

Design of Experiments with a Ranking Response: Analysis of the Result with the Mann-Whitney Statistic

Maurice PILLET¹, Emmanuel DUCLOS², Magali PRALUS¹

¹ University of Savoy – SYMME – Polytech'Savoie, Annecy, France; ² EDC Conseil Formation; maurice.pillet@univ-savoie.fr

Abstract

Product quality very often depends on organoleptic characters that are difficult to measure. As examples, let us look at the visual aspect of a vehicle dashboard, the flavour of a product, etc. During the process optimization, it's very difficult to use such responses to analyse an experimental design, because of the lack of information contained in this type of response and the problems of repeatability and reproducibility inherent in these characters. However, if it is not possible for an appraiser to provide a measure in a continuous scale, it is easier to compare various objects. In this article, we propose to use this classification to calculate a rank variable (Mann-Whitney statistic) which will be used as a numeric variable in order to exploit the results of an experimental design. Several strategies will be presented and illustrated with industrial examples

Keywords: Mann-Whitney statistic, sensory perception defects, sensory analysis, design of experiments.

References:

- [1] ISO 13299:2003, Sensory analysis — Methodology — General guidance for establishing a sensory profile, 2003.
- [2] F. Depledt, Evaluation sensorielle: Manuel méthodologique, Tech. & Doc., Lavoisier, 1998.
- [3] M. C. Gacula, Descriptive sensory analysis in practice, Wiley-Blackwell, 1997.
- [4] M. C. Meilgaard, G.V. Civille and B.T. Carr, Sensory evaluation techniques, 3rd ed. CRC. CRC Press, London, 1999.
- [5] M. O'Mahony, Sensory evaluation of food, Statistical methods and procedures, Marcel Dekker, 1986.
- [6] M. G. Kendall, A New Measure of Rank Correlation, Biometrika, 30, pp. 81-93, 1938.
- [7] H. Jaroslav, S. Zbynek and K. Pranab, Theory of Rank Tests, 2nd ed., Academic Press, 1999.
- [8] E. L. Lehmann, Nonparametrics: Statistical methods based on ranks, San Francisco: Holden-Day, 1975.
- [9] C. Spearman, The Proof and Measurement of Association Between Two Things, American Journal of Psychology, 15, pp. 72-101, 1904.
- [10] M. Kendall and J.D. Gibbons, Rank correlation methods, 5th ed, Ed. Edward Arnold, 1990.
- [11] S. Yue, P. Pilon and G. Cavadias, Power of the Mann-Kendall and Spearman's rho tests for detecting monotonic trends in hydrological series, Journal of Hydrology, 259, pp. 254-271, 2002.
- [12] W. W. Daniel, Applied Nonparametric Statistics, Boston: PWS-Kent, 2nd edition, 1990.
- [13] G. E. Noether, Why Kendall Tau?, The best of teaching statistics, pp. 41-43, 1986.

- [14] M. Alvo and P. Cabilio, Average rank correlation statistics in the presence of ties, *Communications in Statistics – Theory and Methods*, 14, 1985.
- [15] R. A. Fisher, *Statistical methods for research workers*, Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 1934.
- [16] Ph. Caperaa and B. Van Cutsem, *Méthodes et modèles en statistiques non paramétriques Exposé fondamental*, Presse de l'université Laval, DUNOD, 1988.
- [17] D. W. Zimmerman, A note on homogeneity of variance of scores and ranks, *Journal of Experimental Education*, vol. 64, pp. 351-362, 1996.
- [18] D. W. Zimmerman and B. D. Zumbo, Rank transformations and the power of the Student t test and Welch t' test for nonnormal populations with unequal variances, *Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology*, vol. 47, pp. 523-539, 1993.
- [19] R. H. Randles and D. A. Wolfe, *Introduction to the theory of nonparametric statistics*, New York: Wiley, 1979.