

d-prime like interpretation of standard sensory and consumer linear mixed model results.

Brockhoff, P.B. Amorim, I, Kuznetsova, A, Bech, S & de Lima, RR (2015).

delta-tilde interpretation of standard linear mixed model results. Submitted to FQP

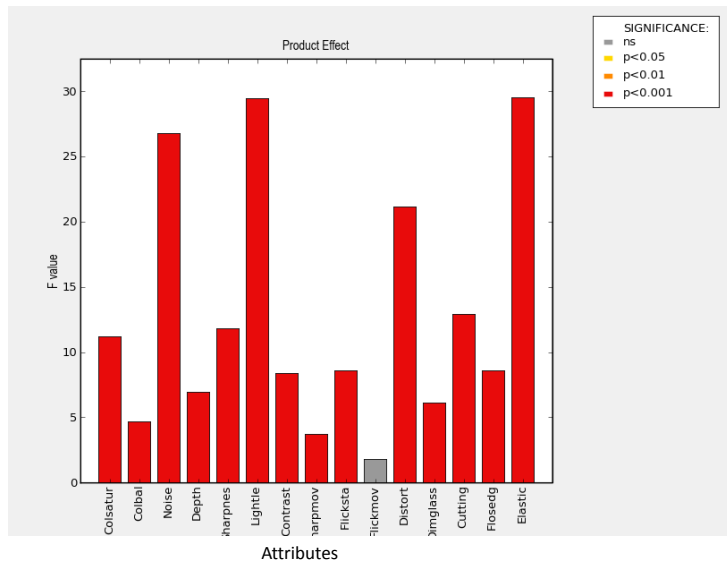
Example for illustration: TV data (Bang and Olufsen)

- 12 Products
 - 3 TVsets
 - 4 Pictures
- 8 Assessors
- 2 Replications
- 15 Attributes

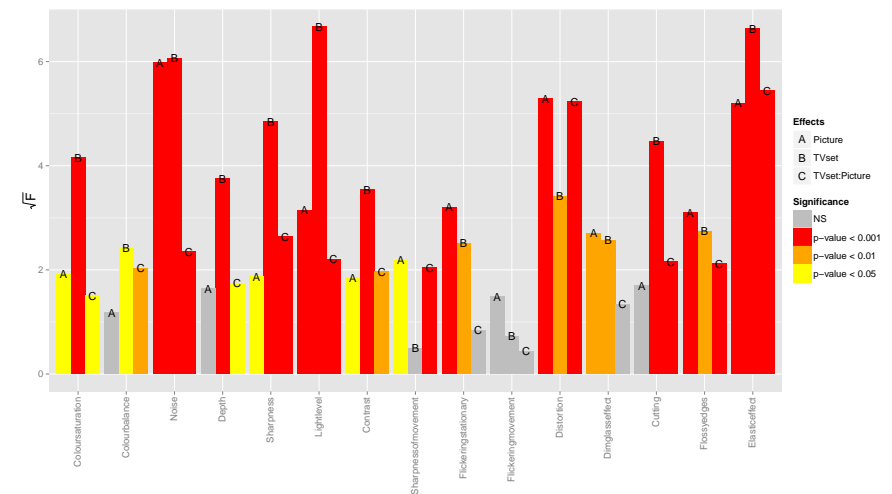


From: Sensometrics Meeting, Norway
Kuznetsova, A., Brockhoff, P.B. & Christensen, R.H.B. (2013). ImerTest: Tests for random and fixed effects for linear mixed effect models (Imer objects of lme4 package).. R package version 2.0-0.
<http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=ImerTest>

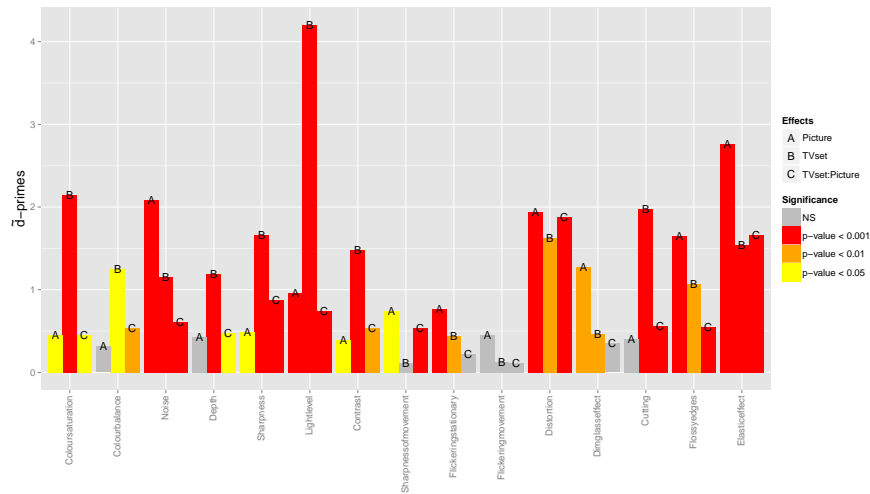
TV data, (PanelCheck) Product F plot



TV data, SensMixed Product root-F plot



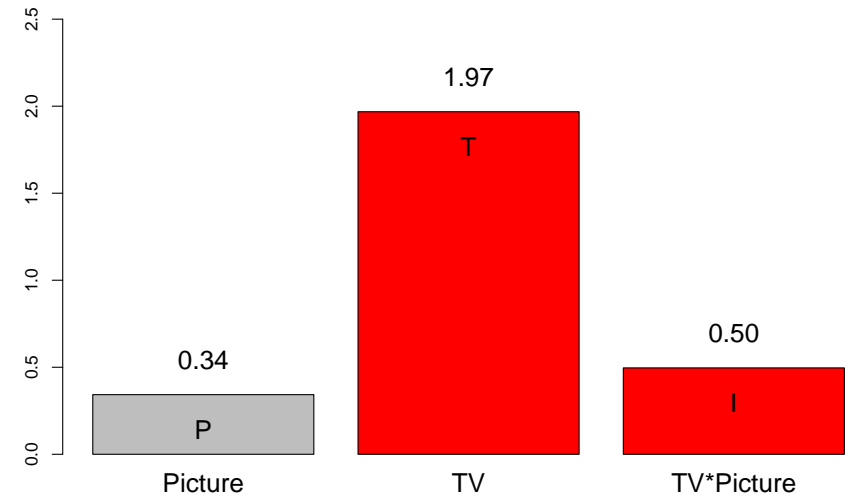
TV data, dprime type plot



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TV data, dprime type plot

d-prime plot, based on F from FIXED model



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TV data, Cutting, FIXED ANOVA table

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
TVset	2	365.89	182.95	124.95	0.0000
Picture	3	16.76	5.59	3.82	0.0124
TVset:Picture	6	40.52	6.75	4.61	0.0004
Assessor	7	788.01	112.57	76.88	0.0000
Picture:Assessor	21	40.84	1.94	1.33	0.1771
TVset:Assessor	14	128.01	9.14	6.24	0.0000
TVset:Picture:Assessor	42	60.33	1.44	0.98	0.5155
Residuals	96	140.57	1.46		

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TV data, Cutting, FIXED ANOVA table

Fixed effects

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Random effects

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TV data, Cutting, FIXED ANOVA table

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Random effects

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Transforming Fs to d-primers:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Picture:} \quad \tilde{d} &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{48}} \cdot \sqrt{3.82 - 1} &&= 0.34 \\ \text{TVset:} \quad \tilde{d} &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{64}} \cdot \sqrt{124.95 - 1} &&= 1.97 \\ \text{TVset*Picture:} \quad \tilde{d} &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{16}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{6}{11}} \cdot \sqrt{4.61 - 1} &&= 0.50 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{Main effect:} \quad \hat{d} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{F - 1}$$

$$\text{Interaction:} \quad \hat{d} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} \sqrt{\frac{DF}{K-1}} \cdot \sqrt{F - 1}$$

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Transforming Fs to d-primers WITH mixed model bias correction

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Picture:} \quad \tilde{d} &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{48}} \cdot \sqrt{3.82 - 1.33} &&= 0.32 \\ \text{TVset:} \quad \tilde{d} &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{64}} \cdot \sqrt{124.95 - 6.24} &&= 1.93 \\ \text{TVset*Picture:} \quad \tilde{d} &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{16}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{6}{11}} \cdot \sqrt{4.61 - 0.98} &&= 0.50 \end{aligned}$$

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Transforming Fs to d-primes WITH mixed model bias correction:

Picture: $\tilde{d} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{48}} \cdot \sqrt{3.82 - 1.33} = 0.32$

TVset: $\tilde{d} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{64}} \cdot \sqrt{124.95 - 6.24} = 1.93$

TVset*Picture: $\tilde{d} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{16}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{6}{11}} \cdot \sqrt{4.61 - 0.98} = 0.50$

Main effect: $\hat{d} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{F_{Pic} - F_{Pic \times Assessor}}$

Interaction: $\hat{d} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} \sqrt{\frac{DF}{K-1}} \cdot \sqrt{F_{Pi \times TV} - F_{Pi \times TV \times Ass}}$

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Transforming Fs to d-primes - how? (Main effects)

$$\begin{aligned} F &\approx \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^k (\mu_i - \bar{\mu})^2 / (k-1) + \sigma^2}{\sigma^2} \\ &= n \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{\mu_i - \bar{\mu}}{\sigma} \right)^2 / (k-1) + 1 \\ &= \frac{n}{2} \sum_{i < j}^k \left(\frac{\mu_i - \mu_j}{\sigma} \right)^2 / (k(k-1)/2) + 1 \\ &= \frac{n}{2} (\text{Average squared dprimes}) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

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Transforming Fs to d-primes - how?

We use 3 basic relations:

ANOVA EMS

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (\mu_i - \bar{\mu})^2 = \sum_{i < j}^k (\mu_i - \mu_j)^2 / k$$

Cohen's d: $\frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\sigma}$

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d-primes, cutting, TV-effect

TV1 TV2 TV3

7.534 6.452 4.219

$$\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{MSE} = \sqrt{1.464} = 1.210$$

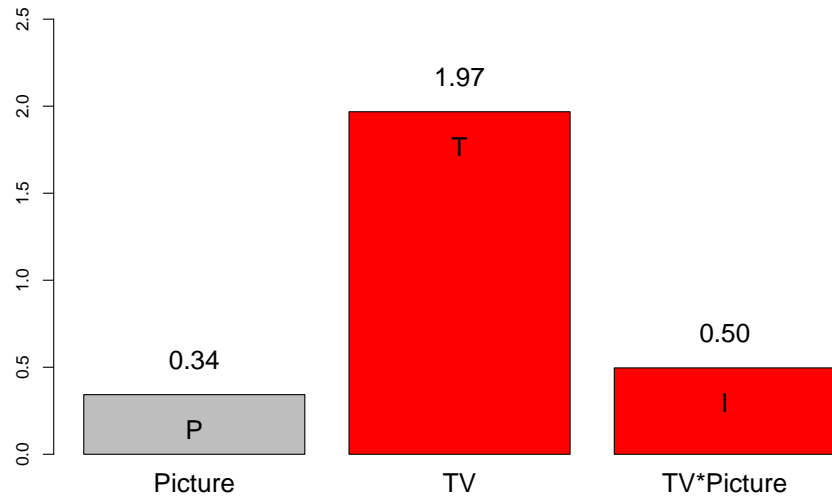
$$\frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{1.210} = 0.89, \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_3}{1.210} = 2.74, \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_3}{1.210} = 1.85$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\sqrt{(\text{Average squared dprimes})} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} (0.89^2 + 2.74^2 + 1.85^2)} = 1.976 \end{aligned}$$

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TV data, dprime plot version I

d-prime plot, based on F from FIXED model



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Compare with "REAL" d-prime from thurstonian model - SIMPLE example

Assessor	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	mean
TVset1	3.7	5.5	7.1	2.6	11.3	9.1	8.8	8.3	7.0500
TVset3	1.4	4.0	4.8	2.1	7.4	5.2	2.1	4.1	3.8875

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
TVset	1	40.01	40.01	6.38	0.0243
Residuals	14	87.85	6.27		

$$\hat{d} = \frac{7.05 - 3.8875}{\sqrt{6.27}} = 1.26$$

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R-package ordinal

1. Categorize the data, e.g. 1-10:

Assessor	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TVset1	3	5	6	2	10	8	8	8
TVset3	1	3	4	2	7	5	2	4

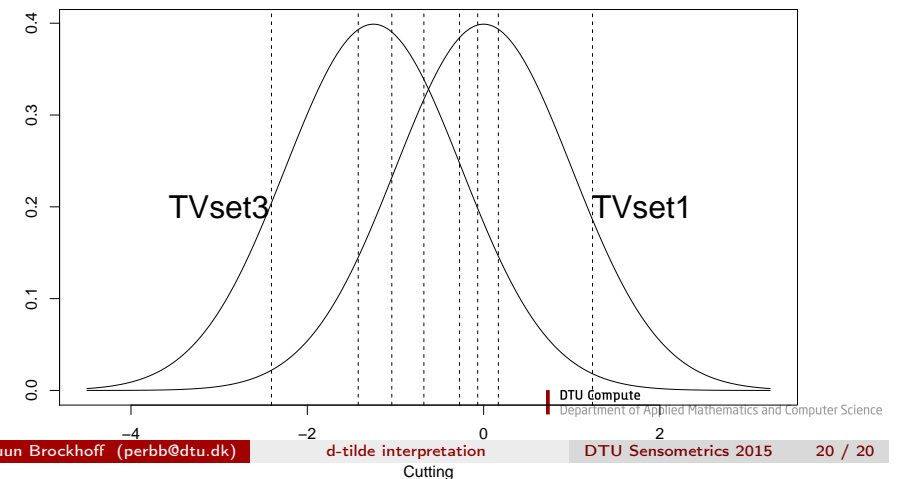
2. Use the ordinal package to do the thurstonian model:

Christensen, R.H.B. (2013). ordinal - Regression Models for Ordinal Data. R-package version 2013.9-30
<http://www.cran.r-project.org/web/packages/ordinal/>

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REAL d-primes from thurstonian model:

```
> c1m1 <- c1m(Cutting_ord ~ TVset, link="probit", data = TVbo_reduced)
> round(coef(c1m1), 2)
      1|2      2|3      3|4      4|5      5|6      6|7      7|8      8|10 TVsetTV3
-2.41   -1.42   -1.04   -0.68   -0.27   -0.07    0.17    1.23   -1.25
```



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