (continued)

n	β	p _d					n	β	p _d				
		10 %	20 %	30 %	40 %	50 %			10 %	20 %	30 %	40 %	50 %
	0,05	13	16	19	22	26		0,05	30	36	42	49	55
	0,10	14	17	20	23	27		0,10	31	38	44	50	57
	0,20	15	18	22	25	28		0,20	33	40	46	53	59
54	0,001	10	13	17	20	24	102	0,001	25	31	38	45	52
	0,01	12	16	19	23	27		0,01	28	35	42	49	56
	0,05	15	18	22	25	29		0,05	32	38	45	52	59
	0,10	16	20	23	27	31		0,10	33	40	47	54	61
	0,20	18	21	25	28	32		0,20	36	42	49	56	63
60	0,001	12	15	19	23	27	108	0,001	27	34	41	48	55
	0,01	14	18	22	26	30		0,01	31	37	45	52	59
	0,05	17	21	25	29	33		0,05	34	41	48	55	63
	0,10	18	22	26	30	34		0,10	36	43	50	57	65
	0,20	20	24	28	32	36		0,20	38	45	52	60	67

Values in the table are exact because they are based on the binomial distribution. For values of n not in the table, compute the 100(1-β) % upper confidence limit for p_d based on the normal approximation to the binomial distribution as:

$$[1,5(x/n) - 0,5] + 1,5 z_{\beta} \sqrt{(nx - x^2)/n^3}$$

where

x is the number of correct answers;

n is the number of assessors;

z_β varies as follows: 0,84 for β = 0,20; 1,28 for β = 0,10; 1,64 for β = 0,05; 2,33 for β = 0,01; 3,09 for β = 0,001.

If the computed value is less than the selected limit for p_d, then declare the samples similar at the β level of significance.

NOTE 1 Values of n < 30 are usually not recommended for a triangle test for similarity.

NOTE 2 Adapted from Reference [10].

A.3 Table A.3 shows a statistical approach for determining the number of assessors. The statistical sensitivity of the test is a function of three values: the α-risk, the β-risk and the maximum allowable proportion of distinguishers, p_d.

NOTE In this document, the probability of a correct response, p_c, is modelled as p_c = p_d + (1/3) (1-p_d), where p_d is the proportion of the population of assessors who can distinguish between the two products. A psychometrical model of the assessor's decision process, such as the Thurstone-Ura model (see Reference [7]), could also be applied in a triangle test.

Prior to conducting the test, select values for α, β and p_d using the following guidelines.

As a rule of thumb, a statistically significant result at:

- an α-risk of 10 % to 5 % (0,10 to 0,05) indicates slight evidence that a difference was apparent;
- an α-risk of 5 % to 1 % (0,05 to 0,01) indicates moderate evidence that a difference was apparent;
- an α-risk of 1 % to 0,1 % (0,01 to 0,001) indicates strong evidence that a difference was apparent;
- an α-risk below 0,1 % (<0,001) indicates very strong evidence that a difference was apparent.

For β-risks, the strength of the evidence that a difference was not apparent is assessed using the same criteria as above (substituting “was not apparent” for “was apparent”).

The maximum allowable proportion of distinguishers, p_d , falls into three ranges:

- $p_d < 25\%$ represent small values;
- $25\% < p_d < 35\%$ represent medium-sized values;
- $p_d > 35\%$ represent large values.

Choose the number of assessors so as to obtain the level of sensitivity required for the test. Enter [Table A.3](#) in the section corresponding to the selected value of p_d and the column corresponding to the selected value of β . The minimum required number of assessors is found in the row corresponding to the selected value of α . Alternatively, [Table A.3](#) may be used to develop a set of values for p_d , α and β that provide acceptable sensitivity while maintaining the number of assessors within practical limits. The approach is presented in detail in Reference [11].

[Table A.3](#) also contains the values of the Thurstonian δ that correspond to the values of p_d presented in the table. Researchers who use the Thurstonian approach to measure the magnitude of the sensory difference between two products can choose the value of p_d that is closest to their chosen value of δ in order to use [Table A.3](#) for sample size calculations. More comprehensive conversion tables (from δ to p_d and from p_d to δ) are presented in Reference [12].

Values given in [Table A.3](#) are the minimum number of assessors required to execute a triangle test with a specified sensitivity determined by the values of p_d , α and β . Enter the table in the section corresponding to the chosen value of p_d (or δ) and the column corresponding to the chosen value of β . Read the minimum number of assessors from the row corresponding to the chosen value of α .

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Table A.3 — Number of assessors needed for a triangle test

α	p_d	β				
		0,20	0,10	0,05	0,01	0,001
0,20	50 % $\delta = 2,321$	7	12	16	25	36
0,10		12	15	20	30	43
0,05		16	20	23	35	48
0,01		25	30	35	47	62
0,001		36	43	48	62	81
0,20	40 % $\delta = 1,976$	12	17	25	36	55
0,10		17	25	30	46	67
0,05		23	30	40	57	79
0,01		35	47	56	76	102
0,001		55	68	76	102	130
0,20	30 % $\delta = 1,638$	20	28	39	64	97
0,10		30	43	54	81	119
0,05		40	53	66	98	136
0,01		62	82	97	131	181
0,001		93	120	138	181	233
0,20	20 % $\delta = 1,287$	39	64	86	140	212
0,10		62	89	119	178	260
0,05		87	117	147	213	305
0,01		136	176	211	292	397
0,001		207	257	302	396	513
0,20	10 % $\delta = 0,879$	149	238	325	529	819
0,10		240	348	457	683	1 011
0,05		325	447	572	828	1 181
0,01		525	680	824	1 132	1 539
0,001		803	996	1 165	1 530	1 992

NOTE Adapted from References [10] and [11].

Annex B (informative)

Examples

B.1 Example 1 — Triangle test to confirm that a perceptible difference exists between two samples

B.1.1 Background

A brewery has developed a process to reduce the unwanted grainy flavour characteristic in its non-alcoholic beer. The process requires an investment in new equipment. Before proceeding to a larger scale preference test involving consumers, the head brewer wants to confirm that the experimental non-alcoholic beer is different from the company's current non-alcoholic beer. The head brewer is willing to take only a small chance of concluding that a difference exists when one does not. However, the head brewer is willing to accept a greater risk of missing a difference that does exist as there are alternative ways of operating the new process.

B.1.2 Test objective

The objective is to confirm that the current prototype process produces a non-alcoholic beer that can be distinguished from the current non-alcoholic product in order to justify testing with consumers.

B.1.3 Number of assessors

To protect the head brewer from falsely concluding that a difference exists, the sensory analyst proposes $\alpha = 0,05$. In order to balance the order of presentation of the samples, the analyst decides to use 24 assessors. Note from [Table A.3](#) that choosing to use 24 assessors also ensures that the test has a 95 % chance [i.e. $100(1-\beta)$ %] of detecting the case in which 50 % of the assessors can detect a difference between the samples in the test. The actual entry in [Table A.3](#) for $\alpha = 0,05$, $\beta = 0,05$ and $p_d = 50$ % is $n = 23$.

B.1.4 Conducting the test

Samples (36 glasses of "A" and 36 glasses of "B") are coded with unique random numbers. Each of the triads ABB, BAA, AAB, BBA, ABA and BAB is presented four times so as to cover the 24 assessors in a balanced random order. An example of the scoresheet used is shown in Figure B.1.

Triangle test		
Assessor No.: _____	Name: _____	Date: _____
Instructions		
Taste samples from left to right. Two samples are alike; one is different. Write the number of the sample that differs from the others in the space below. If you are not sure, record your best guess; you may note under Remarks that you were guessing.		
The one sample that differs from the other two is: _____		
Remarks: _____		

Figure B.1 — Scoresheet for triangle difference test in Example 1

B.1.5 Analysis and interpretation of results

A total of 14 assessors correctly identify the odd sample. In [Table A.1](#), in the row corresponding to $n = 24$ assessors and the column corresponding to $\alpha = 0.05$, the sensory analyst finds that 13 correct responses are required to conclude that a significant difference exists at the 95 % confidence level, so 14 correct responses are sufficient to conclude that the two beers are perceptibly different.

Optionally, the analyst may choose to compute a one-sided, lower confidence interval on the proportion of the population that can perceive a difference between the samples. The calculations (see also [B.3](#)) are:

$$[1,5 \times (14/24) - 0,5] - 1,5 \times 1,64 \sqrt{(14/24)[1 - (14/24)]/24} = 0,13$$

The analyst is able to conclude with 95 % confidence that at least 13 % of the population can perceive a difference between the samples.

B.1.6 Test report and conclusions

The sensory analyst reports that the prototype could, in fact, be distinguished from the current product by the panel ($n = 24$, $x = 14$) at the 5 % level of significance. The analyst may choose to report at the 95 % confidence level that at least 13 % of the assessors could distinguish the two samples. Brewing trials using the new process should proceed to testing with consumers as proposed in [B.1.2](#).

B.2 Example 2 — Triangle test to confirm that two samples are similar

B.2.1 Background

A confectionery manufacturer wants to use a new packaging material because it offers greater flexibility for label graphics. However, the new material must provide the same level of storage stability. The manufacturer realizes that it is impossible to prove that the two products are identical, but wants to be very sure that only a reasonably small proportion of the population will be able to detect a difference after three months' storage if one exists. On the other hand, the manufacturer is willing to take a fairly large chance of incorrectly concluding that the products are different when they are not, because the current package is acceptable as far as graphics are concerned and storage stability is a more important criterion to the manufacturer.