

Estimating Relative Query Relevance from Search Engine Logs

Georges Dupret, Carlos Hurtado, Benjamin Piwowarski, Marcelo Mendoza

`gdupret@dcc.uchile.cl`



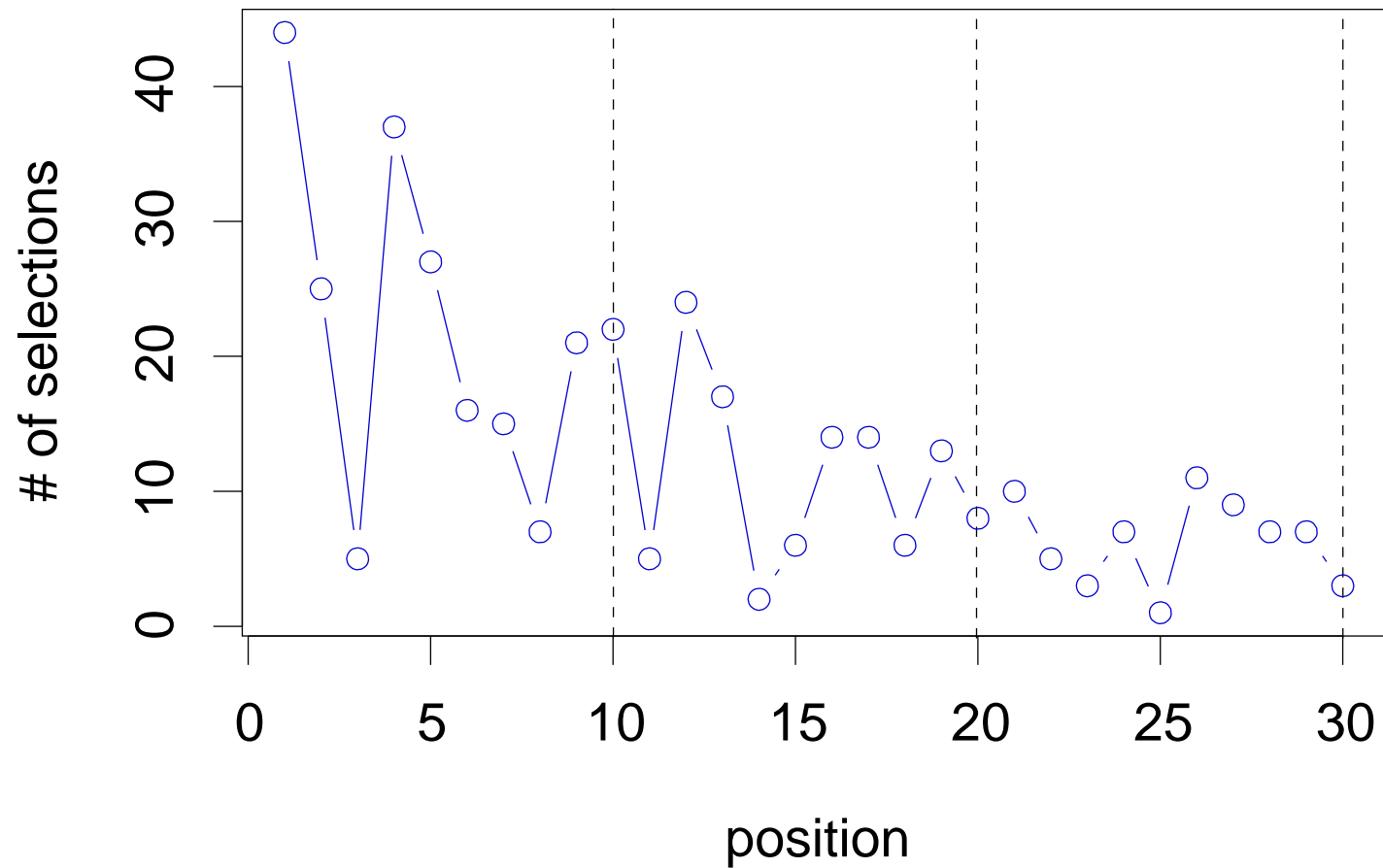
Universidad de Chile

Departamento de Ciencias Físicas y Matemáticas

Ciencias de la Computación

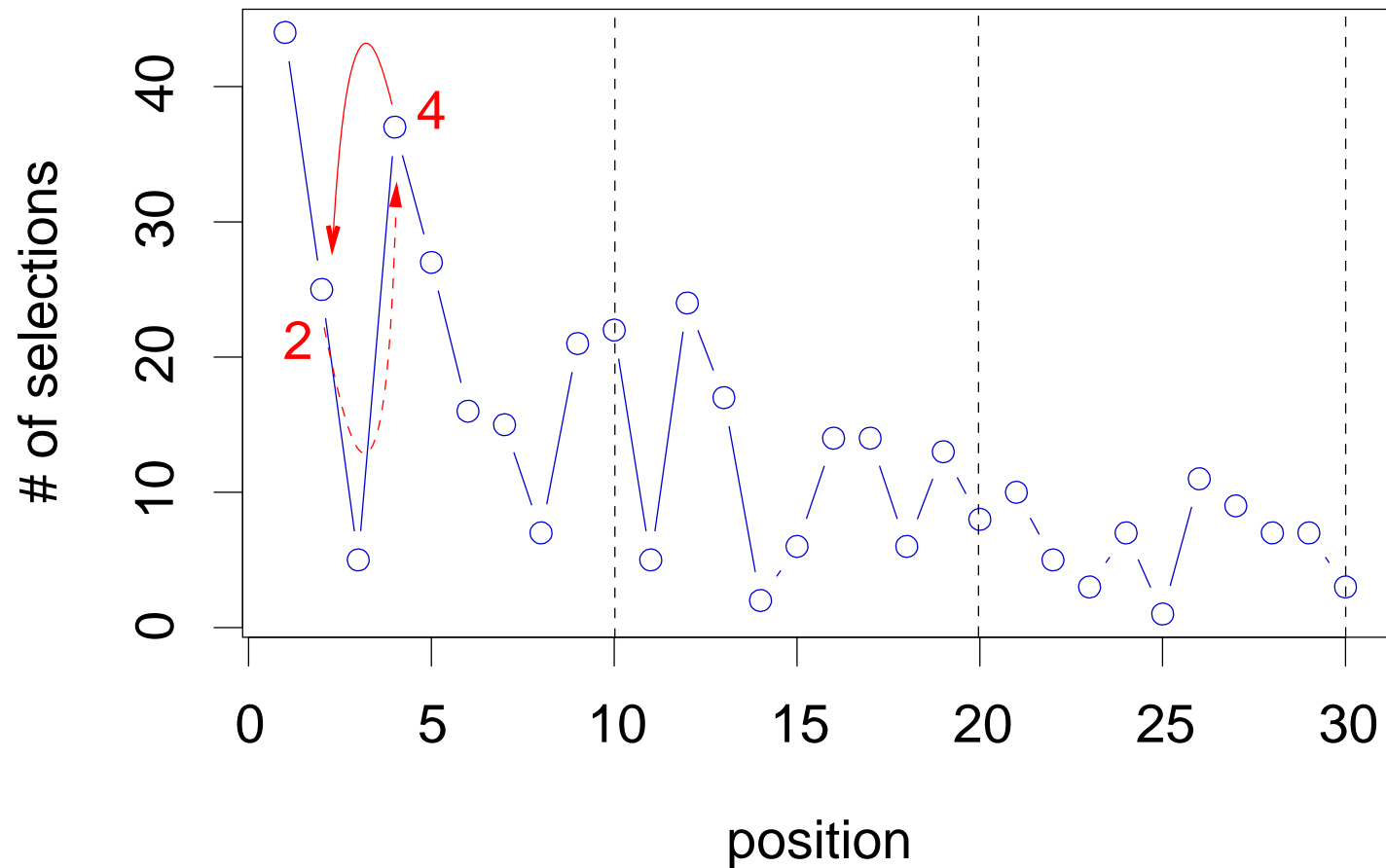
Objective

Example of a typical query:



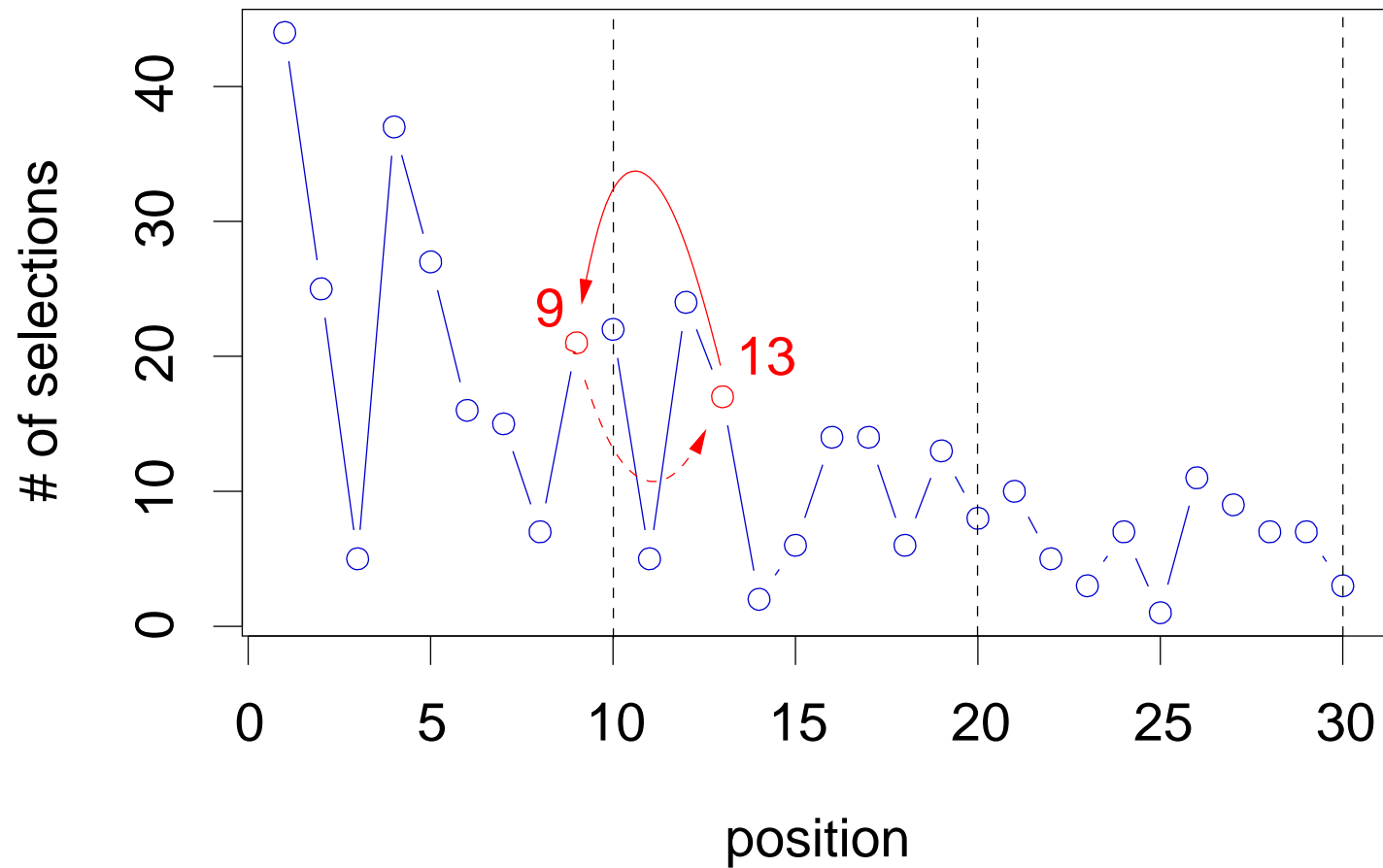
Objective

Example of a typical query:



Objective

Example of a typical query:

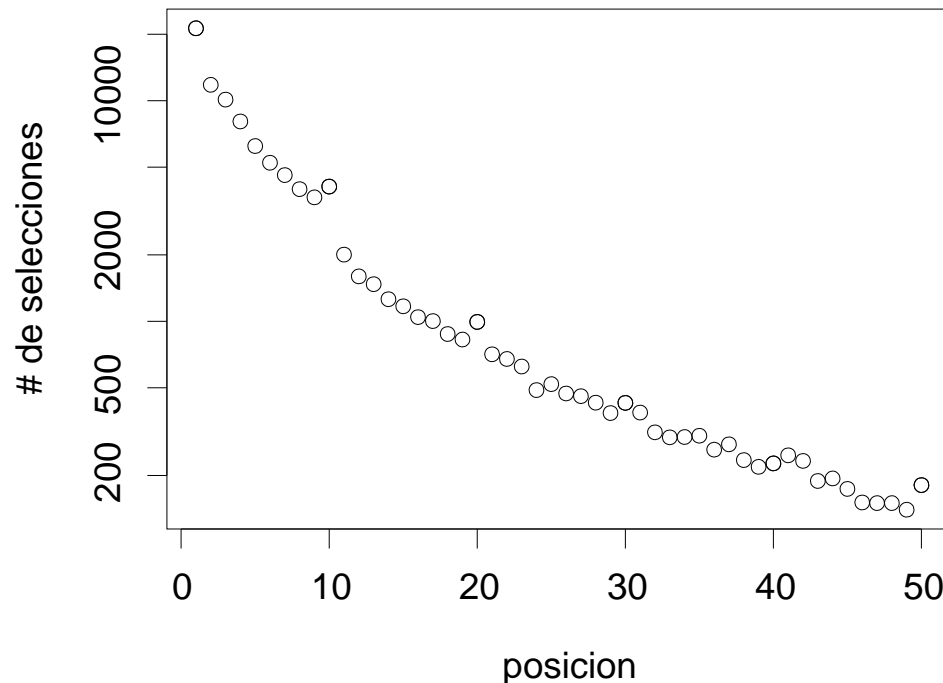


Motivation

- Engine improvement:
 - Re-ranking of precomputed queries,
 - Relevance feedback of precomputed queries,
 - Adjustment of retrieval model parameters,
 - Engine evaluation.
- Query clustering.
- Interface effect evaluation.

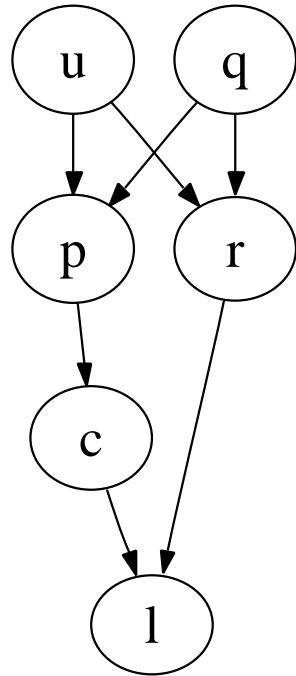
Typical Workaround

- Ignore position effect,
- Consider binary variables,
- Compensate by the proportion of total number of selection at the position, etc.



Bayesian Model: The process of generating the logs

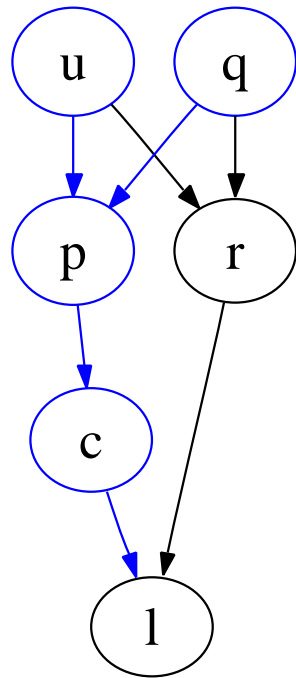
Bayesian Model



Variables:

- document u
- query q
- relevance r
- position p
- consideration c
- selection l (log)

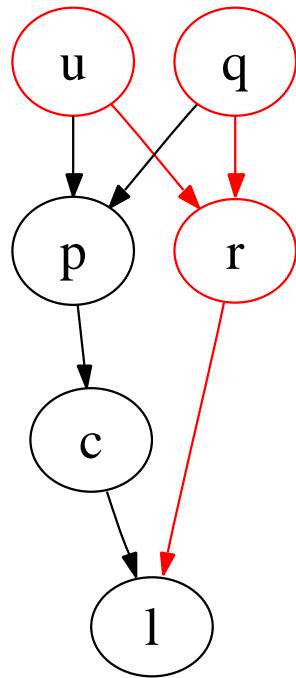
Bayesian Model



Variables:

- document u
- query q
- relevance r
- position p
- consideration c
- selection l (log)

Bayesian Model



Variables:

- document u
- query q
- relevance r
- position p
- consideration c
- selection l (log)

Position Effect

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mathbf{l}, p, u, q) &= p(\mathbf{c}|p)p(p|u, q)p(\mathbf{r}|u, q)p(u, q) \\ &= p_{\mathcal{L}}(p, u, q) \end{aligned}$$

Hypothesis: consideration depends only on the position:

$$p(\mathbf{c}|p) \rightarrow p_{\mathcal{I}}(p)$$

The interface effect comprises:

- position,
- colors,
- page size, etc.

Position Effect

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mathbf{l}, p, u, q) &= p(\mathbf{c}|p)p(p|u, q)p(\mathbf{r}|u, q)p(u, q) \\ &= p_{\mathcal{L}}(p, u, q) \end{aligned}$$

Hypothesis: consideration depends only on the position:

$$p(\mathbf{c}|p) \rightarrow p_{\mathcal{I}}(p)$$

$$p_{\mathcal{L}}(p, u, q) = p_{\mathcal{I}}(p)p(p|u, q)p(\mathbf{r}|u, q)p(u, q)$$

Relevance

$$p_{\mathcal{L}}(p, u, q) = p_{\mathcal{I}}(p)p(p|u, q)p(\mathbf{r}|u, q)p(u, q)$$

Hypothesis: Relevance depends on the document and the query:

$$p(\mathbf{r}|u, q)p(u, q) \rightarrow p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)$$

Relevance

$$p_{\mathcal{L}}(p, u, q) = p_{\mathcal{I}}(p)p(p|u, q)p(\mathbf{r}|u, q)p(u, q)$$

Hypothesis: Relevance depends on the document and the query:

$$p(\mathbf{r}|u, q)p(u, q) \rightarrow p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)$$

$$p_{\mathcal{L}}(p, u, q) = p_{\mathcal{I}}(p)p(p|u, q)p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)$$

Search Engine

$$p_{\mathcal{L}}(p, u, q) = p_{\mathcal{I}}(p) p(p|u, q) p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)$$

The search engine determines the position given the document and the query:

$$p(p|u, q) \rightarrow p_{\mathcal{E}}(p|u, q)$$

Definition 1. *A search engine is deterministic if*

$$p_{\mathcal{E}}(p|u, q) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } p = p_{uq} \\ 0 & \text{everywhere else} \end{cases}$$

Otherwise, the search engine is stochastic.

Search Engine

$$p_{\mathcal{L}}(p, u, q) = p_{\mathcal{I}}(p)p(p|u, q)p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)$$

The search engine determines the position given the document and the query:

$$p(p|u, q) \rightarrow p_{\mathcal{E}}(p|u, q)$$

$$p_{\mathcal{L}}(p, u, q) = p_{\mathcal{I}}(p)p_{\mathcal{E}}(p|u, q)p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)$$

Microscopic Law

Selection

Position

$$p_{\mathcal{L}}(p, u, q) = p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q) p_{\mathcal{I}}(p) p_{\mathcal{E}}(r|u, q)$$

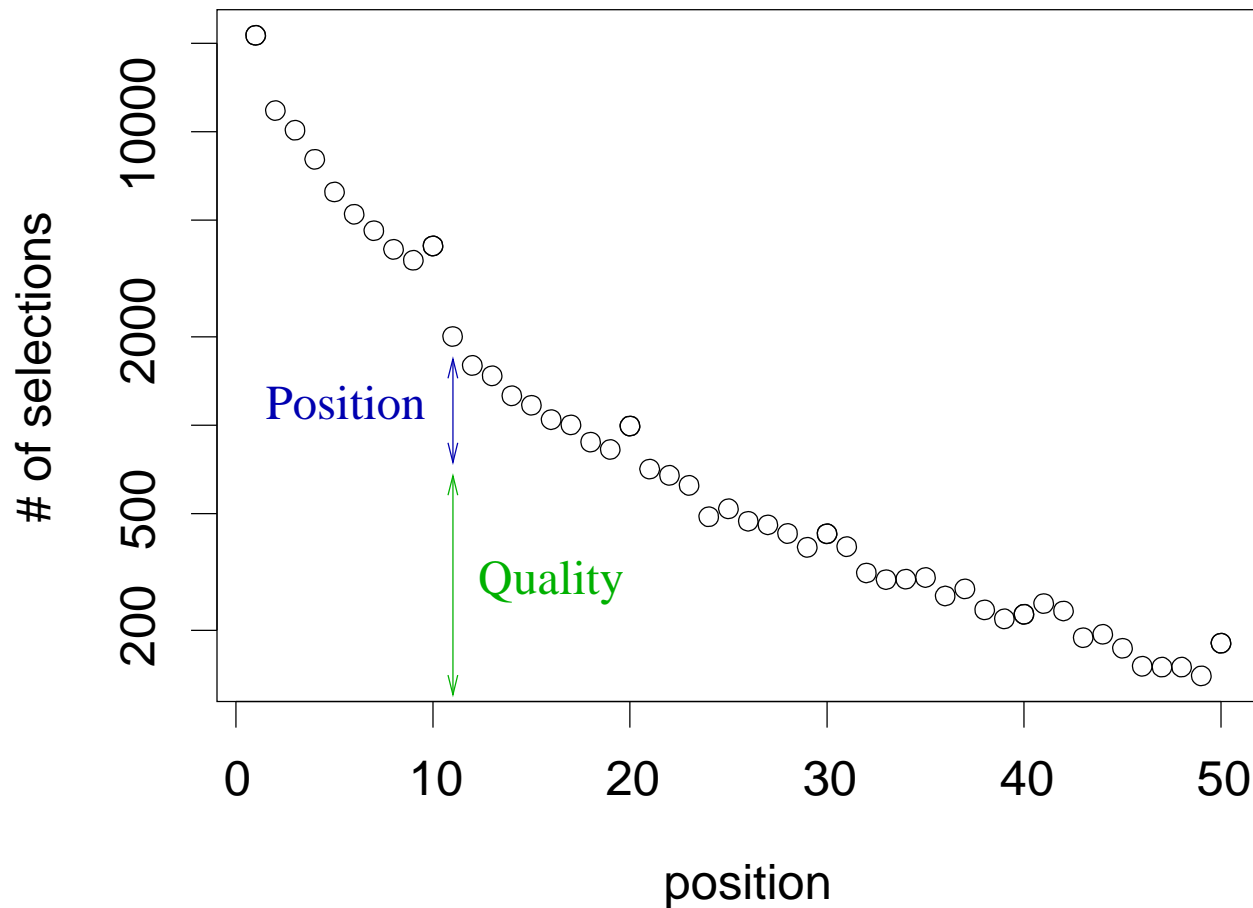
Relevance

Search Engine

**Aggregation:
From microscopic law to influence
on user selections**

Aggregation

To isolate the relevance effect from the position effect, we need to estimate the accumulated relevance at a position.



Search Engine Quality

Quality at a given position is the sum of the documents relevance at that position:

$$Q_\rho = \sum_{\text{documents at } \rho} p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)$$

Definition 2. *Quality at position ρ is*

$$Q_\rho = \sum_{u, q} p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q) p_{\mathcal{E}}(\rho | u, q)$$

Selections at ρ

$$\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{L}}(\rho, u, q) = \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{I}}(\rho)\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{E}}(\rho|u, q)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\rho} &= \sum_{u, q} \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{L}}(\rho, u, q) \\ &= \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{I}}(\rho) \sum_{u, q} \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{E}}(\rho|u, q) \\ &= \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{I}}(\rho) \mathcal{Q}_{\rho}\end{aligned}$$

Macroscopic Law

The diagram illustrates the Macroscopic Law equation: $\mathcal{L}_\rho = Q_\rho p_{\mathcal{I}}(\rho)$. The equation is annotated with three colored arrows and labels: a red arrow labeled "Quality" points to the Q_ρ term, a green arrow labeled "Selections" points to the \mathcal{L}_ρ term, and a blue arrow labeled "Position" points to the $p_{\mathcal{I}}(\rho)$ term. Each term in the equation is enclosed in a rounded rectangular box of the same color as its corresponding label.

$$\mathcal{L}_\rho = Q_\rho p_{\mathcal{I}}(\rho)$$

Quality

Selections

Position

Placebo vs. Deterministic Engines

Deterministic Relevance:

$$\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q) = \frac{Q_{\rho}}{\mathcal{L}_{\rho}} \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{L}}(\rho, u, q)$$

Placebo Relevance:

$$\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q) \doteq \frac{1}{\mathcal{L}_{\rho}} \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{L}}(\rho, u, q)$$

Model Estimation

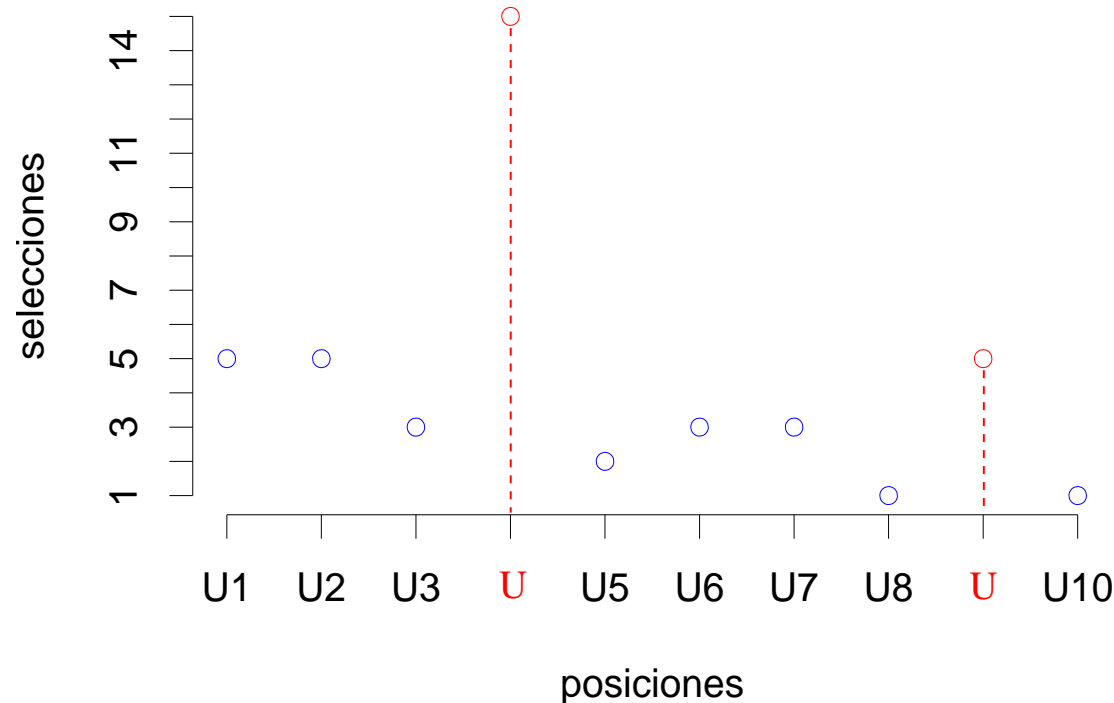
$$p_{\mathcal{L}}(\rho, u, q) = p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)p_{\mathcal{I}}(\rho)p_{\mathcal{E}}(\rho|u, q)$$

position 4:

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\mathcal{L}}(4, u, q) &\div 15 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)p_{\mathcal{I}}(4) \end{aligned}$$

and position 9:

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\mathcal{L}}(9, u, q) &\div 5 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)p_{\mathcal{I}}(9) \end{aligned}$$



Model Estimation

$$\frac{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{I}}(\rho)}{\sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}} \mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{I}}(r)} = \left(\sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}} \frac{A_{r\rho}}{A_{\rho r}} \right)^{-1}$$

where \mathcal{R} is the set of stochastic positions, $\mathcal{D}_{r\rho}$ is the set of documents appearing at positions r and ρ with a positive probability and

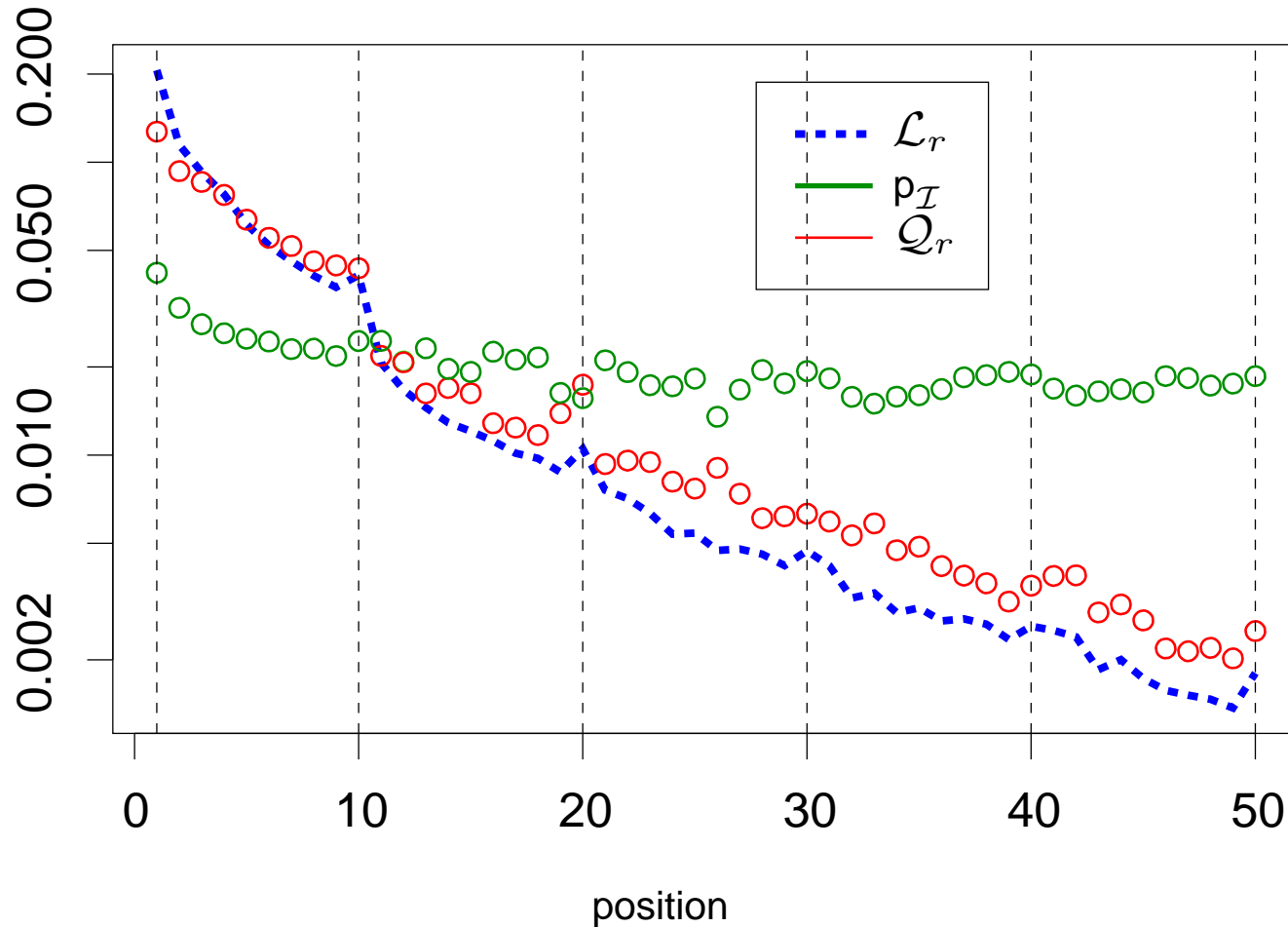
$$A_{r\rho} = \sum_{q, u \in \mathcal{D}_{r\rho}} \frac{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{L}}(r, u, q)}{\mathbf{p}_{\mathcal{E}}(\rho | u, q)}.$$

Todocl: Document Clustering

Selections \mathcal{L}_r

Position Effect $p_{\mathcal{I}^r}$

Quality Q_r

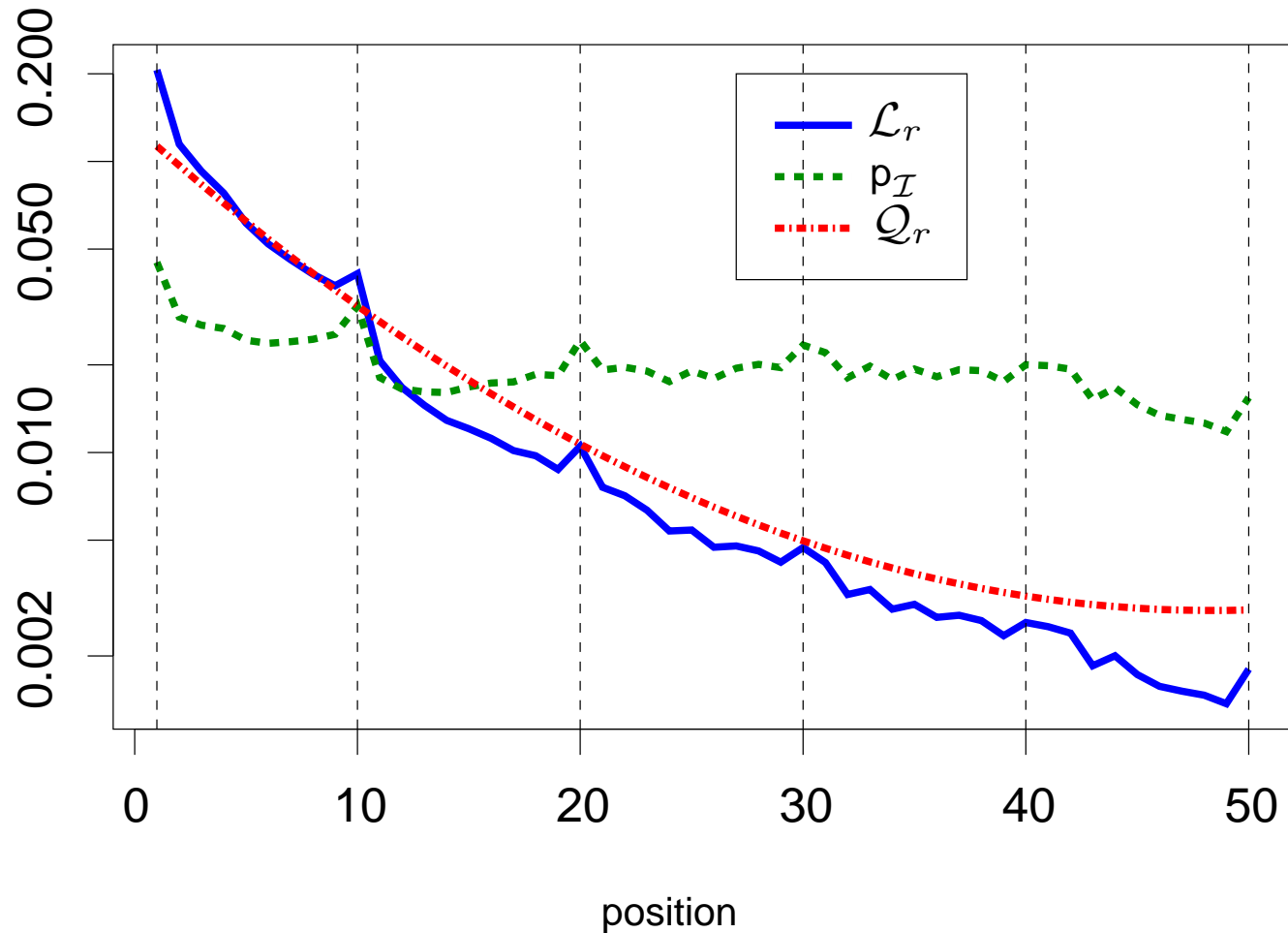


Todocl: Document Clustering

Selections \mathcal{L}_r

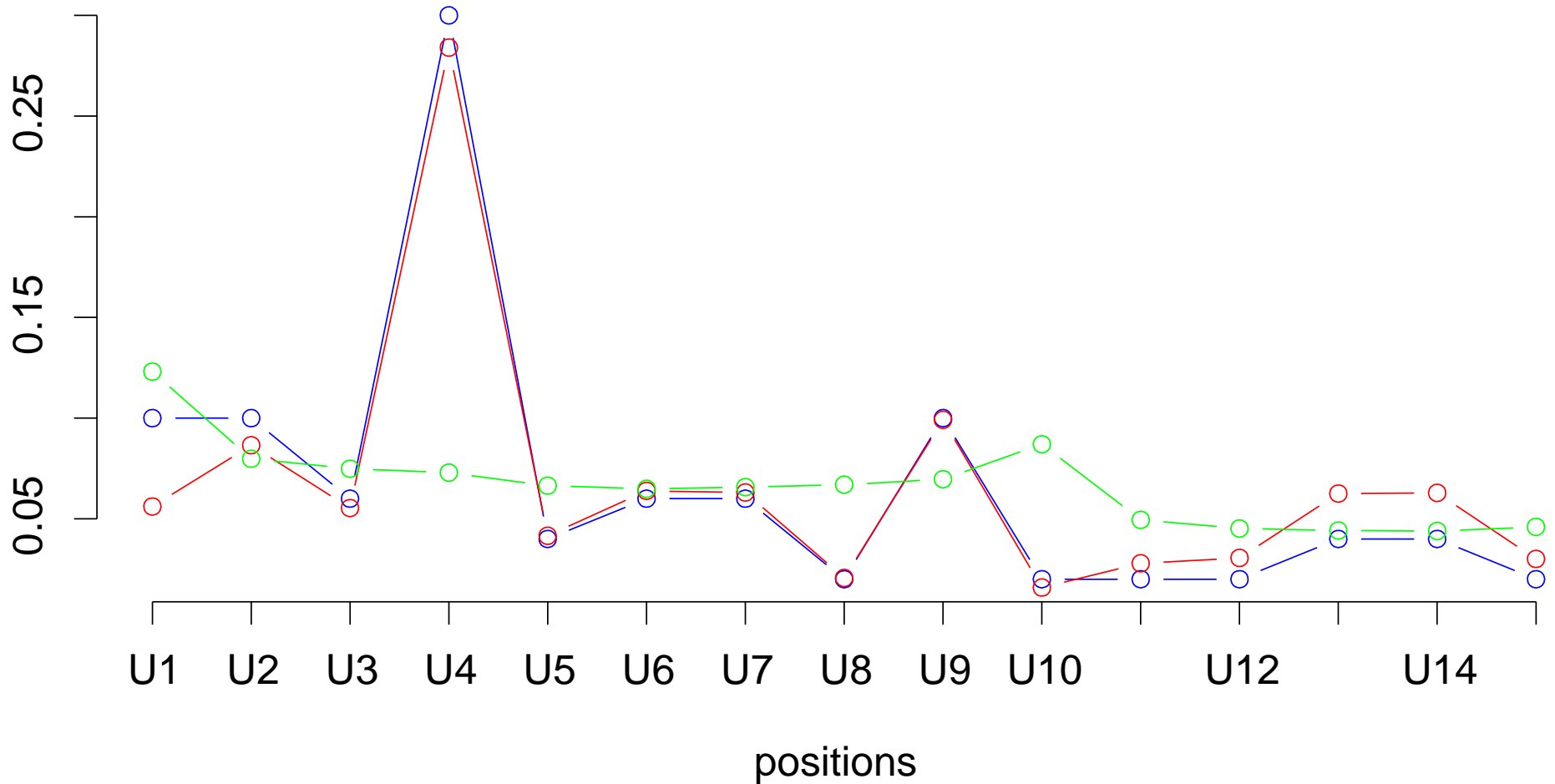
Position Effect $p_{\mathcal{I}^r}$

Quality Q_r



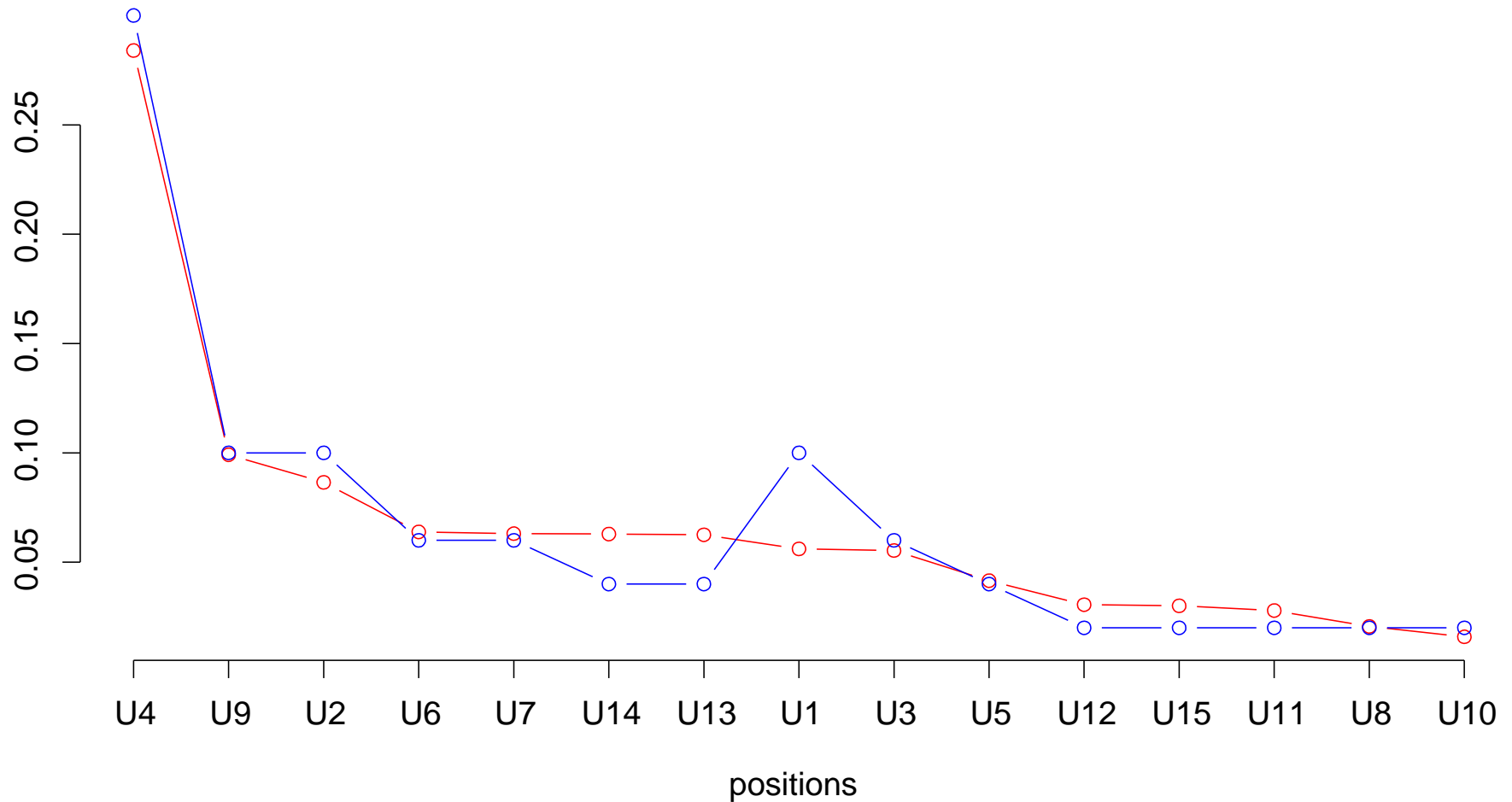
Example: Query for “Planos”

Selections: $p_{\mathcal{L}}(r, u, q)$ Position $p_{\mathcal{I}}(r)$ Relevance $p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)$



Example: Query for “Planos”

Selections: $p_{\mathcal{L}}(r, u, q)$ Position $p_{\mathcal{I}}(r)$ Relevance $p_{\mathcal{R}}(u, q)$



Conclusions

- Achievement:
 - We isolated relevance from position effect,
 - We obtained an empirical measure Q_ρ of the engine performance.

Conclusions

- Achievement:
 - We isolated relevance from position effect,
 - We obtained an empirical measure Q_ρ of the engine performance.
- Applications:
 - Engine improvement:
 - Re-ranking of precomputed queries,
 - Relevance feedback,
 - Engine evaluation and comparison.
 - Query clustering.
 - Interface effect evaluation.