

TOWARD A UNIFIED THEORY OF PSYCHOPHYSICS

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A Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy
at Macquarie University

June 1982

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am indebted to Dr J. H. B. Christian, Chief, CSIRO Division of Food Research, and Dr A. R. Johnson, Officer in Charge, CSIRO Food Research Laboratory, for permission to undertake this degree. I thank my Supervisor, Dr R. P. Power, for his support and encouragement; also Dr B. V. Chandler for his meticulous, but always constructive, criticism of my writing.

Mary Willcox and John Best helped with the statistical analyses, and Arthur Kuskis provided invaluable assistance in the laboratory. I express appreciation to my many colleagues at the Food Research Laboratory who, as subjects, withstood the rigours of the experimental work without complaint; also to Ian Mathieson, without whose help I should not have been able to construct this Thesis on a somewhat temperamental word processor.

I am most grateful to my wife Pamela for support throughout my candidature - especially for her cheerful endurance of my many hours of preoccupation.

CONTENTS

1	PSYCHOPHYSICS AND MEASUREMENT	1
2	THE POWER LAW AND VALIDITY CRITERIA	6
	Inadequate Validity Criteria	7
	Toward Proper Validity Criteria	13
	Could Both Types of Response Scale Be Valid?	16
3	SUBJECTIVE NUMBER	17
	Apparent Length	18
	The Two-stage Model of Magnitude Judgment	21
	Other Approaches	21
	Implications of Subjective Number	23
4	THE PSYCHOPHYSICAL LAW	27
	The First Premise - Weber's Law	29
	The Second Premise - Subjective Size of the JND	33
	Fechner's Assumption	34
	Brentano's Assumption	36
5	FECHNER'S ASSUMPTION AND THE JND SCALE	38
	The JND Scale Resurrected	41
	Psychophysics and Neurophysiology	44
	JND Scales and Category Scales	46

6	ON PROTHETIC AND METATHETIC CONTINUA	47
	Prothetic Continua	48
	Metathetic Continua	49
	A Revised Distinction	51
	Why Is the Category Scale Valid?	52
	Number - an Amphoteric Continuum	52
7	EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE	54
	Loudness	55
	Pitch	60
	Brightness	65
	Taste	67
	Olfaction	74
	Lifted Weights	75
	Apparent Length	75
8	THE EXPERIMENTS	77
	Experimental Work - General	79
9	JND AND CATEGORY SCALES OF TASTE INTENSITY	83
	EXPERIMENT I	86
	Method	86
	Determination of the Sucrose Weber Function	86
	Category Scaling	91
	Results and Discussion	95
	The Sucrose Weber Function	95
	JND Scale	96

Category Scale	96
JND-Category Scale Isomorphism	98
EXPERIMENT II	102
Method	102
The Weber Functions	102
Category Scaling	103
Results and Discussion	104
The Weber Functions	104
JND Scales	105
Category Scales	109
Intra-Modality Equality of JNDs?	110
Ratio Scales of Sensation	110
 10 BIAS IN CATEGORY RATING OF TASTE INTENSITY	 112
EXPERIMENT III	116
Method	116
Results and Discussion	117
Cross-Task Validation	120
EXPERIMENT IV	124
Method	124
Results and Discussion	125
A Compromise Procedure	128
EXPERIMENT V	130
Method	130
Results and Discussion	131
EXPERIMENT VI	134
Method	134

Results and Discussion	139
An Overview	139
11 RATING AS POSITIONAL JUDGMENT	141
EXPERIMENT VII	144
Method	144
Results and Discussion	147
What Happens in Cross-Modality Matching?	154
12 STIMULUS INTEGRATION OF SWEETNESS	157
EXPERIMENT VIII	160
Method	160
Results and Discussion	161
EXPERIMENT IX	166
Method	166
Results and Discussion	167
The Synergism Paradox	169
13 A UNIFIED PSYCHOPHYSICS?	172
REFERENCES	177
APPENDICES	191
A. McBride, in press	191
B-D. Analysis of variance tables	197

INDEX TO FIGURES

1. Replotted magnitude scale of electric shock	9
2. Magnitude scales of saccharin and Sucaryl	10
3. Category vs. magnitude scale for sucrose	25
4. Theoretical structure of psychophysical laws	28
5. Three Weber functions	32
6. Two Weber functions for loudness	39
7. Three psychophysical functions	43
8. Comparison of loudness scales	56
9. Comparison of pitch scales	62
10. Comparison of taste scales	68
11. Replotted magnitude scale for sucrose	71
12. A taste panel in the sensory laboratory	80
13. Response scale used in Experiment I	92
14. Size of JND vs. concentration of sucrose	94
15. JND vs. category scale for sucrose	97
16. Iterative procedure in rating of sucrose	100
17. JND vs. category scale for citric acid	106
18. JND vs. category scale for sodium chloride	107
19. JND vs. category scale for caffeine	108
20. Iterative procedure in rating of fructose	118
21. Iterative procedure in rating of glucose	119
22. Category scales for sucrose, fructose, glucose	122
23. Response scale used in Experiment IV	126

24.	Category ratings from Experiment IV	127
25.	Rating of sucrose - single presentation	132
26.	Rating of fructose - single presentation	135
27.	Rating of glucose - single presentation	136
28.	Rating of citric acid - single presentation	137
29.	Rating of sodium chloride - single presentation	138
30.	Response scale used in Experiment VIIa	145
31.	Response scale used in Experiment VIIc	146
32.	Mean response scores from Experiment VIII	162
33.	Sweetness scales from Experiment VIII	165
34.	Mean response scores from Experiment IX	168

SUMMARY

This Thesis proposes a means of unifying psychophysics. No new concepts are invoked; the model is a rearrangement of existing ideas and principles. First, it is shown that magnitude scales of sensation fail to comply with rigorous validity criteria. It is argued this occurs because the number continuum, in magnitude tasks, is perceived in a logarithmic manner. This explanation offers a means of resolving the discrepancy between magnitude and category scales.

A re-evaluation of the psychophysical law suggests that a valid psychophysical function may be derived from two theoretical premises: the empirical Weber function (not Weber's law), and Fechner's original assumption that just noticeable differences (JNDs) are subjectively equal. These premises specify the obsolete JND (or DL) scale. The present model also predicts, however, that a valid psychophysical function may be obtained by direct interval estimation techniques, e.g., category rating. The concomitant prediction is that, for a given modality, the psychophysical function obtained by direct interval estimation should be isomorphic with the function derived by cumulating JNDs. This isomorphism is shown to be supported

by published work in a number of sensory modalities, and also to be consistent with the properly validated findings of functional measurement analysis.

All experiments in the Thesis were conducted in the taste modality. First, the predicted JND scale-category scale isomorphism is confirmed for taste stimuli representative of the four basic tastes: sweet, acid (sour), salty, and bitter. Methodological bias in the category rating of taste intensity is investigated and found not to be a serious problem in the present approach; nevertheless, a procedure for avoiding contextual bias is suggested and tested experimentally.

A further experiment offers some support for the contention of the present model that rating scales are valid because they involve subjects matching sensation to the position on a line. Finally, in two experiments, the interaction of the sweeteners sucrose and fructose is explored using the functional measurement paradigm. Support for sweetness additivity at low concentrations provides a properly validated estimate of the psychophysical function for sucrose. This function is found to correspond well with the JND and category scales for sucrose obtained earlier, and also corroborates Fechner's assumption of the subjective equality of JNDs.

DECLARATION

I, Robert Lemon McBride, declare that the work contained in this Thesis is original and my own work except where acknowledged in the text. This Thesis has not been submitted to any other university or institution.

RLM^cBride