

# Construction of confidence areas in sensometry

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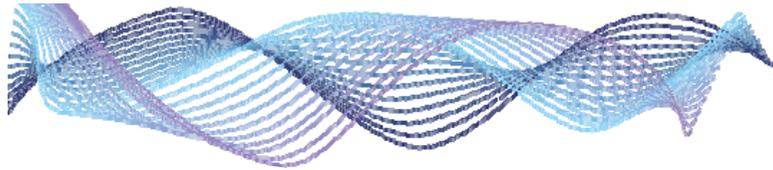
François HUSSON

Marine CADORET

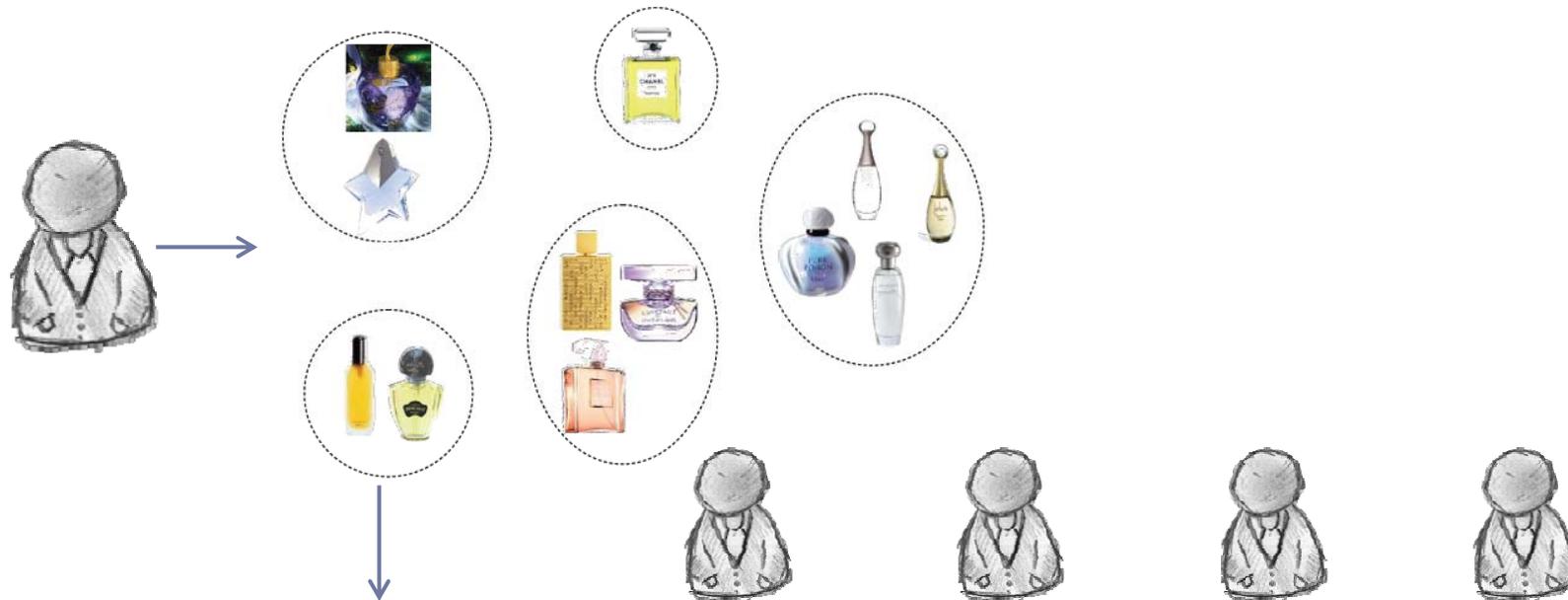
Agrocampus Ouest



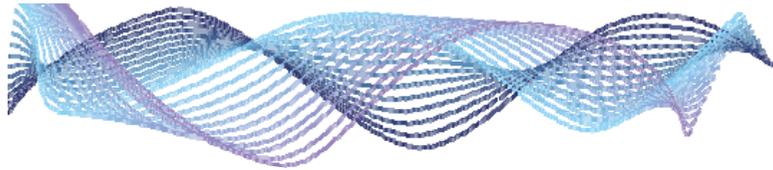
Sensometrics 2012



# An example of sorting task

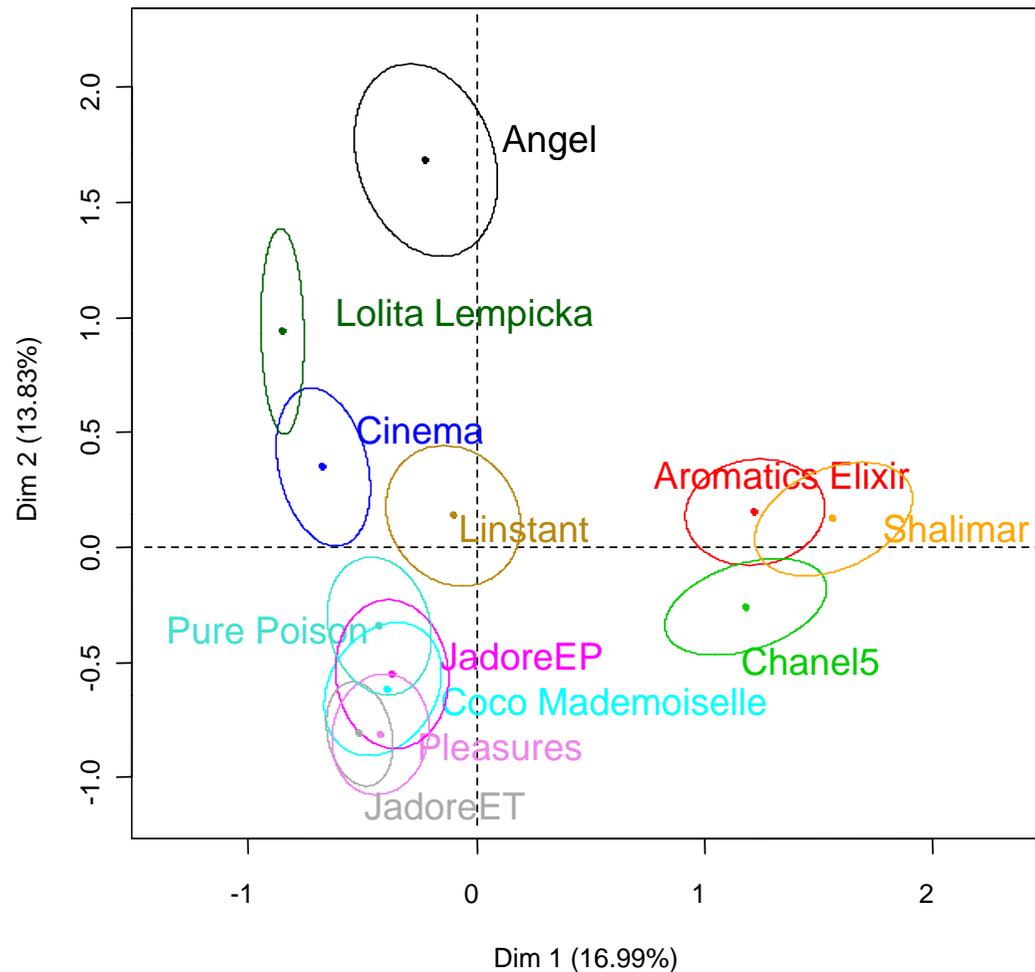


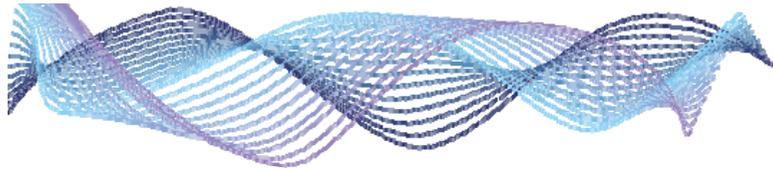
	J.1	J.2	J.3	J.4	J.5
Angel	exotic;sweet;pleasant	flowery;soft	fruity;strong	vanilla;spicy;spirit of islands	to eat;sweet
Aromatics Elixir	strong;alcoholized	strong;man	heady	rough;strong	old
Chanel5	soap;clean	G4	heady	toilet	soap
Cinema	flowery;lilac	flowery;artificial;grass	fruity;middle	sweet	soft
Coco Mademoiselle	soap;clean	flowery;soft	fruity;middle	softness;flowery	soft
JadoreEP	soap;clean	flowery;soft	sweet;light	softness;flowery	flowery
JadoreET	soap;clean	flowery;artificial;grass	sweet;light	softness;flowery	flowery
Linstant	G3	flowery;soft	fruity;strong	sweet	old
Lolita Lempicka	exotic;sweet;pleasant	flowery;soft	fruity;middle	vanilla;spicy;spirit of islands	to eat;sweet
Pleasures	G3	strong;man	fruity;strong	sweet	flowery
Pure Poison	flowery;lilac	flowery;soft	tangy;deodorant	softness;flowery	soft
Shalimar	strong;alcoholized	flowery;artificial;grass	strong;lavander	mustiness;aggressive	old



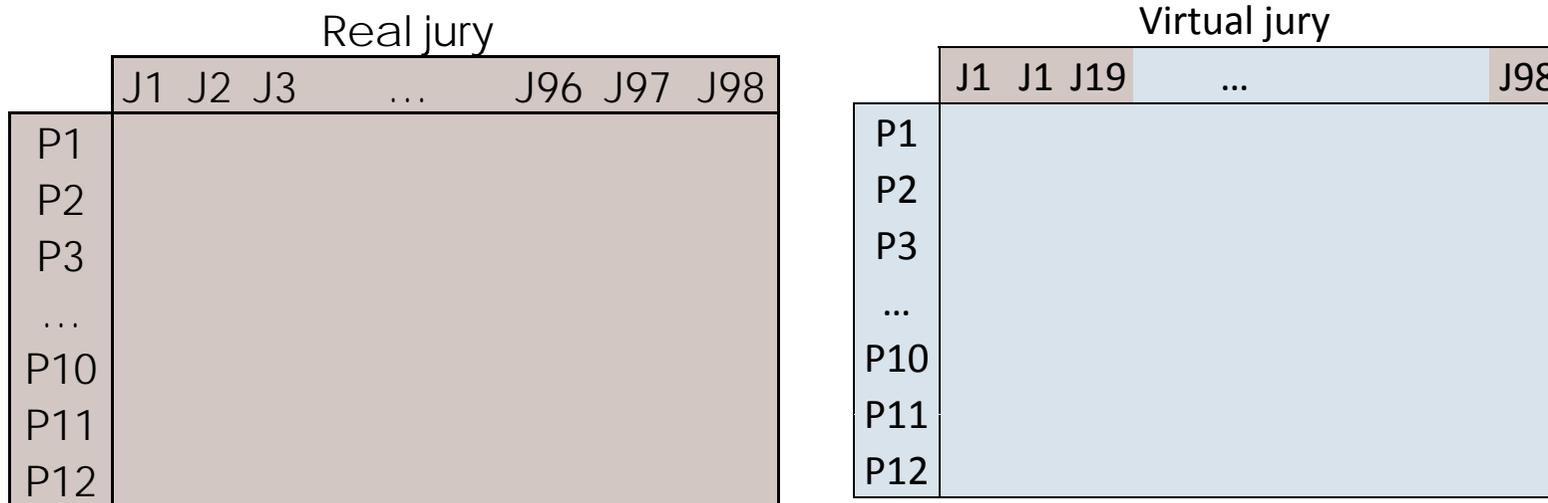
# An example of sorting task

Confidence ellipses for the mean points



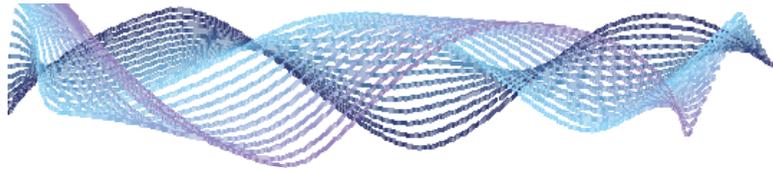


# Bootstrap technique

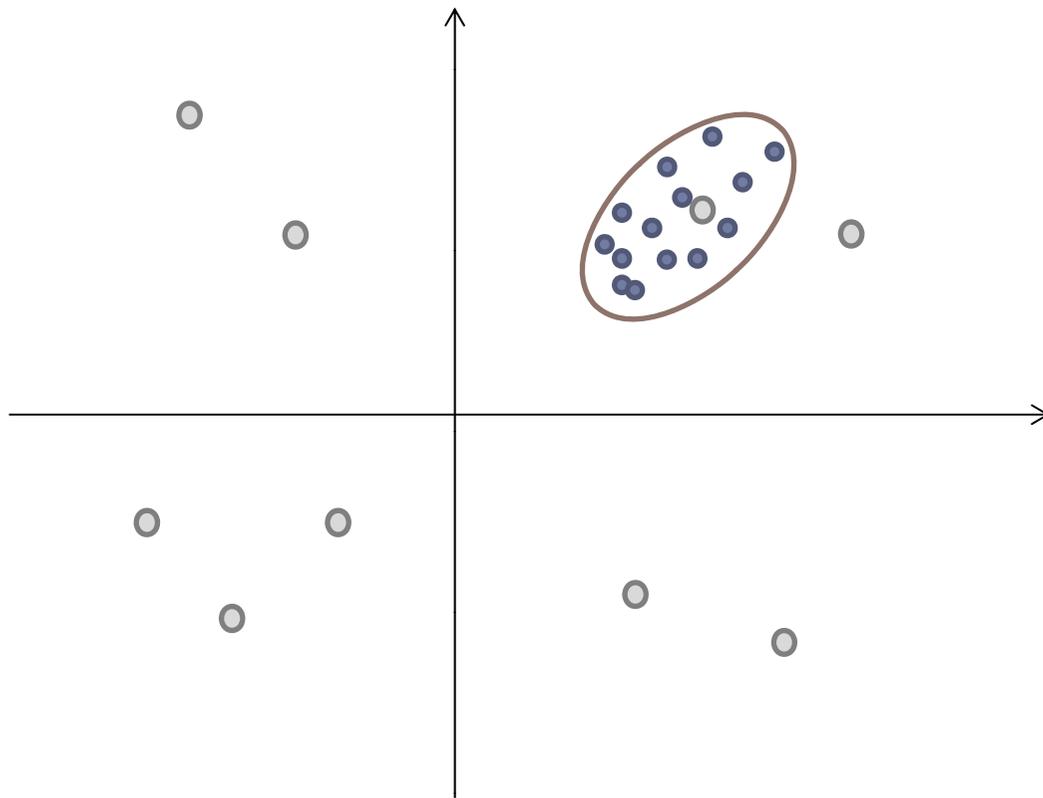


=> Random re-sampling with replacement





# Partial bootstrap



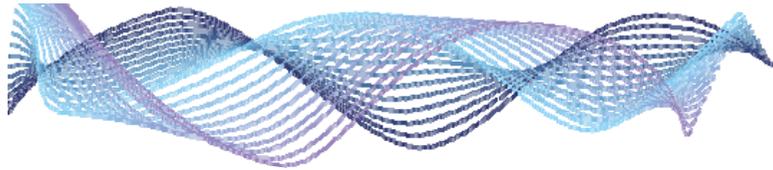
1. Principal Component method on the data of the real jury

2. Projection of the judges of a virtual jury

3a. Calculation of the virtual jury's barycenter

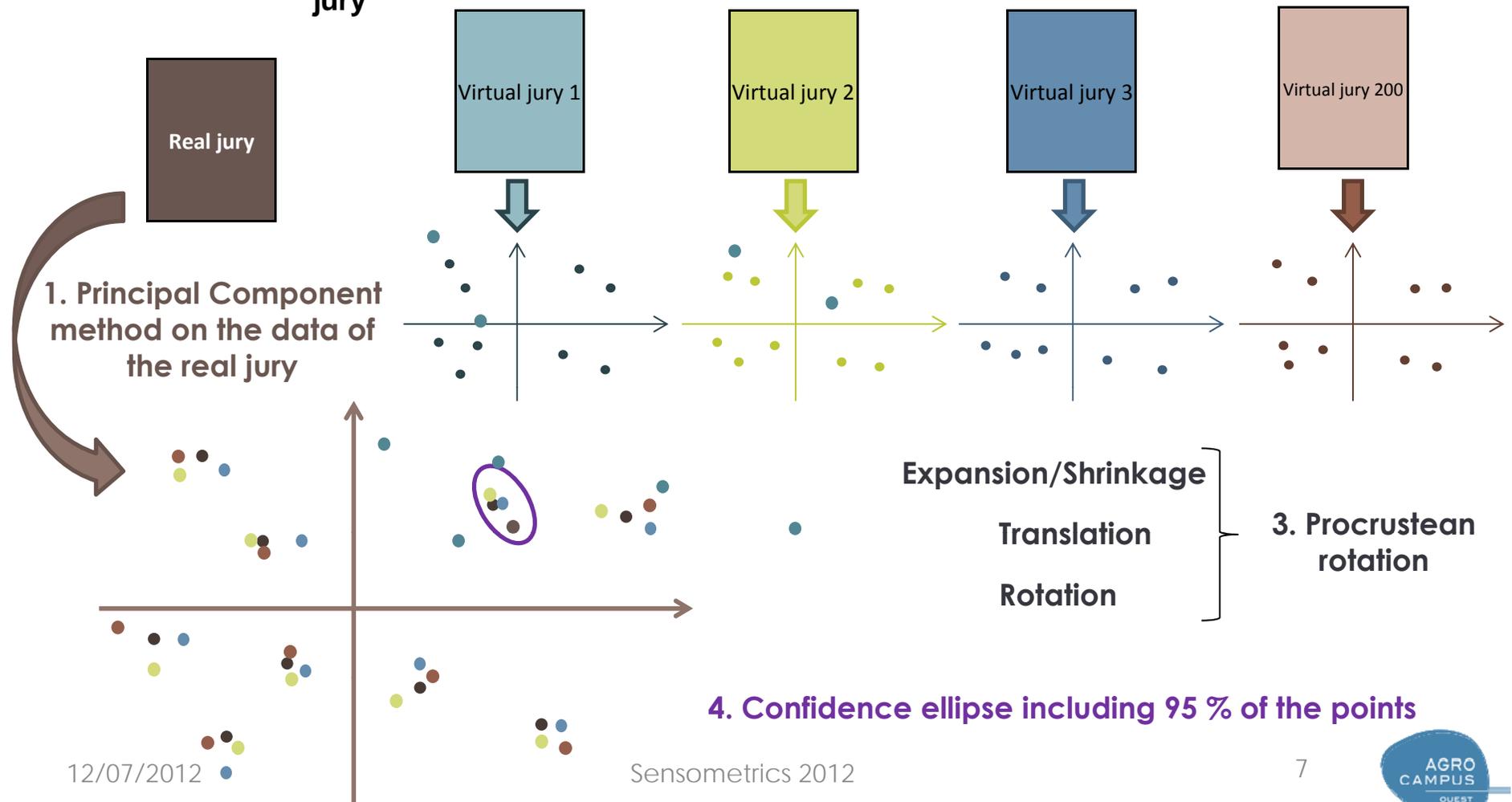
3b. Calculation of the barycenters

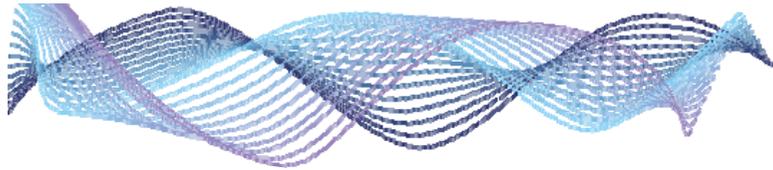
4. Ellipse including 95% of the points



# Total bootstrap

## 2. Principal Component method on each virtual jury



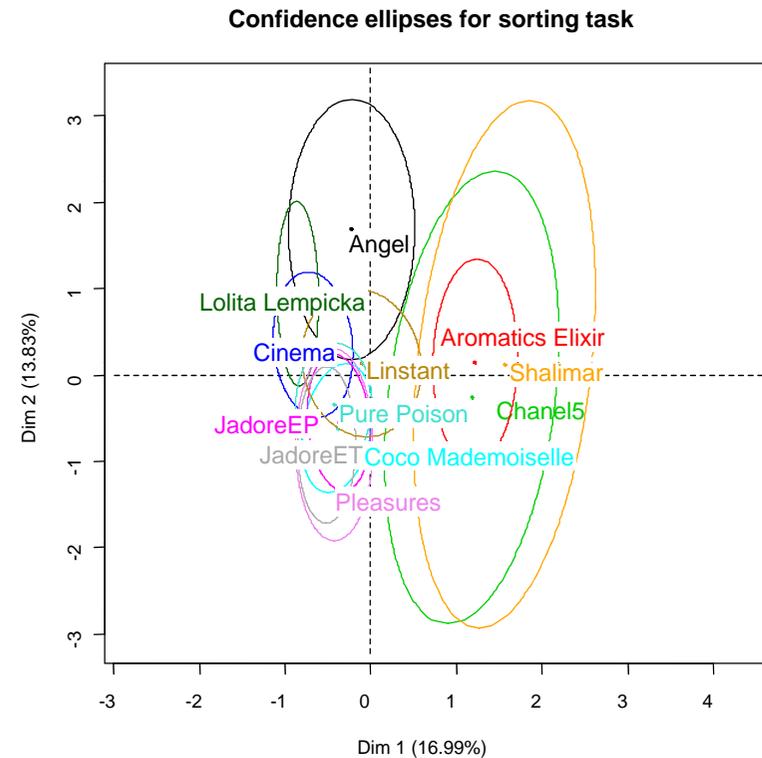
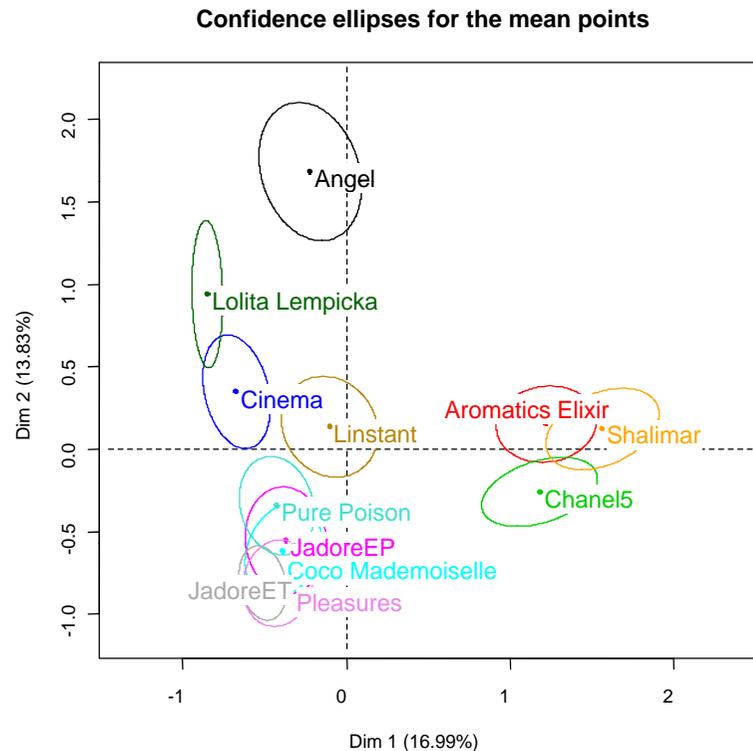


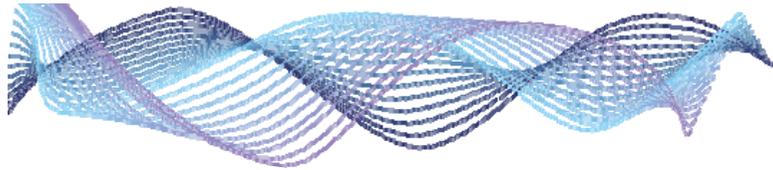
# Comparison of partial and total bootstrap

*Example of a sorting task dataset*

Partial bootstrap

Total bootstrap



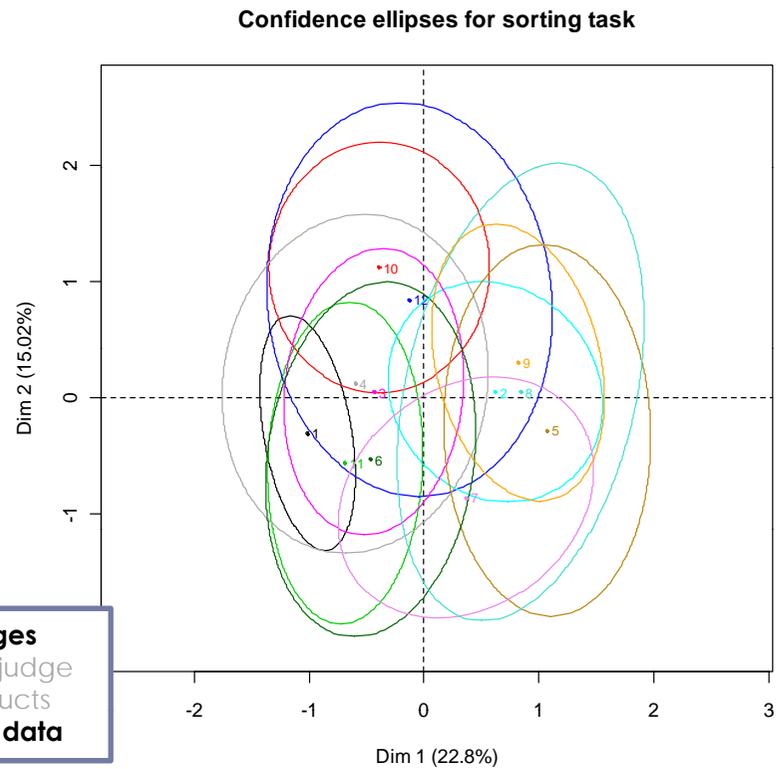
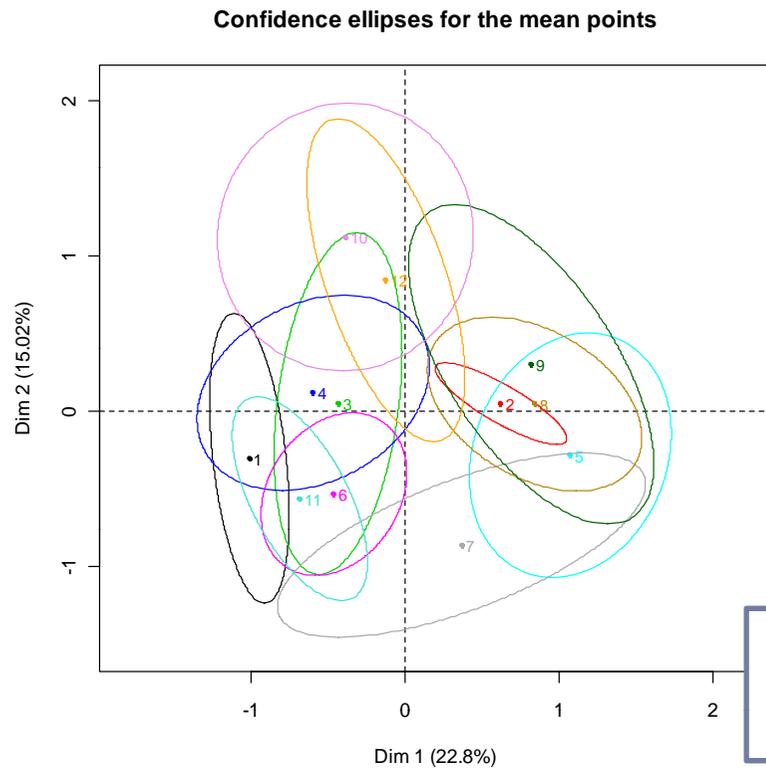


# Comparison of partial and total bootstrap

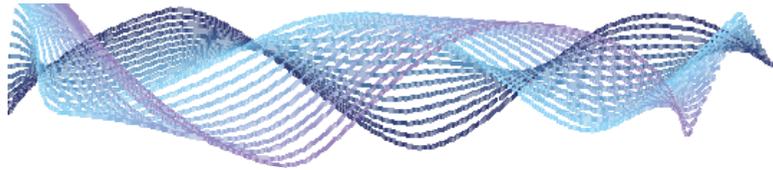
Example of a **RANDOM** sorting task dataset

Partial bootstrap

Total bootstrap



**10 judges**  
3 groups/judge  
12 products  
**Random data**

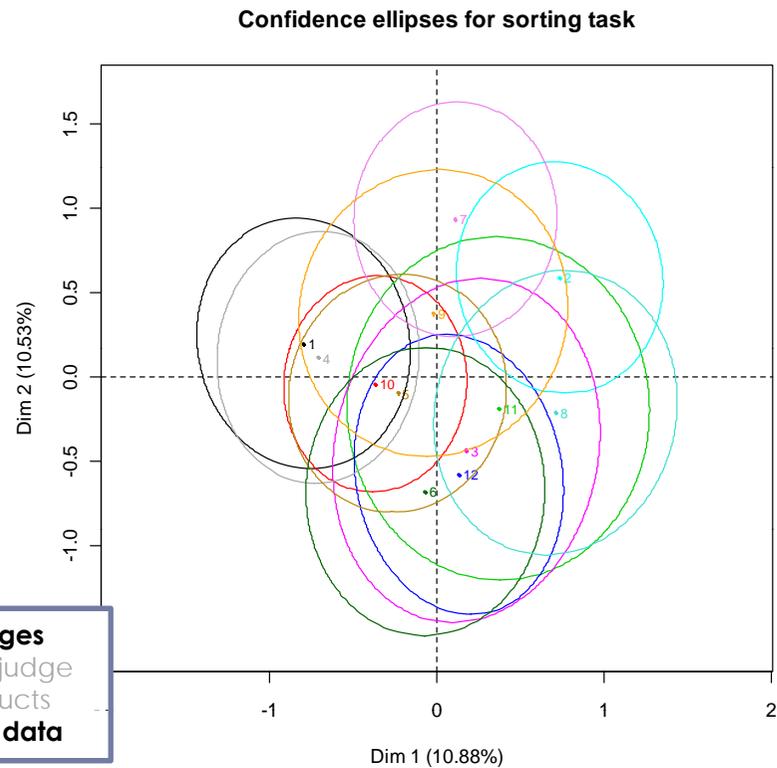
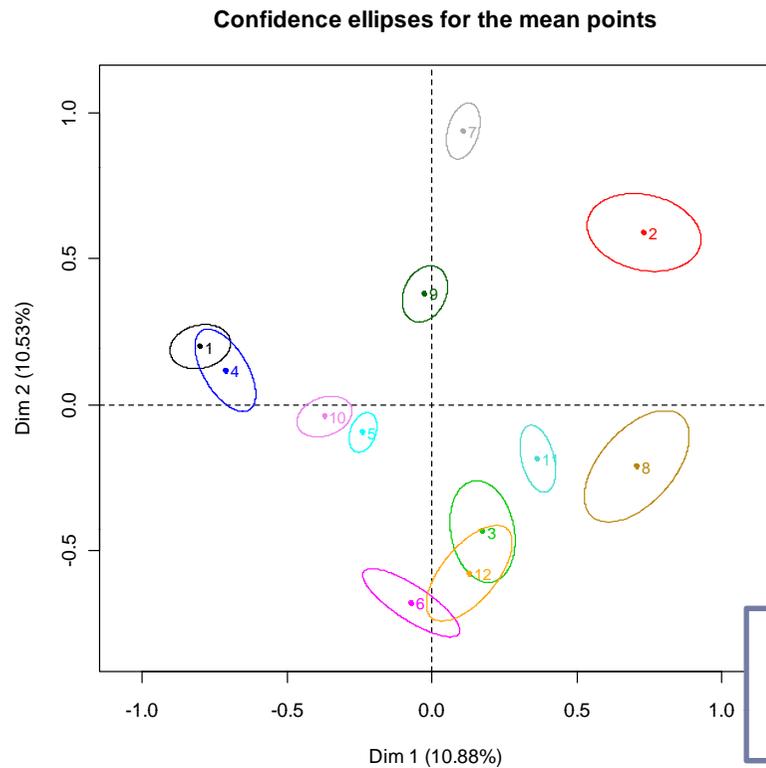


# Comparison of partial and total bootstrap

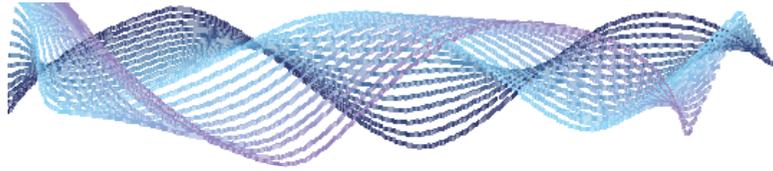
Example of a **RANDOM** sorting task dataset

Partial bootstrap

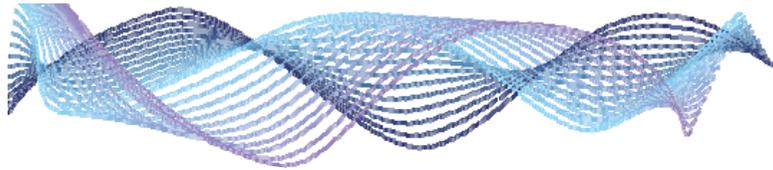
Total bootstrap



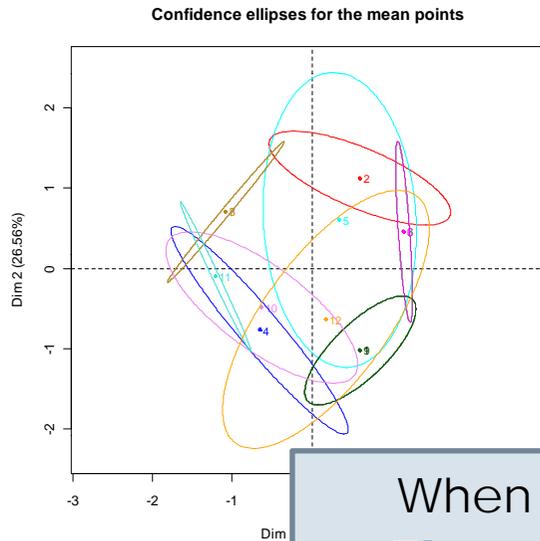
300 judges  
3 groups/judge  
12 products  
Random data



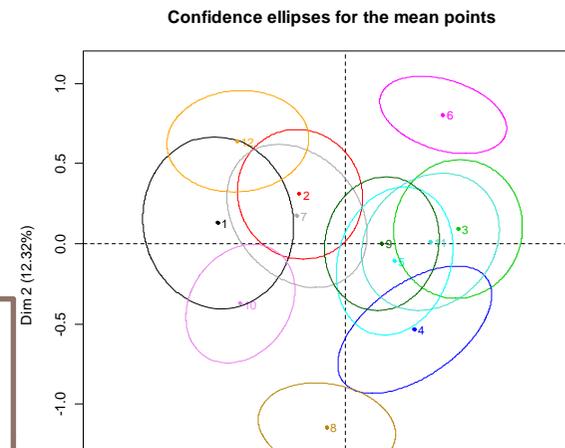
# Why partial bootstrap doesn't work ?



# I. Random qualitative dataset

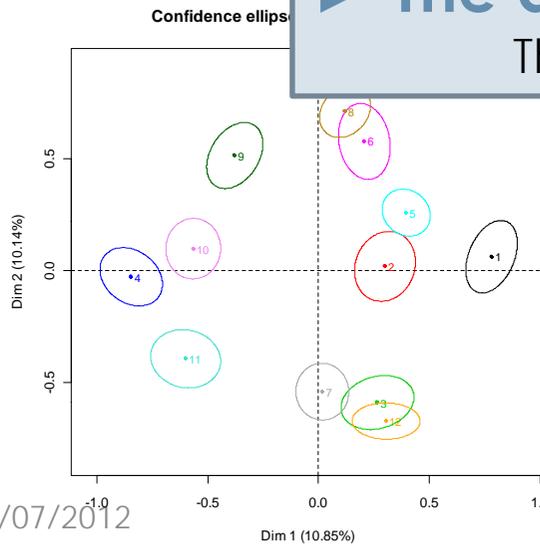


**3 judges**  
3 groups/judge  
12 products  
**Random dataset**

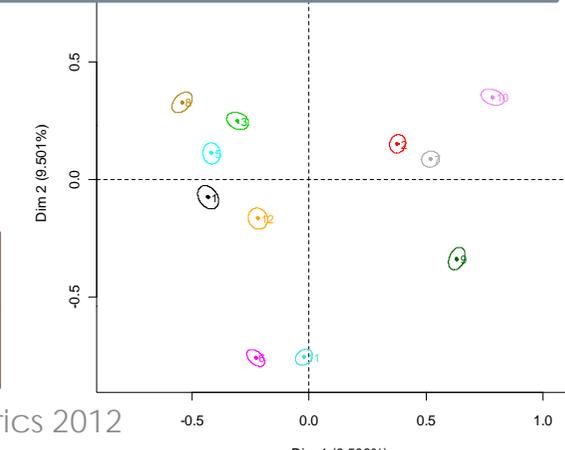


**30 judges**  
3 groups/judge  
12 products  
**Random dataset**

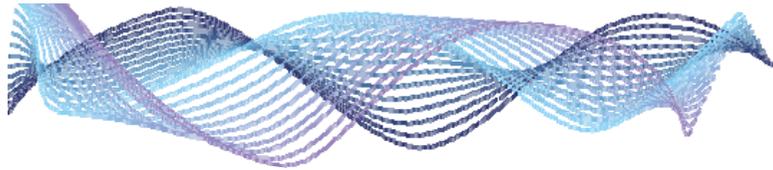
When the number of judges increases  
▶ **The dimensionality increases**  
The ellipses become smaller



**300 judges**  
3 groups/judge  
12 products  
**Random dataset**



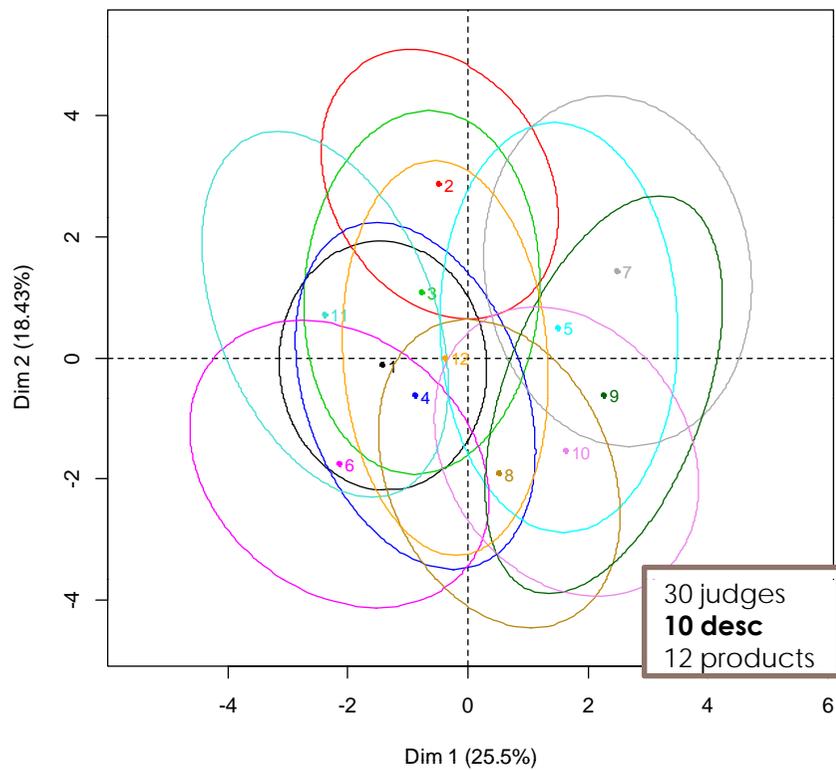
**3000 judges**  
3 groups/judge  
12 products  
**Random dataset**



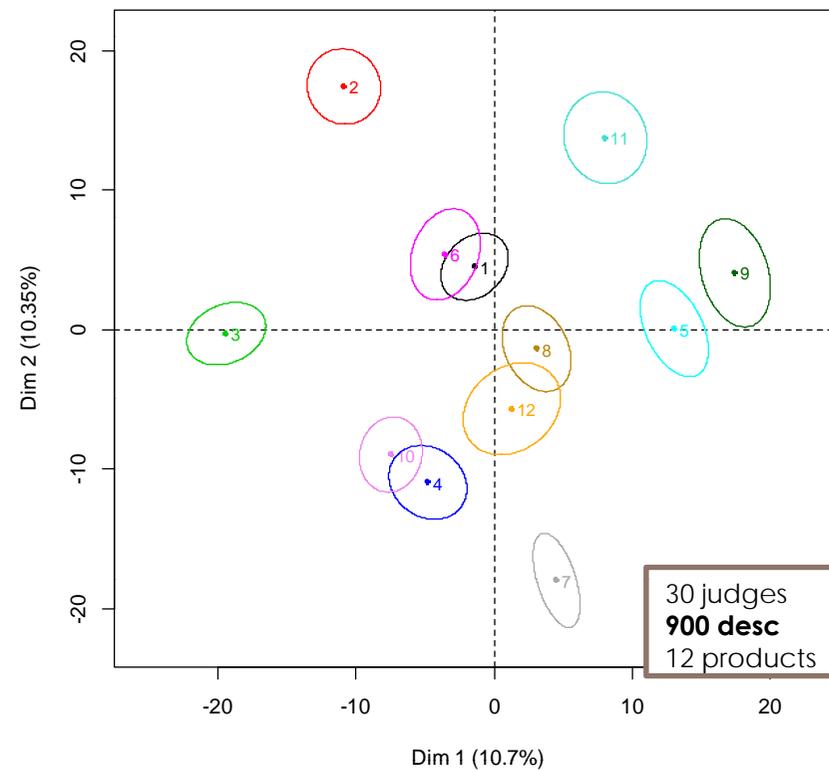
## II. Quantitative dataset

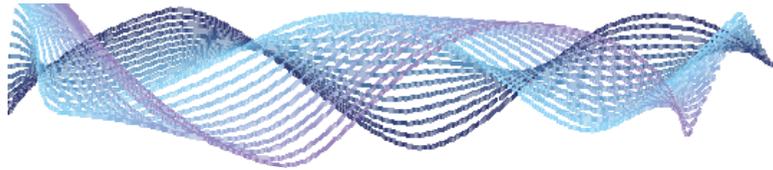
An example of QDA (*RANDOM* quantitative dataset)

Confidence ellipses for the mean points



Confidence ellipses for the mean points



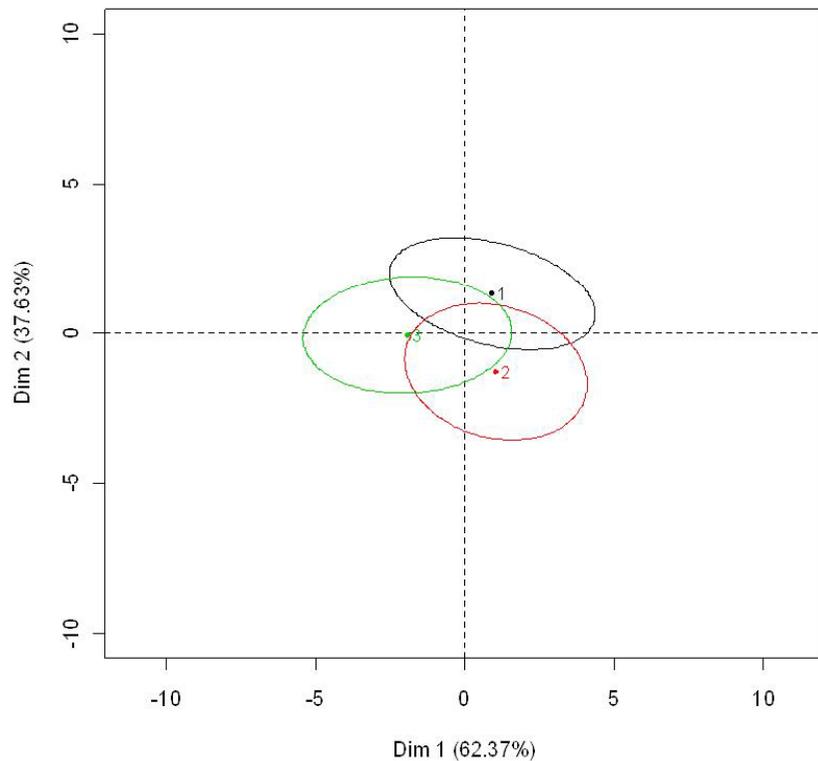


## II. Quantitative dataset

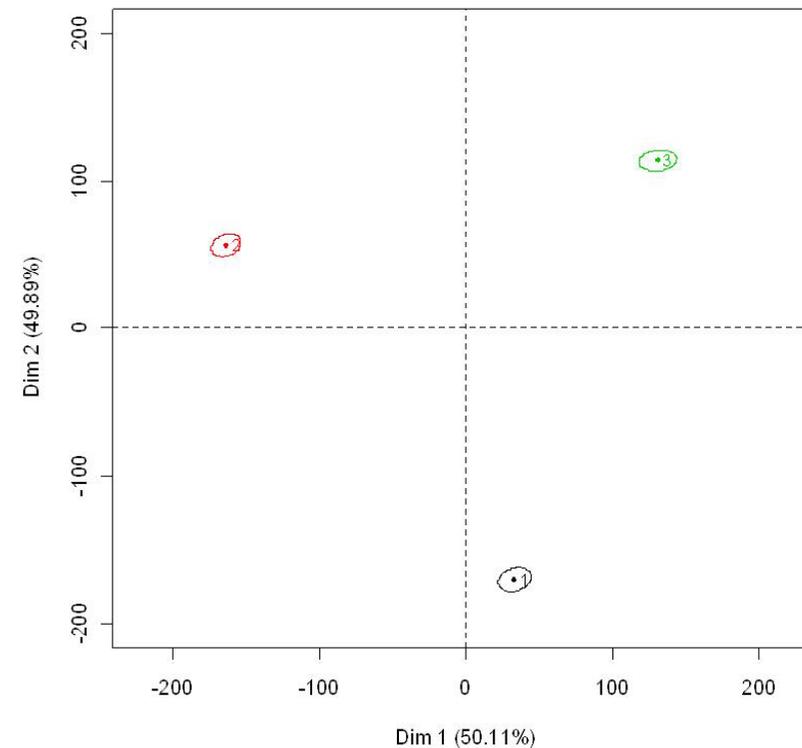
A simple *RANDOM* dataset

$n_{desc}=3$

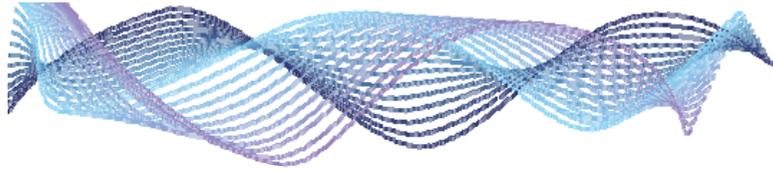
Confidence ellipses for the mean points



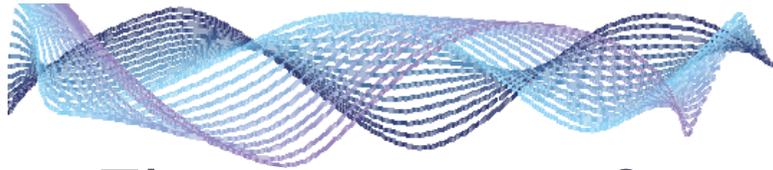
Confidence ellipses for the mean points  $n_{desc}=30000$



Projection of the average points of the virtual juries in illustrative  
=> A point is a product as seen by a virtual jury



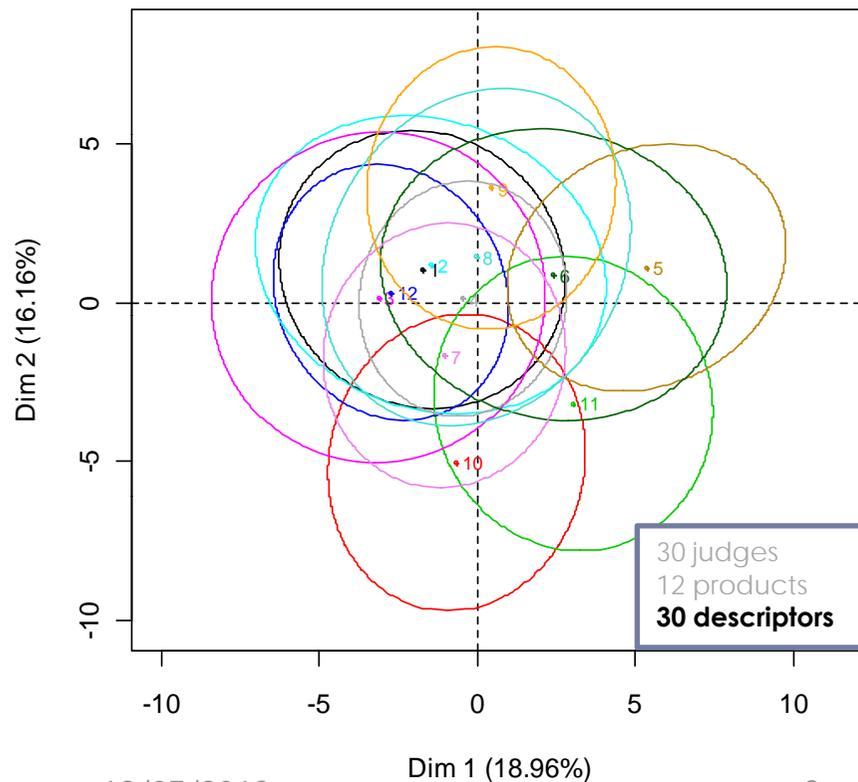
# Validity of total bootstrap



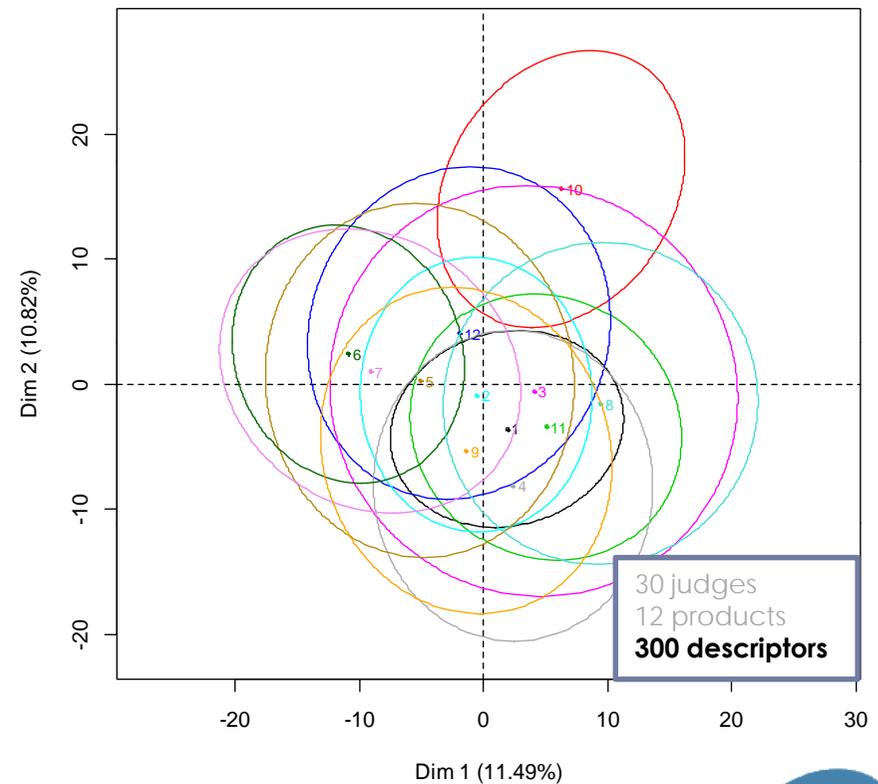
# The case of completely random data

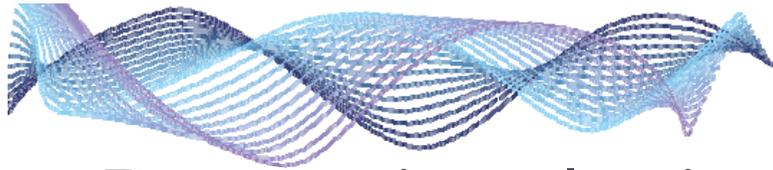
**RANDOM** data without structure

Confidence ellipses for the mean points

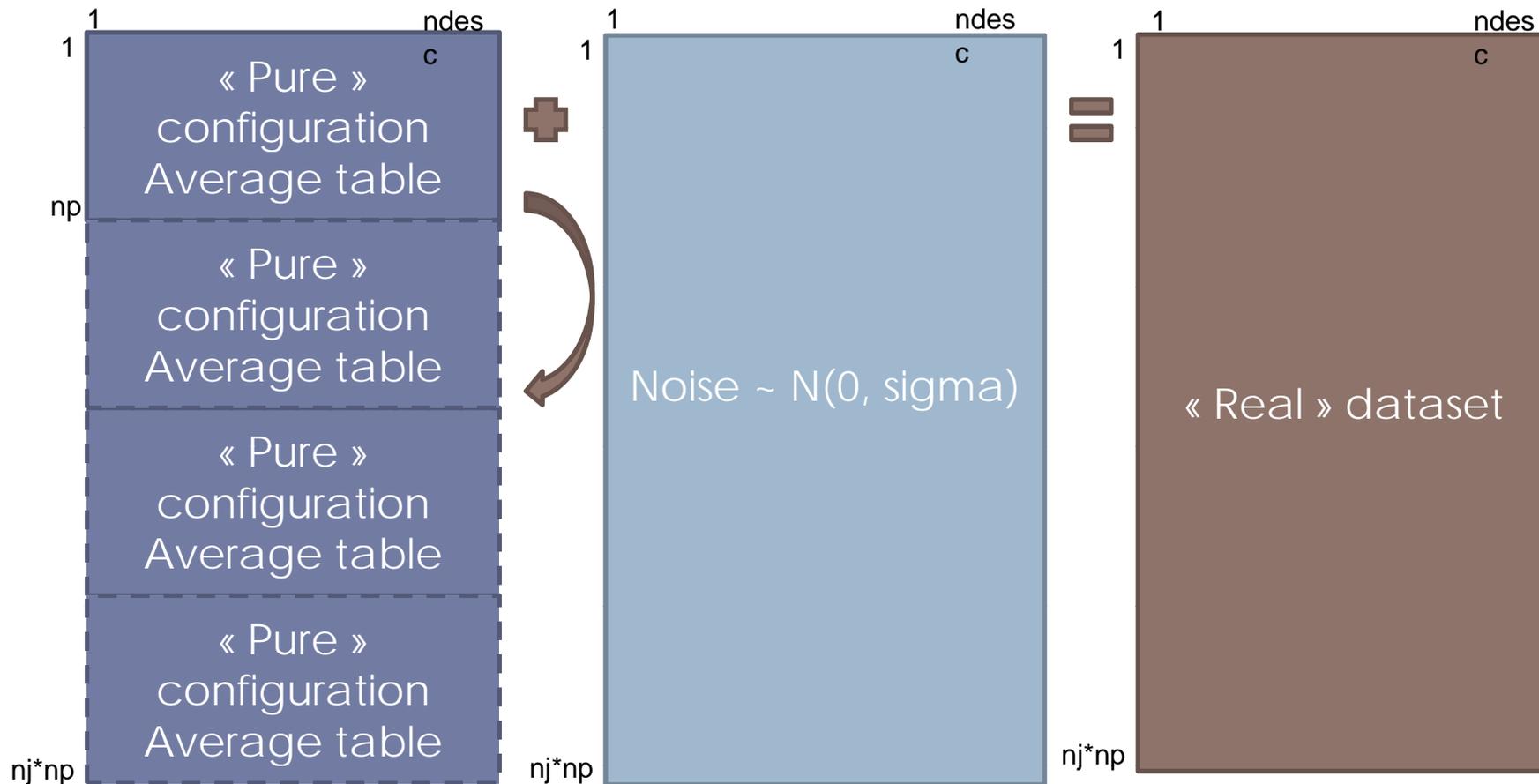


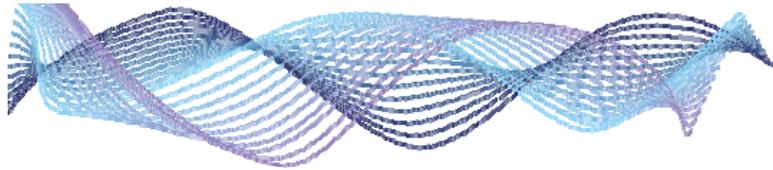
Confidence ellipses for the mean points





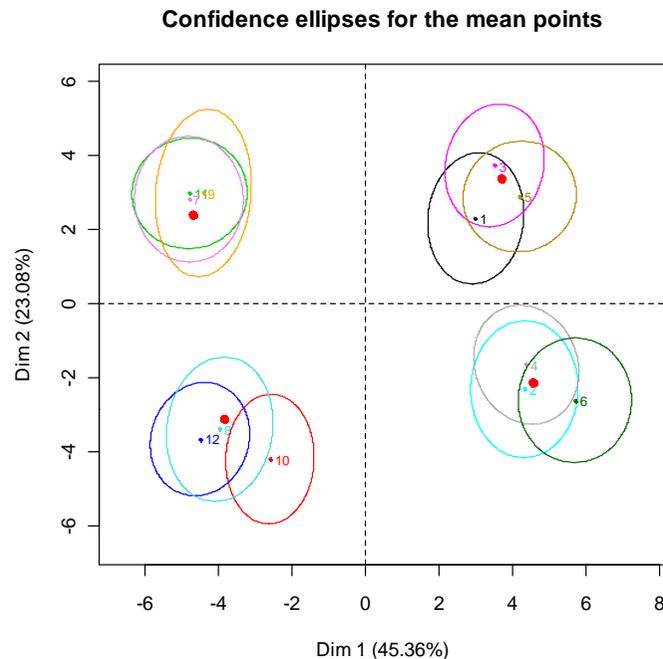
# Data simulation procedure





# Do the ellipses include the « real » structure of the data ?

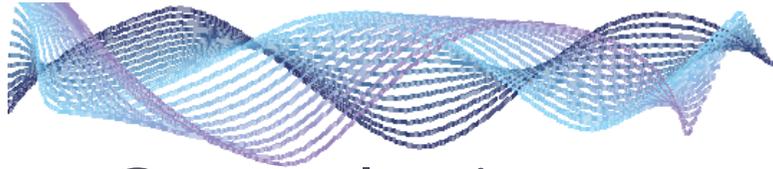
Count the number of times that a point is included in an ellipse, given its coordinates on the factorial plan



	<b>Sd</b>	<b>Frequence</b>
<b>Structured dataset</b>	<b>0.1</b>	92,09%
	<b>0.5</b>	91,5%
	<b>1</b>	91,67%
	<b>1.5</b>	91,09%
	<b>2</b>	89,5%
	<b>3</b>	91,75%
	<b>4</b>	91,92%
<b>7</b>	94,92%	

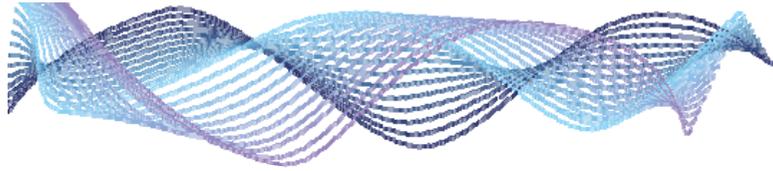
<b><math>\alpha = 5\%</math></b>	<b><math>n_j</math></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>210</b>
	<b>12</b>	88,50	88,08	89,17	92,42
	<b>30</b>	91,42	90,00	91,00	93,92
	<b>200</b>	94,08	94,33	95,33	93,92

The proportion tends to 95% when the number of judges increases (asymptotic behavior of bootstrap techniques)



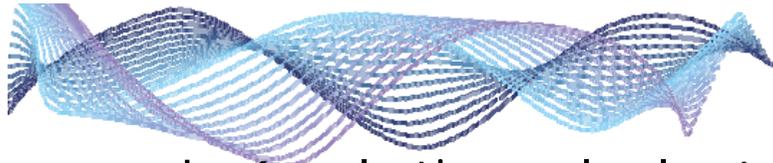
# Conclusion

- One parameter must be chosen:
  - **Number of dimensions** for the procrustean rotations  
=>  $n = 2$  in many sensometry applications
- **Dimensionality problem** highlighted :  
Confidence ellipses are essential (but may be built according to total bootstrap)
- **Total bootstrap can be applied to all holistic** approaches:
  - Napping
  - Sorting task
  - Hierarchical sorting
  - Free Choice Profiling
- Available into the **R package SensoMineR** through the boot function



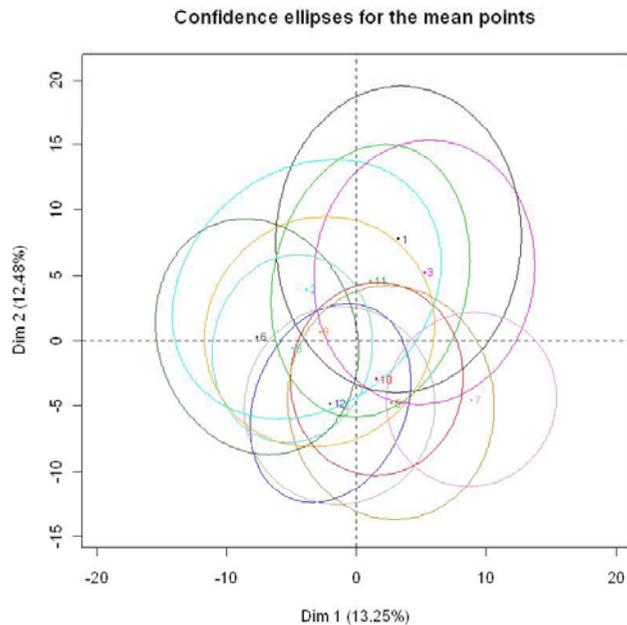
**Thank you**

**Do you have any questions ?**



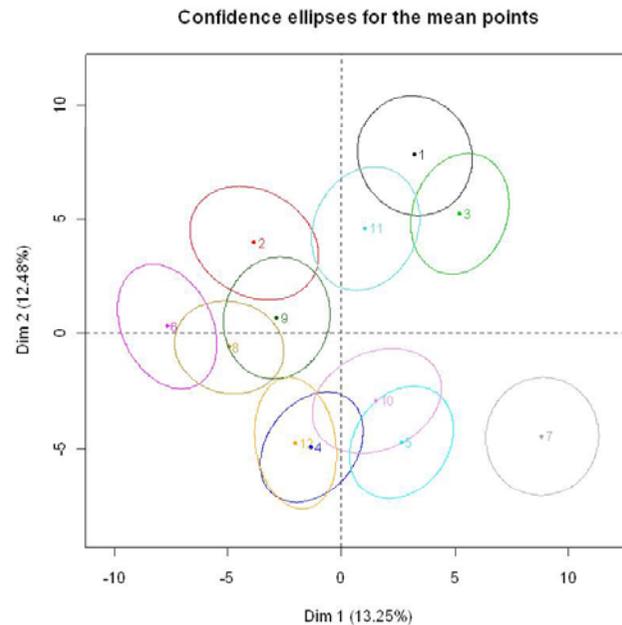
# L'évolution de la taille des ellipses en fonction du nombre de dimensions utilisées pour les rotations procustéennes

30 juges  
12 produits  
Sans structure



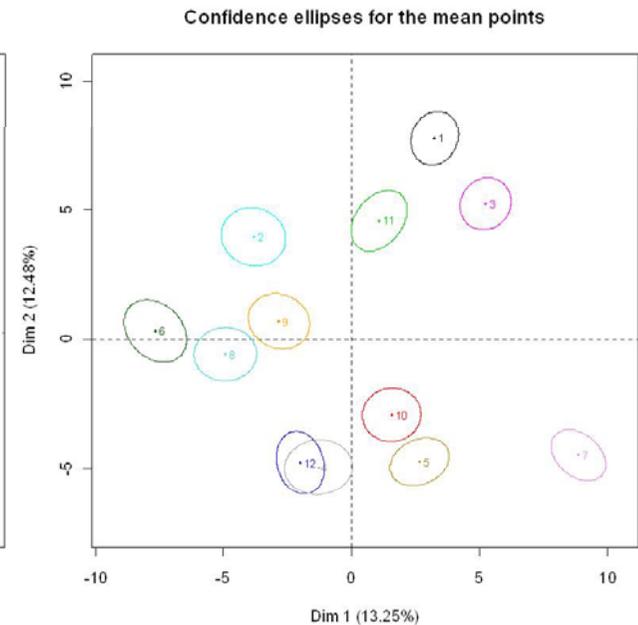
ncp=2

12/07/2012



ncp=7

Sensometrics 2012



ncp=11

21