

Variable ^{1,2}	<i>p</i> -value of Shapiro-Wilk ^{3,4,5}								
	No transformation	Standardize (n-1)	Standardize (n)	Centre	Standard deviation ¹ (n-1)	Standard deviation ¹ (n)	Rescale from 0 to 1	Rescale from 0 to 100	Pareto
IHT	<i>0.0002</i>	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008
HT1	<i>< 0.0001</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
HT2	<i>< 0.0001</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
HT3	<i>< 0.0001</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
HT4	<i>0.0424</i>	0.0436	0.0436	0.0436	0.0436	0.0436	0.0436	0.0436	0.0436
HT5	<i>< 0.0001</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
HT6	<i>< 0.0001</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
FHT	<i>0.0002</i>	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050

Note:

¹LLLn = dilinoleoyl-3-linolenyleoyl glycerol, LLL = trilinoleoyl glycerol, MMM = trimyristoyl glycerol, dilinoleoyl-1-oleoyl glycerol (OLL),

PLL = dilinoleoyl-1-palmitoyl glycerol, MPL = myristoyl- palmitoyl-linoleoyl glycerol, OOL = dioleoyl-3-linoleoyl glycerol,

POL = palmitoyl-oleoyl-linoleoyl glycerol, PPL = dipalmitoyl-1-linoleoyl glycerol, OOO = trioleoyl glycerol, POO = dioleoyl-1-palmitoyl glycerol,

PPO = dipalmitoyl-3-oleoyl glycerol, PPP = tripalmitoyl glycerol, SOO = dioleoyl-1-stearoyl glycerol, PSO = palmitoyl-stearoyl-oleoyl glycerol,

PPS = dipalmitoyl-3-stearoyl glycerol, SSS = tristearoyl glycerol, SOS = 1,3-distearoyl-2-oleoyl and SPO = 1-stearoyl-2-palmitoyl-3-oleoylrac-glycerol.

²ICT = initial cooling temperature, CT = cooling temperature, FCT = final cooling temperature, IHT = initial heating temperature, HT = heating temperature and FHT = final heating temperature.

³Null hypothesis (H_0) = The triacylglycerols (TAGs) and thermal properties (TPs) of the dataset followed a normal distribution while alternative hypothesis (H_a) = The amino acids from the dataset did not follow a normal distribution at $p < 0.05$.

⁴Bold p-value indicated p-value < 0.05 , thus this study accepted the H_a , indicated that the TAGs and TPs did not follow a normal distribution.

⁵Transformation method with bold and italic p-value was selected as the best transformation method and the transformed observation was subjected to further dataset analysis.

Variable ^{1,2}	<i>p</i> -value of Anderson-Darling ^{3,4}								
	No transformation	Standardize (n-1)	Standardize (n)	Centre	Standard deviation ⁻¹ (n-1)	Standard deviation ⁻¹ (n)	Rescale from 0 to 1	Rescale from 0 to 100	Pareto
HT1	< <i>0.0001</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
HT2	< <i>0.0001</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
HT3	< <i>0.0001</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
HT4	0.0855	0.0924	0.0924	0.0924	0.0924	0.0924	0.0924	0.0924	0.0924
HT5	< <i>0.0001</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
HT6	< <i>0.0001</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
FHT	< <i>0.0001</i>	0.0029	0.0029	0.0029	0.0029	0.0029	0.0029	0.0029	0.0029

Note:

¹LLLn = dilinoleoyl-3-linolenileoyl glycerol, LLL = trilinoleoyl glycerol, MMM = trimyristoyl glycerol, dilinoleoyl-1-oleoyl glycerol (OLL),

PLL = dilinoleoyl-1-palmitoyl glycerol, MPL = myristoyl- palmitoyl-linoleoyl glycerol, OOL = dioleoyl-3-linoleoyl glycerol,

POL = palmitoyl-oleoyl-linoleoyl glycerol, PPL = dipalmitoyl-1-linoleoyl glycerol, OOO = trioleoyl glycerol, POO = dioleoyl-1-palmitoylglycerol,

PPO = dipalmitoyl-3-oleoyl glycerol, PPP = tripalmitoyl glycerol, SOO = dioleoyl-1-stearoyl glycerol, PSO = palmitoyl-stearoyl-oleoyl glycerol,

PPS = dipalmitoyl-3-stearoyl glycerol, SSS = tristearoyl glycerol, SOS = 1,3-distearoyl-2-oleoyl and SPO = 1-stearoyl-2-palmitoyl-3-oleoylrac-glycerol.

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⁴Bold p-value indicated p-value < 0.05 , thus this study accepted the H_a , indicated that the TAGs and TPs did not follow a normal distribution.

⁵Transformation method with bold and italic p-value was selected as the best transformation method and the transformed observation was subjected to further dataset analysis.

Variable ^{1,2}	<i>p</i> -value of Lilliefors ^{3,4}								
	No transformation	Standardize (n-1)	Standardize (n)	Centre	Standard deviation ⁻¹ (n-1)	Standard deviation ⁻¹ (n)	Rescale from 0 to 1	Rescale from 0 to 100	Pareto
HT3	< <i>0.0001</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
HT4	0.0968	0.0741	0.0741	0.0741	0.0741	0.0741	0.0741	0.0741	0.0741
HT5	< <i>0.0001</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
HT6	< <i>0.0001</i>	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
FHT	<i>0.0006</i>	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010

Note:

¹LLL_n = dilinoleoyl-3-linolenileoyl glycerol, LLL = trilinoleoyl glycerol, MMM = trimyristoyl glycerol, dilinoleoyl-1-oleoyl glycerol (OLL),

PLL = dilinoleoyl-1-palmitoyl glycerol, MPL = myristoyl- palmitoyl-linoleoyl glycerol, OOL = dioleoyl-3-linoleoyl glycerol,

POL = palmitoyl-oleoyl-linoleoyl glycerol, PPL = dipalmitoyl-1-linoleoyl glycerol, OOO = trioleoyl glycerol, POO = dioleoyl-1-palmitoyl glycerol,

PPO = dipalmitoyl-3-oleoyl glycerol, PPP = tripalmitoyl glycerol, SOO = dioleoyl-1-stearoyl glycerol, PSO = palmitoyl-stearoyl-oleoyl glycerol,

PPS = dipalmitoyl-3-stearoyl glycerol, SSS = tristearoyl glycerol, SOS = 1,3-distearoyl-2-oleoyl and SPO = 1-stearoyl-2-palmitoyl-3-oleoyl-glycerol.

²ICT = initial cooling temperature, CT = cooling temperature, FCT = final cooling temperature, IHT = initial heating temperature, HT = heating temperature

FHT = final heating temperature.

³Null hypothesis (H_0) = The triacylglycerols (TAGs) and thermal properties (TPs) of the dataset followed a normal distribution while alternative hypothesis

(H_a) = The amino acids from the dataset did not follow a normal distribution at $p < 0.05$.

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⁵Transformation method with bold and italic p-value was selected as the best transformation method and the transformed observation was subjected to further dataset analysis.