Summary
The possibility of applying gas chromatograph to air samples discrimination in regard to odour intensity and hedonic quality was examined. The air samples were aromatised with lemon oil and four admixtures. Fourteen distinctive points of a chromatogram were appointed and the distance from the points to a set basis were measured. The set of $h_1$--$h_{14}$ parameters (inputs) and varied individual sensory estimations of $I$ and $H$ (outputs) was used as a training data set for NN. Possibility of discrimination of the odour quality of the samples situated close to the threshold difference detectability was confirmed on the level of approximately one.