Master in Life Sciences

A cooperation between BFH, FHNW, HES-SO, ZHAW

Module title	Advanced Sensory Techniques							
Code	F5							
Degree Programme	Master of Science in Life Sciences							
Group	Food							
Workload	3 ECTS (90 student working hours: 42 contact lessons = 32 h; self-study = 58 h)							
Module	Name: Pascale Deneulin							
Coordinator	Phone: +41 22 363 40 55							
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	Address: CHANGINS, Route de Duillier 50, 1260 NYON							
Lecturers	Pascale Deneulin, HES-SO, CHANGINS							
	Charlotte Bourcet, BFH							
	Annette Bongartz, ZHAW							
	Guest lecturers							
Entry requirements	Bachelor of Science in Life Sciences, basic sensory and statistical competences							
	Sensory competences: the student should be familiar with basic sensory techniques							
	(Discriminative analysis such as triangular test and two-out-of-five, Quantitative							
	Descriptive Analysis, consumer acceptance and preference test) and basic physiology							
	of human perception.							
	Statistical competences: the student should be able to manage data e.g. with R							
	software for descriptive analysis (Analysis of Variance, Chi-square test, Regression) and							
	nave basic knowledge of multivariate analysis (such as Principal Component Analysis							
	and clustering). It is recommended to attend the CC courses D1 ("Handling and Visuelising Date")							
	Visualishing Data).							
	As preparation for the block week, students are required to read papers available on							
	See also information under "comments"							
Learning outcomes	After completing the module, students will be able to:							
and competences	 Conduct a sensory case study from the initial question to the conclusion 							
	Manage a sensory tasting session (give instructions to panellists, train panellists							
	and validate performance, explain the sensory procedure, manage sample							
	presentation),							
	Select the appropriate sensory technique from a wide range of tests depending on							
	the objective of the study,							
	 Apply common and advanced sensory techniques to beverages and others food 							
	products,							
	Manage statistical tools to process sensory data,							
	 Illustrate the results with appropriate graphic representations, 							
	 Interpret the results and conclude, 							
	 Consider consumer expectations in terms of external information (e.g. packaging, model) and marketing design 							
	medal) and marketing design,							
	 Provide concrete recommendations based on sensory results in an industrial view. 							

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Module contents The module focusses on sensory aspects of food with two mains thematic: consumer acceptance/preference and descriptive analysis included new sensory methods. The aim is to give an advanced level to food science master students to manage sensory tests in connection with research and marketing questions taking the needs of the industry into account. Sensory analysis in industrial context Industry example: Use of consumer & sensory methods along the development process **Neuroscience of tasting** • How the brain makes sense of food sensory dimensions **Consumer perception** Hedonic testing: application of qualitative and quantitative test methods in order to collect consumer acceptance data and consumer insights, taking the adequate number of consumers as well as target groups into account. Correlation of data: identification of relevant analytical attributes (from sensory analysis and instrumental evaluations) in the context of consumer preference. What are the sensory cues and drivers of liking? Segmentation of consumers based on their sensory preference or consumer insights. Internal and external preference mapping Improvement of panel performance Manage sensory panel: recruitment, training for Quantitative Descriptive Analysis and evaluation of panel performance • Validate panel performance Innovative sensory evaluation techniques History and origin of developing new and faster sensory methods For each new method: principle and sensory test, application, statistical analysis, pros and cons Verbal-based methods: Flash profile and Check-All-That-Apply Similarity-based methods: Free sorting and Napping / Projective mapping Reference-based methods: Polarized Sensory Positioning and Pivot profile Statistical data management Statistical methods to analyze sensory / consumer data Statistical methods to correlate sensory / consumer data with marketing or instrumental data (chemistry, production parameters or other) **Teaching / learning** Previous self-study is mandatory – reading referenced papers ٠ methods Lectures with practical examples ٠ Sensory exercises (as panellist and as "panel leader") ٠ • Practical data analysis Final case-study •

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Assessment of	1. Case study (40%): the grade of case study included the practical part, data analysis,										
learning outcome	interpretation and oral presentation on Friday.										
	2. Written exam on Moodle, individual, open-book, final (60%)										
Format	Summer School										
Timing of the	Spring semester, week 23										
module	Day of the block week	<1	1	2	3	4	5	>5			
	Contact teaching (lessons)		8	9	9	8	8				
	Self-study (hours)	11	2	2	2	2	2	37			
Venue	Changins, haute école de viticulture et œnologie, 1260 NYON										
Bibliography	Final bibliography will be available on Moodle 4 weeks before the beginning of the										
	module.										
	Delarue, J., Lawlor, B, Rogeaux, M. (2014). Rapid Sensory Profiling Techniques. Application sin new										
	product development and consumer research. Ed. Woodhead Publishing, 584p.										
	Dehlholm, C., Brockhott, P. B., Meinert, L., Aaslyng, M. D., & Bredie, W. L. P. (2012). Rapid descriptive										
	sensory methods - comparison of Free Multiple Sorting, Partial Napping, Napping, Flash Profiling and conventional profiling. Food Quality and Preference, 26(2), 267–277										
	https://doi.org/10.1016/i.foodgual.2012.02.012										
	Faye, P., Brémaud, D., Teillet, E., Courcoux, P., Giboreau, A., & Nicod, H. (2006). An alternative to external										
	preference mapping based on consumer perceptive mapping. <i>Food Quality and Preference</i> , 17(7–8),										
	604-614. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.Toodquai.2006.05.006										
	quality judgements of Australian Cabernet Sauvignon and Shiraz wines. Australian Journal of Grape										
	and Wine Research, 16(1), 189–202.										
	Valentin, D., Chollet, S., Lelièvre, M., & Abdi, H. (2012). Quick and dirty but still pretty good: a review of										
	new descriptive methods in food science. International Journal of Food Science & Technology, 47(8), 1563–										
	15/8. https://doi.org/10.1111/J.1365-2621.2012.03022.X										
Links to other	The present module will build on CC modules D1 ("Handling and Visualising Date") and										
modules	D3 ("Modelling and Exploration of Multivariate Data")										
Comments	There is a participant limit in this module. Pagistrations will be considered as follows:										
comments	1. Students for whom E5 is a compulsory module.										
	2. Students from the Food-Cluster										
	2. Students who need the ECTS for the graduation in the competer concerned										
	A The remaining places will be drawn by lot										
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	Whether participation is possible will be communicated by the end of week 07.										
Last Update	26.09.2024										