

SENSORY RESEARCH DIVISION



Your Partner in Sensory Evaluation

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD SCIENCE

Effect of repeated exposure on consumer preferences for sports drinks containing different acidulants

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Introduction

• It is often necessary to make small changes to a formulation of a well-known food product







Repeated consumption



 Repeated consumption of food and beverage products often changes consumers' acceptance or preferences for these products

Porcherot & Issanchou (1998); Lévy & Köster (1999); Köster *et al.* (2002); Stein *et al.*, (2003)





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Repeated exposure to food stimuli may lead to...

- Mere exposure
 - Experience with stimulus leads to increase liking (Zajonc, 1968)
 - Pacer theory
 - People learn to appreciate more complex stimuli in life (Dember, 1970)

Food boredom/monotony

• A neural/physiological response with a decrease in actual liking caused by satiation with specific attributes of the consumed food (Zandstra *et al.,* 2004)

HAP Hedonic Adjustment Potential

 the change in like/dislike perceptions of consumers to the sensory properties of food stimuli after extended consumption or use

(De Kock & Kinnear, 2003)



Repeated exposure testing

- Advantage
 - an improved reflection of a real-life situation in which consumers repeatedly consume a product over a period of time.
- Disadvantage
 - time consuming and expensive to conduct
 - experimental design



Objective



 To determine the effect of repeated exposure on consumers' preferences for sports drinks containing different acidulants



Hypothesis





- We predicted that several exposures to sports drinks with different acidulants will change consumer preferences.
 - subtle differences in taste profiles became more evident after repeated exposure and therefore influenced liking (Stein *et al.*, 2003)

Product samples











Preference rank sum totals (n=128)

(1=Like the most, 5=Like the least)



Exposure to citric acid (n=20)

Rank sum totals (1=Like the most, 5=Like the least)

Expo- sure	Citric	Malic	Tartaric	Fumaric	Fruitaric			
Pre	60	51	70	64	55			
		No Significant Preference						
Mid	60	57	65	56	62			
		No Significant Preference						
Post	71 b	71 b	63 <mark>ab</mark>	46a	49 a			

Boredom

Mere Exposure

Exposure to fumaric acid (n=22)

Rank sum totals (1=Like the most, 5=Like the least)

Expo- sure	Citric	Malic	Tartaric	Fumaric	Fruitaric		
Pre	56 <mark>a</mark> †	59 <mark>a</mark> †	54 <mark>a</mark> †	72 ab	89 b		
Mid	74	69	61	63	63		
	No Significant Preference						
Post	76 b	45a	68 b	73 b	68 b		

Boredom

Exposure to fumaric acid (n=22)

Rank sum totals (1=Like the most, 5=Like the least)

	Expo- sure	Citric	Malic	Tartaric	Fumaric	Fruitaric
	Pre	56 a	Smooth	54 a †	Strong	89 b
			Flat		Metallic	
	Mid	74		61	Lingering	63
					1	
	Post	76 b		68 b	73 b	68 b
5	RD					

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Irritation

Exposure to malic acid (n=24)

Expo- sure	Citric	Malic	Tartaric	Fumaric	Fruitaric		
Pre	63	84	69	79	65		
		No Si	gnificant Pre	ference			
Mid	62	71	76	76	75		
	No Significant Preference						
Post	77	86	59	69	69		
		No Si	gnificant Pre	ference			

Exposure to tartaric acid (n=22)

Expo- sure	Citric	Malic	Tartaric	Fumaric	Fruitaric		
Pre	56 <mark>a</mark> 1	90 b	58 a (73 <mark>ab</mark>	56 <mark>a</mark> 1		
Mid	74	64	65	64	65		
		No Significant Preference					
Post	63	65	66	66	70		
		No Significant Preference					

Exposure to fruitaric acid (n=21)

Expo- sure	Citric	Malic	Tartaric	Fumaric	Fruitaric			
Pre	52	62	75	67	59			
		No Significant Preference						
Mid	71	66	53	61	64			
		No Significant Preference						
Post	79 b	66 ab	48a	59 ab	63 ab			

Control group (no exposure) (n=19)

Expo- sure	Citric	Malic	Tartaric	Fumaric	Fruitaric		
Pre	45 <mark>a</mark> (49 <mark>a</mark> (55 <mark>a</mark> 1	60 ab	76 b		
Mid	64	59	69	49	44		
	No Significant Preference						
Post	74	55	52	53	51		
	No Significant Preference						



- Repeated exposure to sports drinks with different acidulants changed consumer preferences
- Home use exposure to specific sports drink did not always result in shifts in preferences according to predictable theories.





Conclusions

 As sensory scientists we need to critically evaluate the validity of our standard single exposure small sip consumer tests to predict long term consumer perception

