

Lost in Publications?

How to Find Your Way in 50 Million Scientific Documents

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Aalto University and University of Tampere

based on papers by Tuukka Ruotsalo, Jaakko Peltonen, Manuel Eugster, Dorota Glowacka, Ksenia Konyushkova, Kumaripaba Athukorala, Ilkka Kosunen, Aki Reijonen, Petri Myllymäki, Giulio Jacucci, Samuel Kaski, Chirayu Wongchokprasitti, Payel Bandyopadhyay, and Peter Brusilovsky

Thanks to Revolution of Knowledge Work (Re:Know) project



A map of Europe with various countries shaded in different colors. Finland is highlighted in a light blue color. Two cities in Finland are marked with green dots: Tampere and Helsinki. The text labels 'Tampere' and 'Helsinki' are placed to the right of their respective dots.

Tampere

Helsinki



**How to find relevant
data?**

**(when you don't yet
know what you need)**

Overview

Researchers must **navigate big data**. Current scientific knowledge includes 50 million published articles. How can a system **help a researcher find relevant documents** in her field?

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We introduce **IntentRadar**, an interactive search user interface and search engine that **anticipates user's search intents** by estimating them from user's **interaction** with the interface. The estimated intents are **visualized** on a radial layout that organizes potential intents as directions in the information space.

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The intent radar assists users to direct their search by allowing **feedback** to be targeted on **keywords** that represent the potential intents.

Users give feedback by dragging keywords

The system then learns and visualizes improved estimates and corresponding documents.

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IntentRadar **significantly improves users' task performance** and quality of retrieved information without compromising task execution time.

Scientific document search

Exploration and search in literature are main tasks of a researcher. Crucial for human analysis of big data.

Comprehensively following an interest is usually not feasible - too many potential sources of interesting information.

Need for search arises because:

- you have an interest in a new topic, but do not know where to find good information about it
- you were alerted that new information is available
- you forgot the location of information you have seen

Typical interfaces for scientific search

Typical interfaces for scientific search

The image shows a screenshot of a Google Scholar search interface. At the top left is the Google logo. To its right is a search bar containing the text 'information retrieval'. Below the search bar, the word 'Scholar' is displayed in red, followed by the text 'About 3,040,000 results (0.03 sec)'. On the far right of this section is a button with a pencil icon and the text 'My'. On the left side, there is a vertical navigation menu with several sections: 'Articles', 'Case law', and 'My library' (separated by a horizontal line); 'Any time' with sub-options 'Since 2014', 'Since 2013', 'Since 2010', and 'Custom range...'; 'Sort by relevance' and 'Sort by date' (separated by a horizontal line); and two checked checkboxes for 'include patents' and 'include citations'. At the bottom of the menu is a checkbox for 'Create alert'. The main content area on the right displays three search results. Each result consists of a blue underlined title, a green underlined author and year, a brief abstract, and a line of citation information with links for 'Related articles', 'All versions', 'Cite', 'Save', and 'More'. The first result is 'Information retrieval: data structures and algorithms' by WB Frakes and R Baeza-Yates (1992). The second is '[CITATION] Introduction to modern information retrieval' by G Salton and MJ McGill (1983). The third is '[BOOK] Introduction to information retrieval' by CD Manning, P Raghavan, and H Schütze (2008). The fourth is 'Term-weighting approaches in automatic text retrieval' by G Salton and C Buckley (1988).

Google

information retrieval

Scholar

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Articles

Case law

My library

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Custom range...

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[Information retrieval: data structures and algorithms](#)
[WB Frakes, R Baeza-Yates - 1992 - citeulike.org](#)
Abstract **Information retrieval** is a sub-field of computer science that deals with the automated storage and **retrieval** of documents. Providing the latest **information retrieval** techniques, this guide discusses **Information Retrieval** data structures and algorithms, ...
Cited by 2401 [Related articles](#) [All 4 versions](#) [Cite](#) [Save](#) [More](#)

[\[CITATION\] Introduction to modern information retrieval](#)
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[\[BOOK\] Introduction to information retrieval](#)
[CD Manning, P Raghavan, H Schütze - 2008 - langtoninfo.co.uk](#)
Introduction to **Information Retrieval** is the first textbook with a coherent treatment of classical and web **information retrieval**, including web search and the related areas of text classification and text clustering. Written from a computer science perspective, it gives an ...
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[Term-weighting approaches in automatic text retrieval](#)
[G Salton, C Buckley - Information processing & management, 1988 - Elsevier](#)
Abstract The experimental evidence accumulated over the past 20 years indicates that text indexing systems based on the assignment of appropriately weighted single terms produce **retrieval** results that are superior to those obtainable with other more elaborate text ...
Cited by 6686 [Related articles](#) [All 23 versions](#) [Cite](#) [Save](#) [More](#)

Typical interfaces for scientific search

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Academic Search interface. At the top left is the Microsoft Academic Search logo with a 'Beta' badge. The search bar contains the text 'information retrieval'. To the right of the search bar are 'Fields of Study' and an orange search button with a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar is a link to 'Advanced Search'. In the top right corner, there is a 'Sign in' link. A 'Subscribe' button with a RSS icon is located on the right side of the results area. On the left side, there is a vertical list of subject categories with their respective counts: Computer Science (76677), Medicine (14569), Engineering (6651), Geosciences (5579), Biology (3613), Social Science (3094), Physics (2004), Chemistry (1314), Economics & Business (785), Mathematics (628), Arts & Humanities (361), Environmental Sciences (327), Agriculture Science (115), Material Science (80), and Multidisciplinary (13054). The main content area shows the search results for 'information retrieval' in 'All Fields of Study'. A yellow banner suggests alternative searches: 'Did you mean: Journal Information Retrieval or Conference Information Retrieval' and 'Or were you looking for these keywords: Information Retrieval'. Below this, there is a 'Publications (125911)' section with a 'any time' filter. The first result is 'Introduction to Modern Information Retrieval' (Citations: 4976) by Gerard Salton and Michael McGill, from a conference in 1984. The second result is 'Information Retrieval' (Citations: 3007) by C. J. Van Rijsbergen, with a 'View...' button. The snippet for this result discusses automatic information retrieval systems and the technical meaning of 'information'. The third result is 'Modern Information Retrieval' (Citations: 4930) by Ricardo A. Baeza-yates and Berthier A. Ribeiro-neto, published in 1999, with a 'View...' button. The snippet for this result discusses how information retrieval (ir) has changed. The fourth result is 'Freenet: A Distributed Anonymous Information Storage and Retrieval System' (Citations: 1244) by Ian Clarke, Oskar Sandberg, Brandon Wiley, and Theodore W. Hong. At the bottom right, there is a 'Share this on' button with icons for Facebook and Twitter.

Microsoft Academic Search Beta

information retrieval Fields of Study Advanced Search Sign in

Computer Science (76677)

Medicine (14569)

Engineering (6651)

Geosciences (5579)

Biology (3613)

Social Science (3094)

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Mathematics (628)

Arts & Humanities (361)

Environmental Sciences (327)

Agriculture Science (115)

Material Science (80)

Multidisciplinary (13054)

Academic > Results for "information retrieval" in All Fields of Study Subscribe

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C. J. Van Rijsbergen

...be concerned only with automatic **information retrieval** systems. automatic as opposed to manual and **information** as opposed to data or fact. unfortunately the word **information** can be very misleading. in the context of **information retrieval** (ir), **information**, in the technical meaning given...

Journal: Sigir Forum, 1979

[Modern Information Retrieval](#) (Citations: 4930) View...

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Typical interfaces for scientific search

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Results 1 - 10 of 242,121 [Next 10 →](#)

[Information Retrieval](#)

by Vijay V. Raghavan, et al.
"... Contents 1 **Information Retrieval** 1 Abstract ..."
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[Modern Information Retrieval](#)

by Ricardo Baeza-Yates, Berthier Ribeiro-Neto , 1999
"... Modern **Information Retrieval** Ricardo Baeza-Yates Berthier Ribeiro-Neto ACM Press New York Addison ..."
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[Information Retrieval](#)

by C.J. van Rijsbergen , 1979
"... **INFORMATION RETRIEVAL** C. J. van RIJSBERGEN B.Sc., Ph.D., M.B.C.S. Department of Computing Science ..."
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[Private Information Retrieval](#)

by Benny Chor, Oded Goldreich, Eyal Kushilevitz, Madhu Sudan , 1997
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Tools

Sorted by:

Try your query at:

[Scholar](#) [Yahoo!](#) [Ask](#)

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Different kinds of searches

Searching for a particular document

- e.g. someone told you there was an article about a new technology breakthrough, and you want to find that article

Searching for documents about a specific topic

- several documents complementing each other
- e.g. different commentaries on a politics event

Searching for documents about a general topic

- trying to understand/make sense of the topic
- diverse subtopics
- no single document may be enough
- no single search may be enough

Different kinds of searches

Studies have estimated that up to 50% of searching is **informational** and the corresponding search behavior is **exploratory** and spreads across individual queries and information needs

A main problem: hard to formulate queries precisely, information needs evolve.

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The image shows a Google search results page. The search bar contains the text "computer science in finland and china". Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs: "Verkkohaku" (highlighted), "Kuvahaku", "Videot", "Kartat", and "Teokset". The search results are displayed in a list format. On the left side, there are filters: "Kaikki maat" (Maa: Suomi), "Kaikki kielet" (suomenkielisiltä sivuilta), "Milloin tahansa" (Viim. tunti, Viim. 24 tuntia, Viim. viikko, Viim. kuukausi, Viim. vuosi), and "Kaikki tulokset" (Kirjaimellinen). The search results include:

- Top Computer Science Schools in 2014 | Top Universities**
www.topuniversities.com/.../top-computer-science-schools-2014 - Välimuistissa - Samankaltaisia
19 Mar 2014 ... Discover the world's top **computer science** schools this year, based on the QS ... many Asian countries are especially strong – **China** and Japan each have **computer science** schools include: Mexico, Austria, Chile, **Finland**, ...
- Computer Science: Professor Hong Shen**
cs.adelaide.edu.au/users/hong/ - Välimuistissa - Samankaltaisia
Hong Shen is Professor (Chair) of **Computer Science** in the School of Computer ... M.Eng. degree from University of Science and Technology of **China**, Ph.Lic. and Ph.D. degrees from Abo Akademi University, **Finland**, all in **Computer Science**.
- Best Computer Science Bachelors 2014/2015 - Bachelorstudies**
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Start Today About Bachelor's Degrees **Computer Science** 2014/2015. ... Campus **China** Suzhou. Bachelor in **Computer Science** and Technology (BEng) **China**, ...
- [PDF] CV**
users.ics.aalto.fi/hezhang/CV_HeZhang.pdf - Välimuistissa
Over 5 years R&D experience in information and **computer science** areas. ... I am a Mandarin **Chinese** with a Permanent **Finnish** Working Permit, and I am ...

A main problem: hard to formulate queries precisely, information needs evolve.

Search engines can mistake what you are looking for.

You may not know what precisely you are looking for, or may not be able to express it as a search phrase.

There is a **disconnect** between what the computer thinks you need, and what you actually need.

Traditional interfaces only allow you to try a search phrase, and try again if you don't like the results.

----> “guessing game”: what phrase (if any) will give the results I need

Our approach

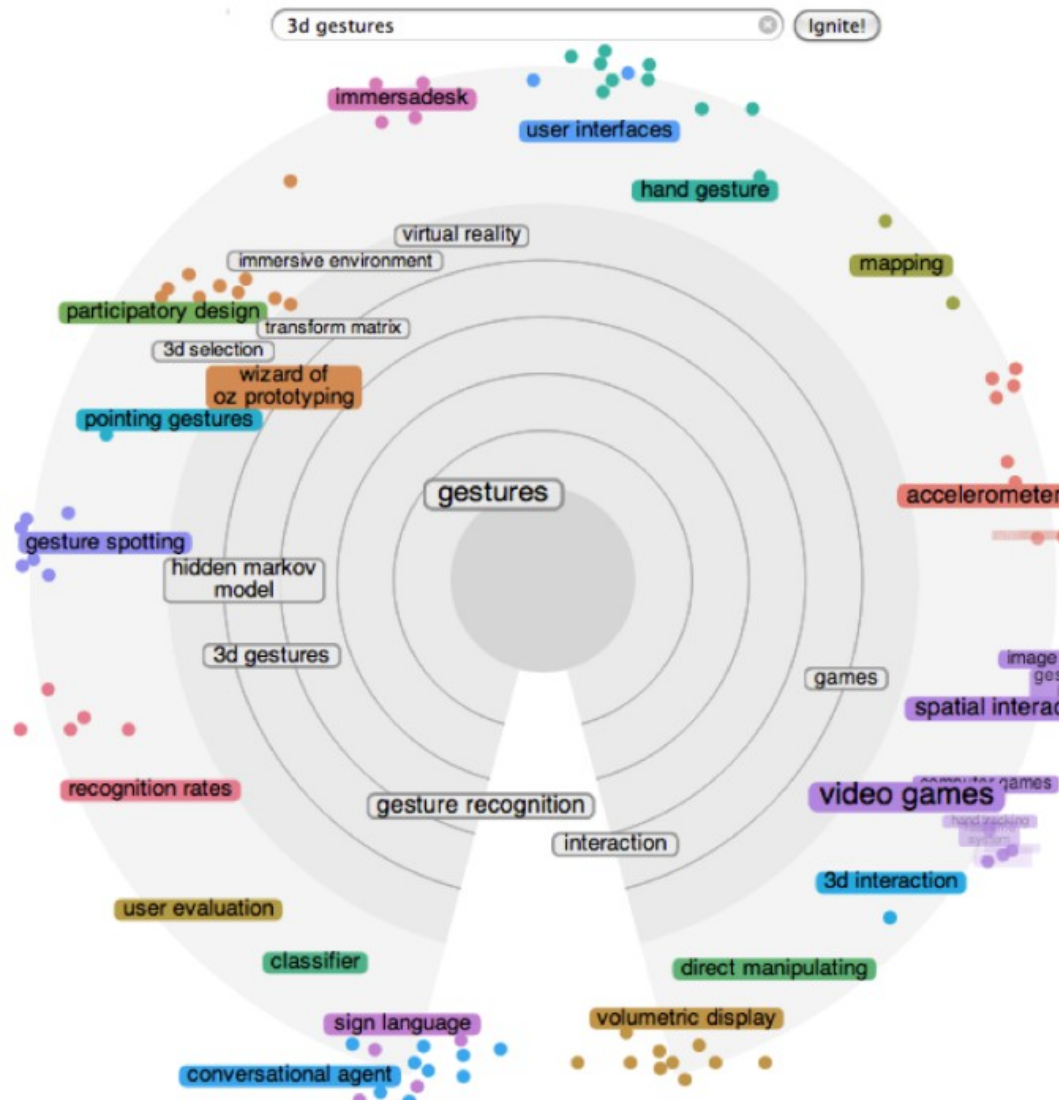
- Current support methods (suggesting query terms, faceted browsing, result clustering) can **trap user to initial context**.

Existing techniques are effective for tasks where the user's goal is well defined and success is measured based on system response to well formed queries.

But in exploratory search the user's **information needs evolve** throughout the course of the search and her **ability to direct the search to solve her task is critical**.

- **Our system:** helps users explore effectively: rapid feedback loops
- Helps make sense of information around query context

Our approach: Radar layout



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gestures hidden markov model interaction 3d gestures gesture recognition accelerometer games

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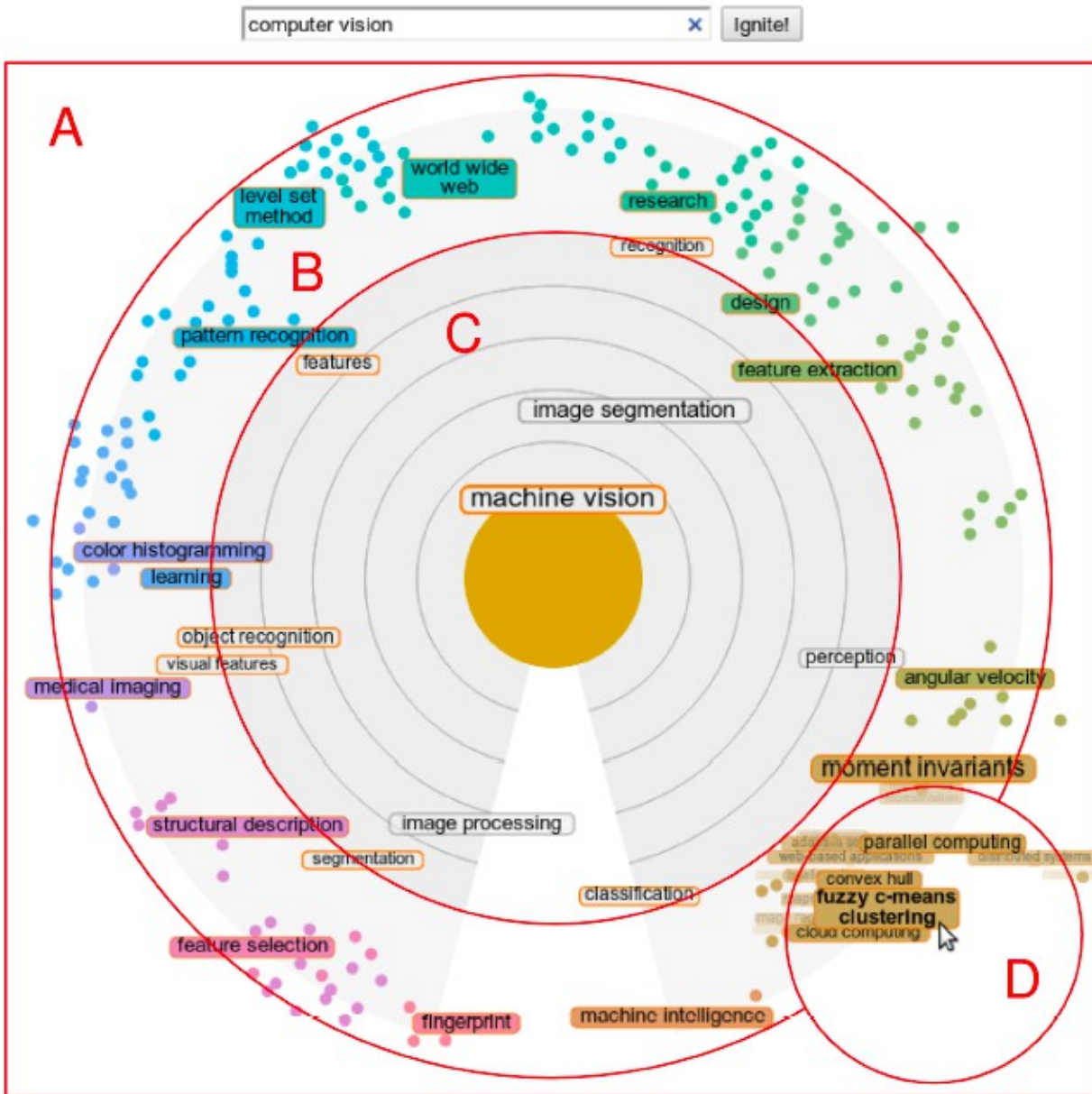
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We describe preliminary tests that form ...

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Multimedia lives with images; medical im...

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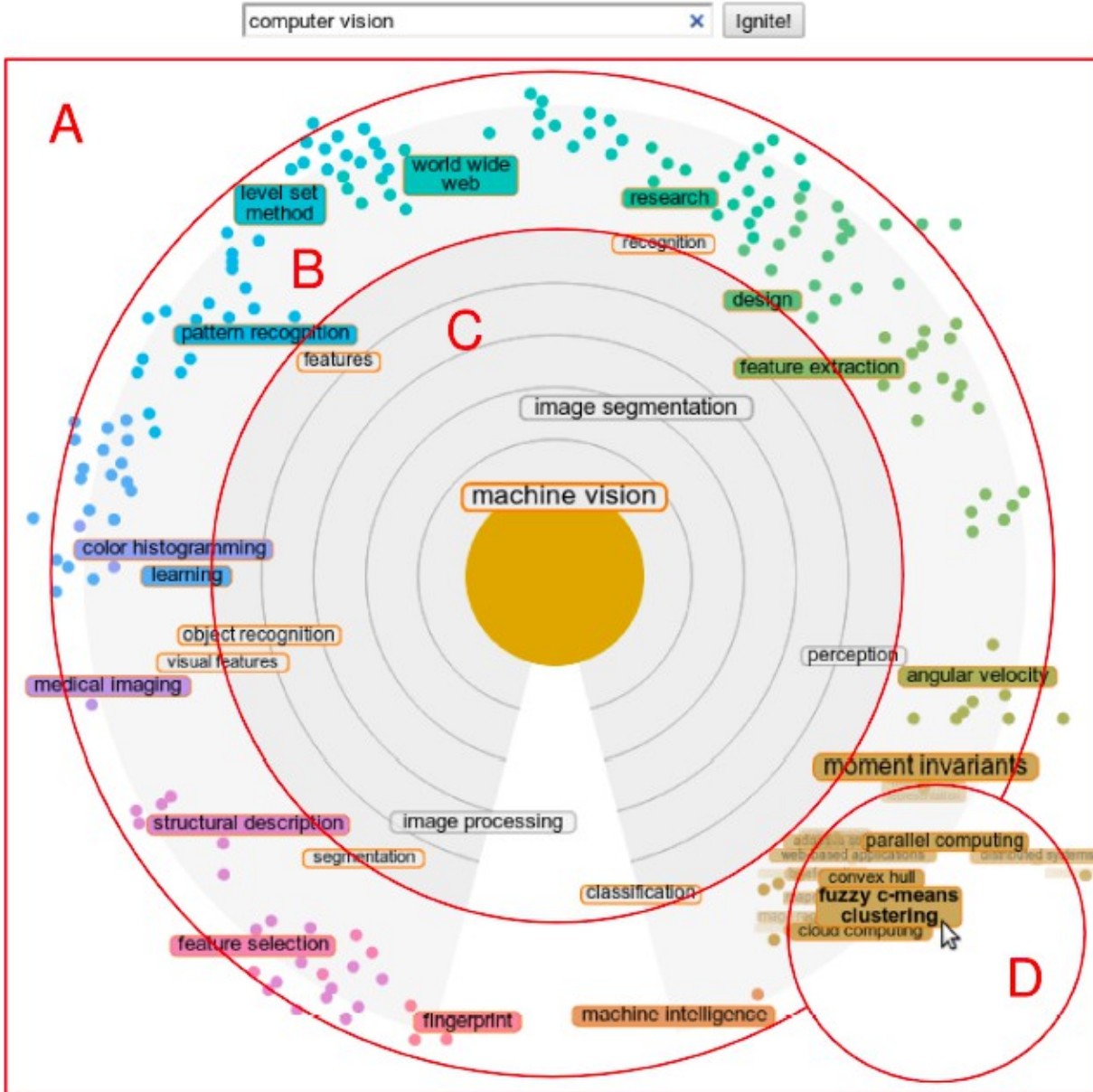
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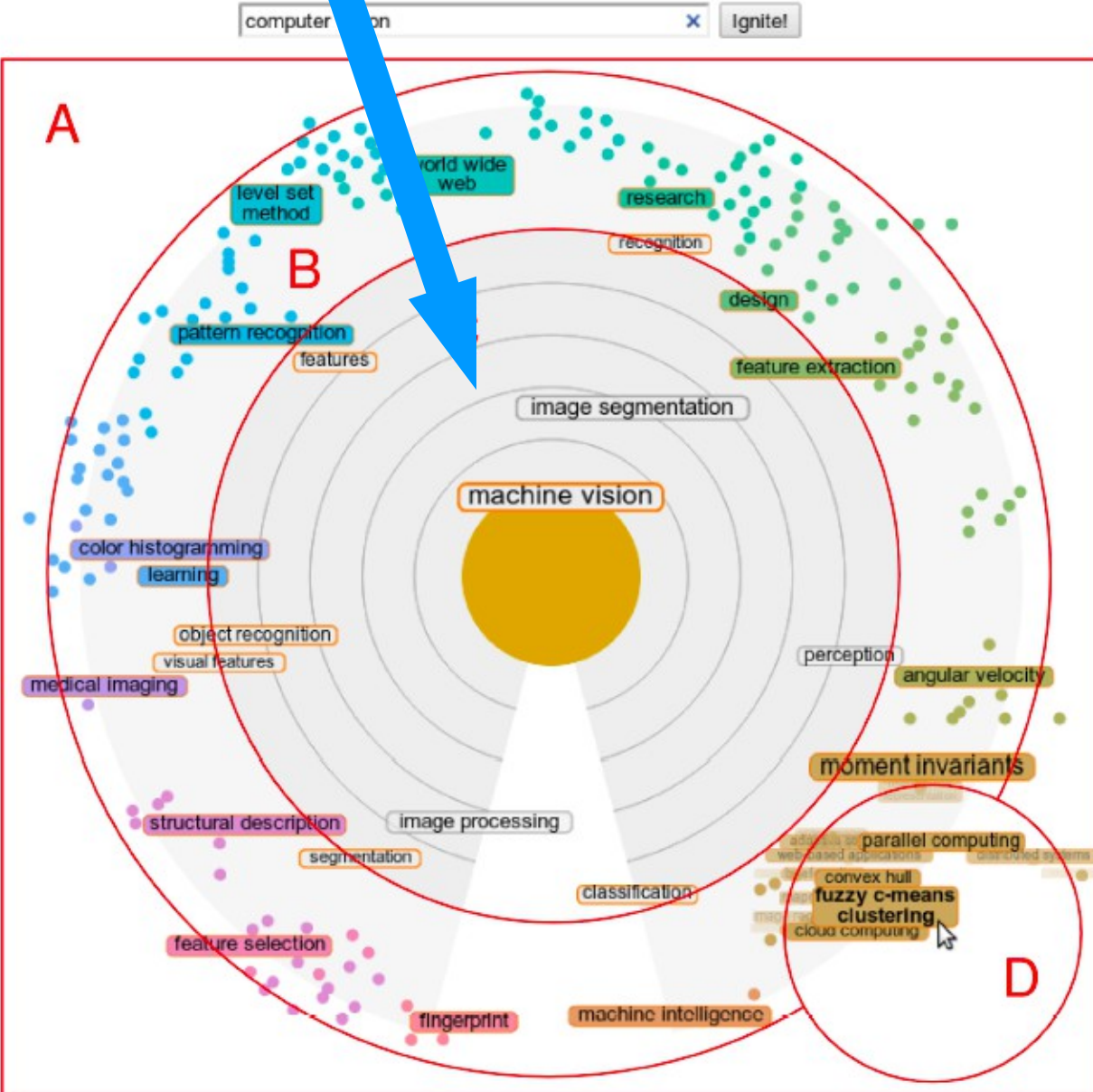


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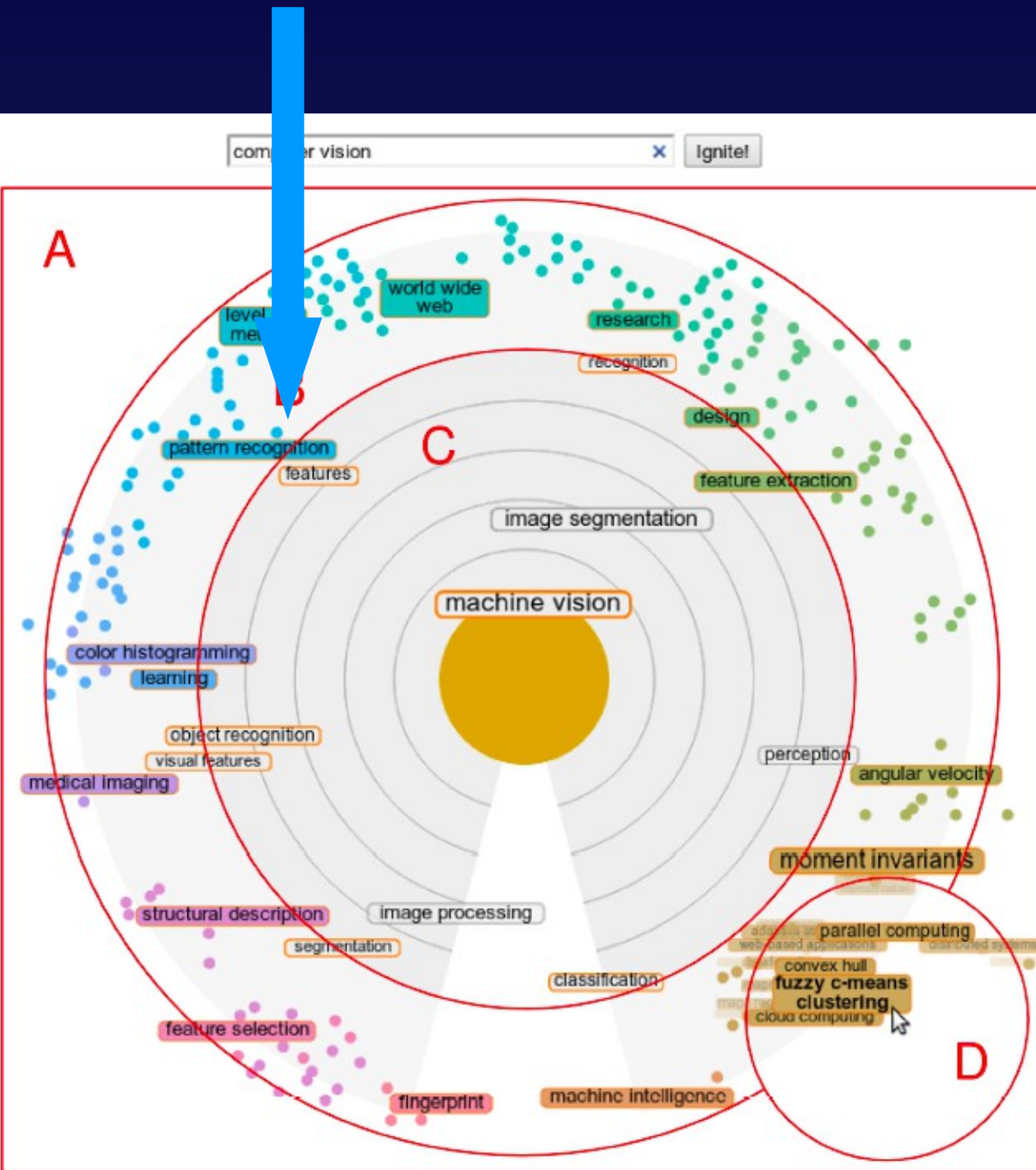
Angular distance = similarity of intents, radius = relevance



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Predicted intents (help users to find directions on the radar to move away from their currently estimated intent)



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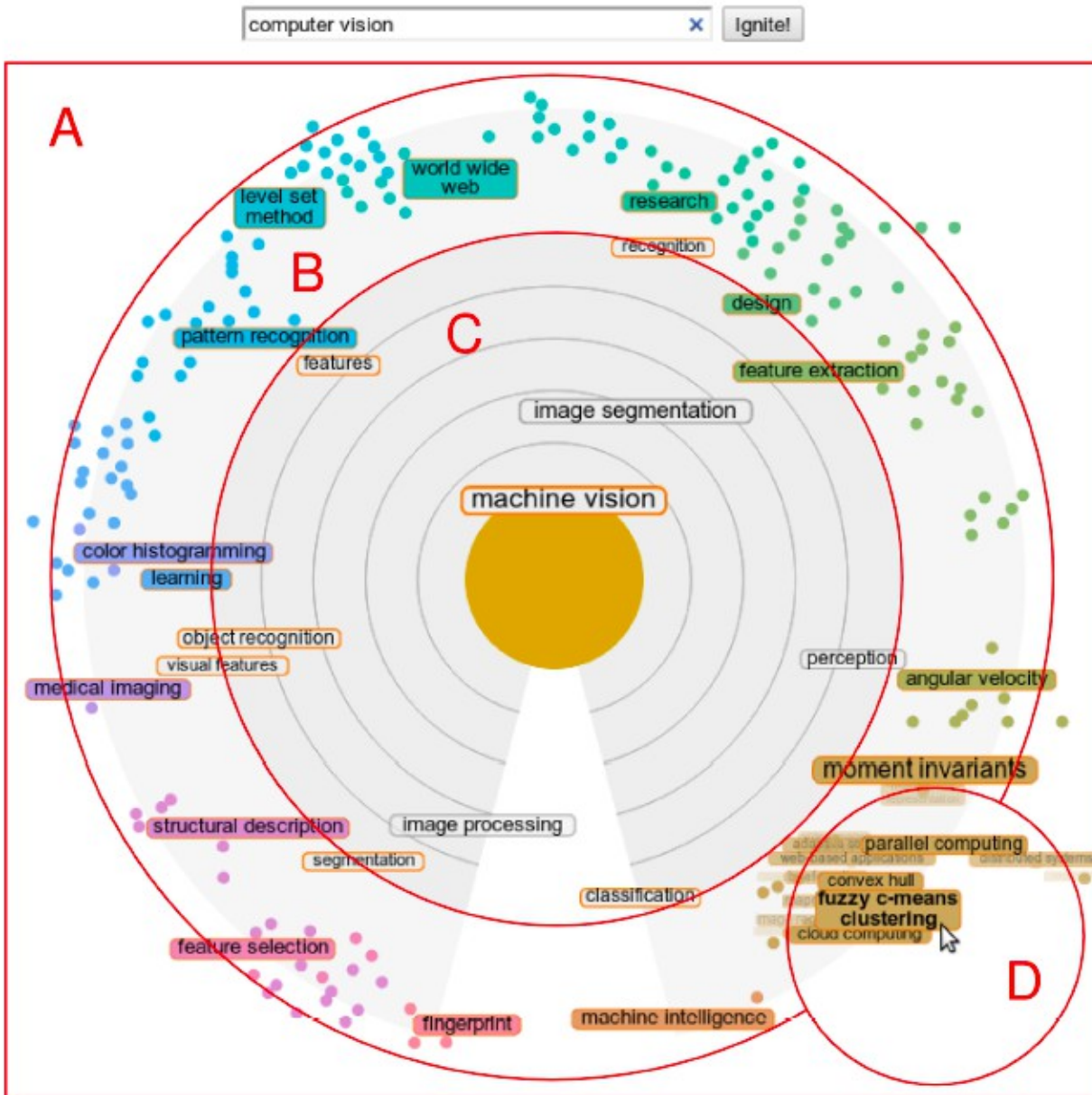
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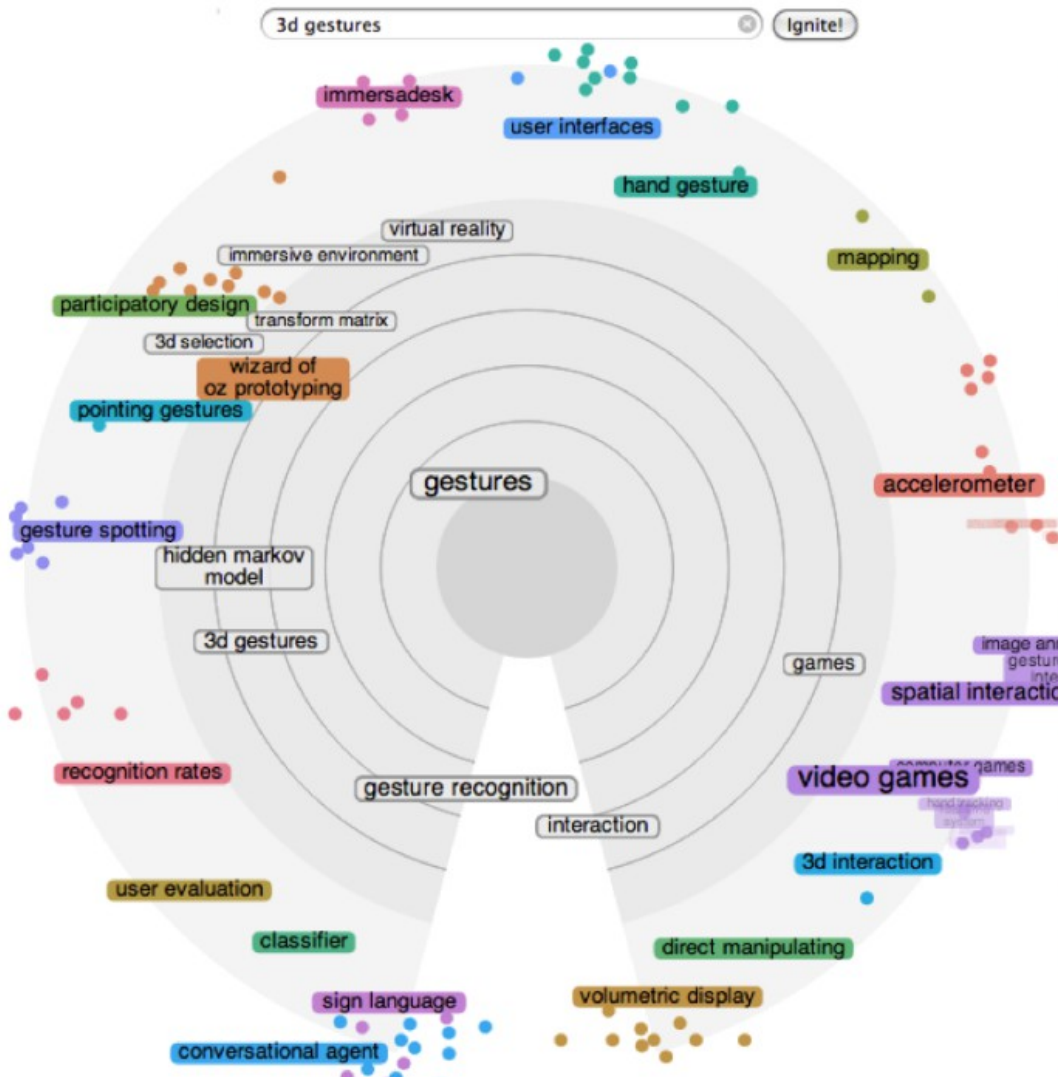
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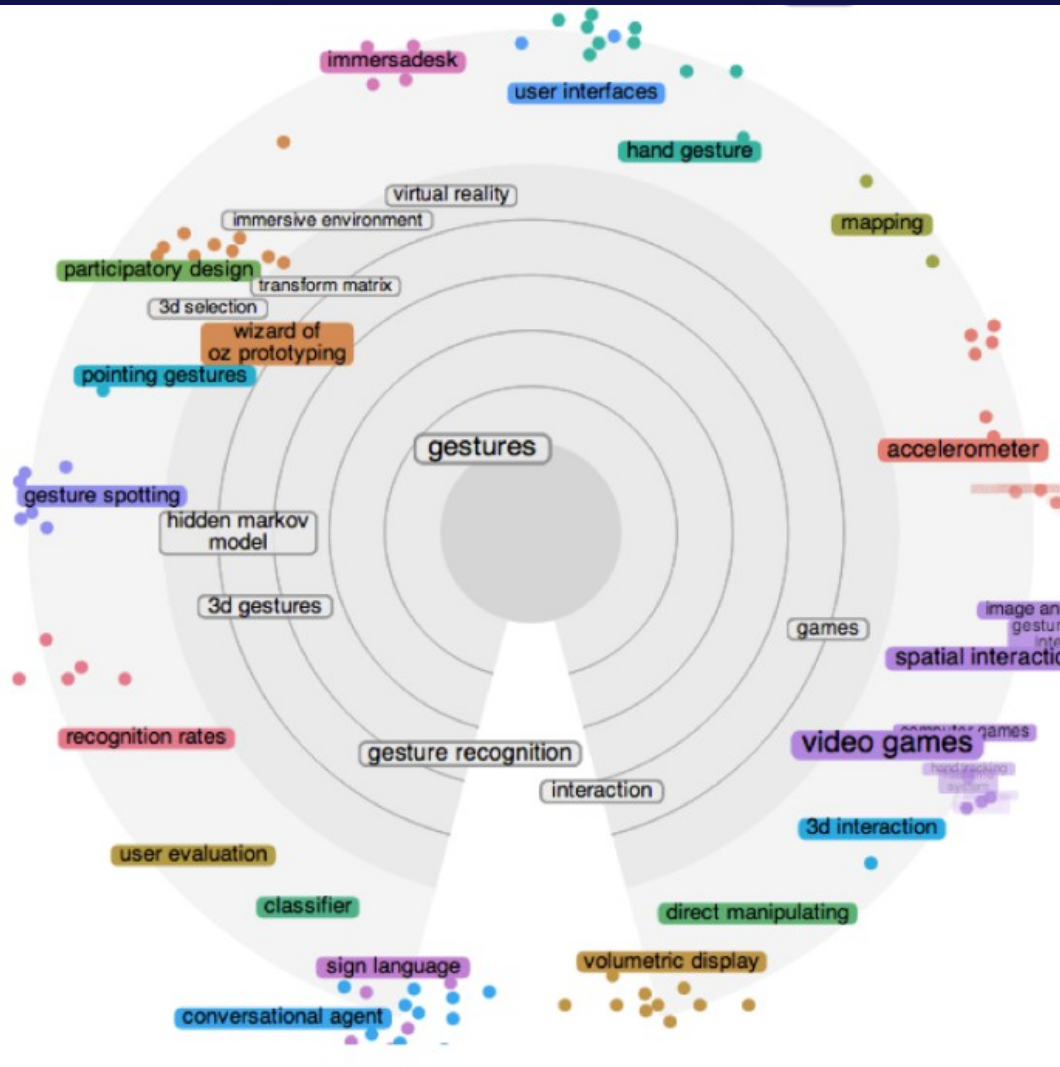
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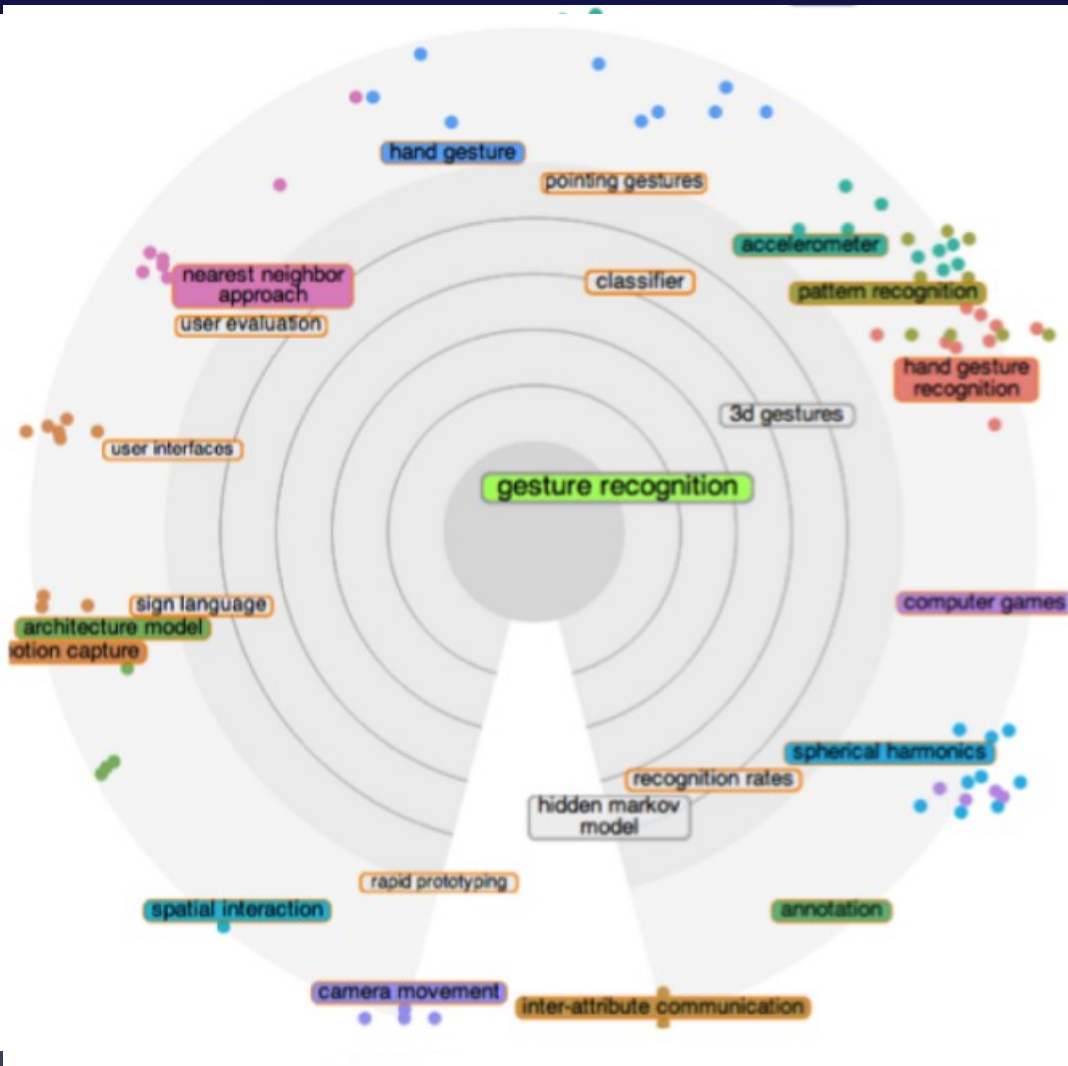
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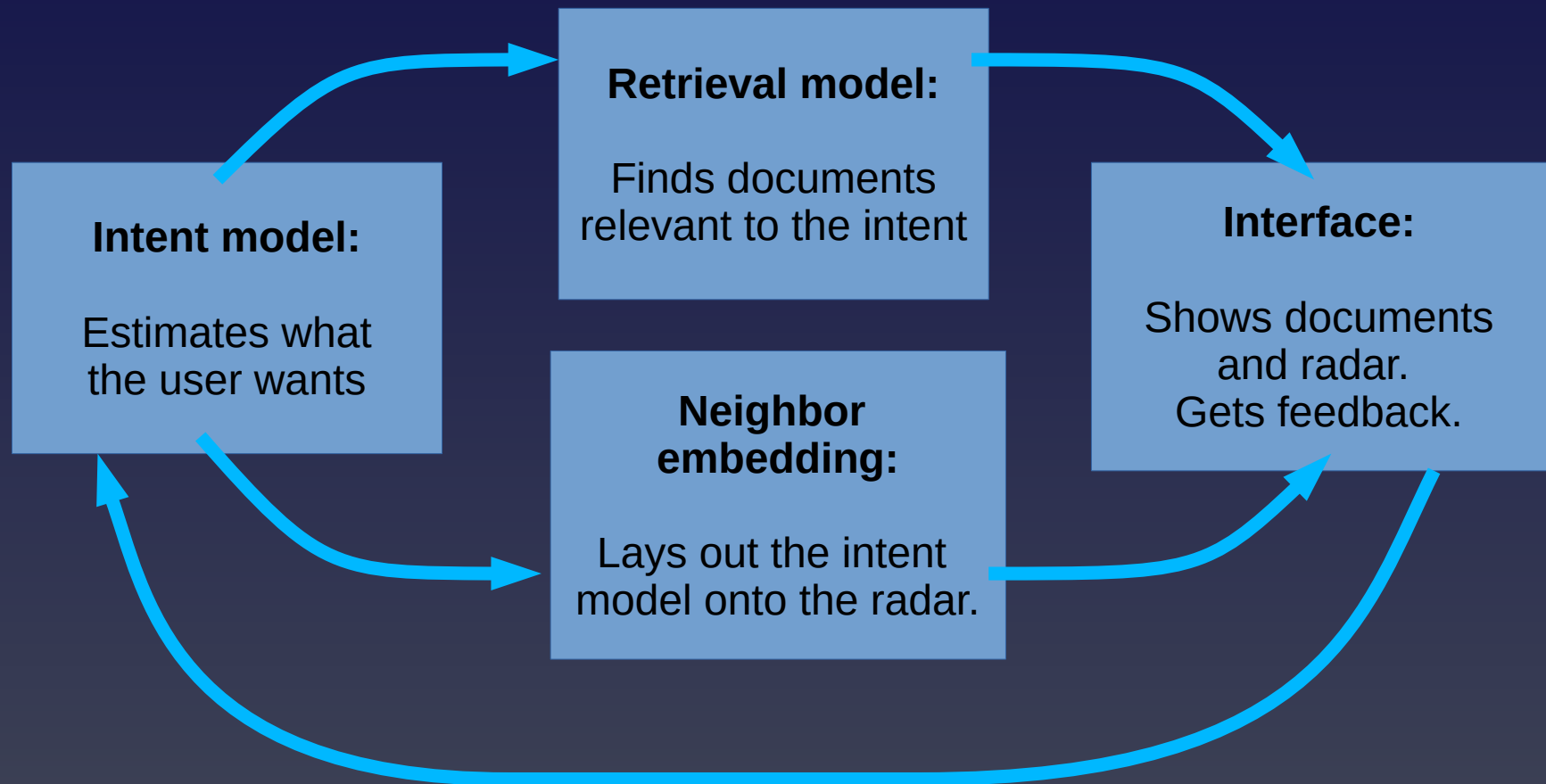




Behind the Scenes

Machine learning for the Intent Radar

- Learning of user's search intents during interactive search
- Based on a **retrieval model** and **intent model**; layout based on **neighbor embedding**

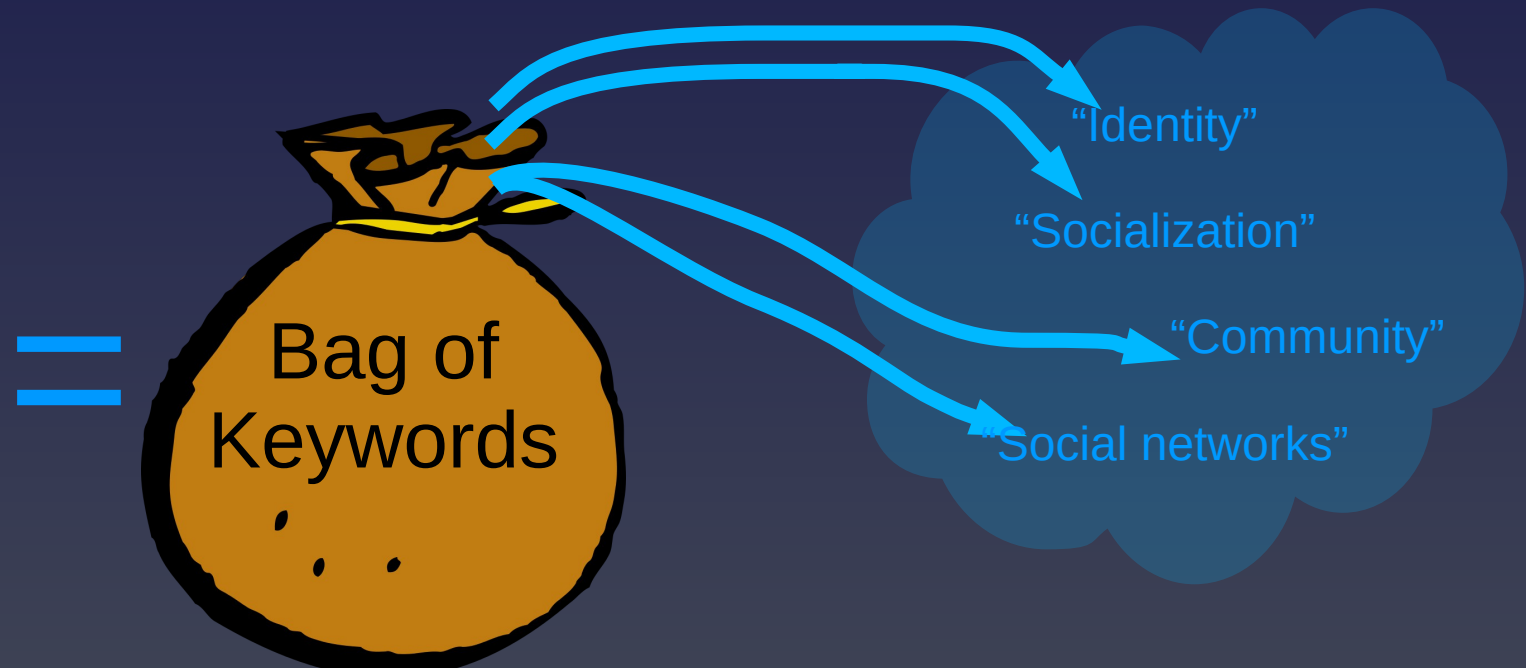


Retrieval Model

- Estimates probability of relevant documents based on estimates of the intent model
- We use the language modeling approach of information retrieval
- Unigram language model, Bayesian Dirichlet Smoothing

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Retrieval Model

$$\hat{P}(\hat{\mathbf{v}}|M_{d_j}) = \prod_{i=1}^{|\hat{\mathbf{v}}|} \hat{P}_{mle}(k_i|M_{d_j})^{\hat{v}_i}$$

User model = sample of desired document

Count of keyword i in document j Proportion of keyword i in the corpus

$$\hat{P}_{mle}(k_i|M_{d_j}) = \frac{c(k_i|d_j) + \mu p(k_i|C)}{\sum_k c(k|d_j) + \mu}$$

- Representation of a desired document: estimated by the intent model
- Rank documents by their probability to generate the desired document
- Expose user to more novel documents: sample documents from ranked list by Dirichlet Sampling: show documents with highest sampled values

$$f_j \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha_j, 1) = f_j^{\alpha_j - 1} e^{-f_j} / \Gamma(\alpha_j)$$

Increase weight by 1 in each iteration for each document where at least one keyword got positive feedback

Intent Model

- Estimates **current search intent** and **alternative future intents** that could occur in response to user feedback
- We use the **LinRel algorithm**. Yields estimate of keyword weights in each iteration, based on interaction history.
- Observations = relevance scores given by user to keywords. Assumption: expected relevance = linear function of what documents the keyword appears in.

$$\mathbf{r}^{feedback} = [r_1, r_2, \dots, r_p]^\top$$

Feedback scores in [0,1] given so far to a subset of keywords

$$\mathbf{r}^{feedback} = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{w}$$

Model feedback: regression based on what documents they appeared in (matrix \mathbf{K})

$$\hat{r}_i = \mathbf{k}_i^\top \hat{\mathbf{w}}$$

Use model to estimate relevance of the rest of the keywords

Intent Model

- **Choose keywords to show to the user:** the keywords represent the estimated current intent of the user. Choosing just keywords with highest estimated relevance would be pure exploitation, could trap users. Instead, control exploration-exploitation tradeoff. Show keywords with highest **upper confidence bound** of their relevance score

$$\mathbf{s}_i = \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{K}^\top \mathbf{K} + \lambda \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{k}_i$$

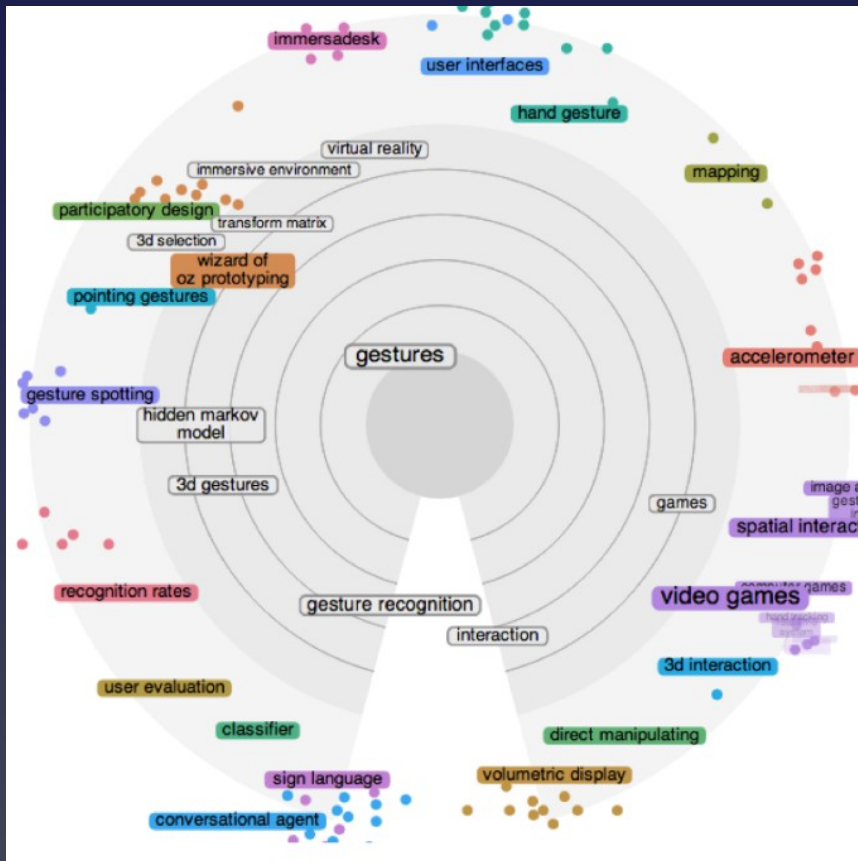
Linear estimator of relevance of new keyword i based on previous feedback

$$\mathbf{s}_i^\top \mathbf{r}^{feedback} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|\mathbf{s}_i\|$$

Upper confidence bound of the relevance, considering the previous feedback as independent random variables.

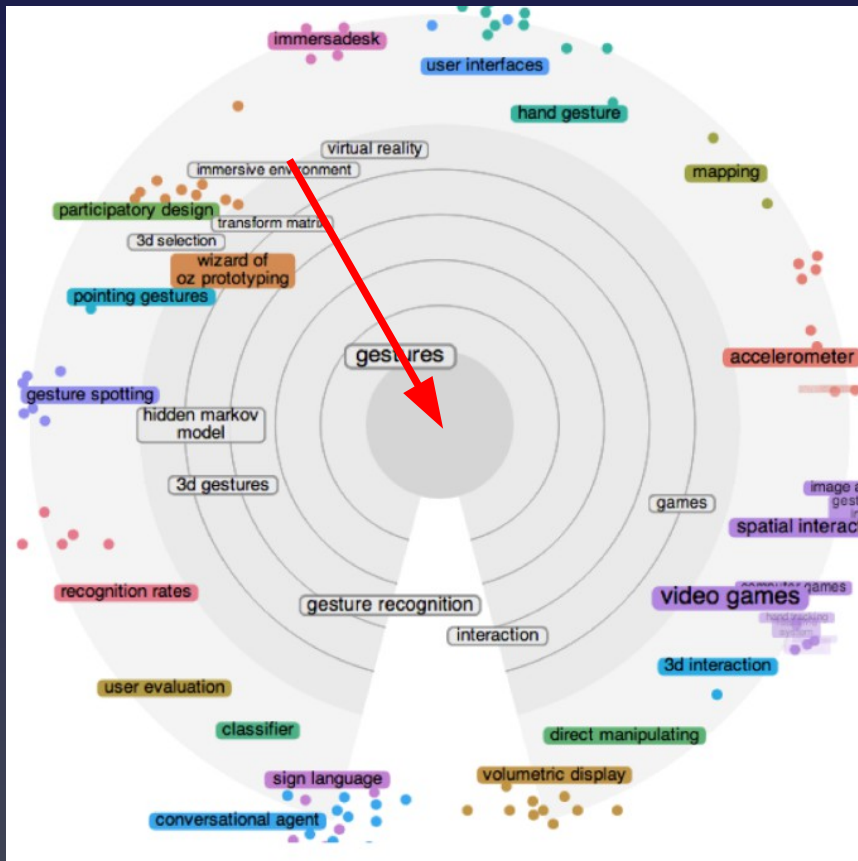
Intent Model

- **Estimate alternative future intents:** estimate future intent for L alternative feedbacks.
- In each alternative, pseudo-relevance feedback 1 is given to the l :th keyword, adding to feedback from previous iterations.



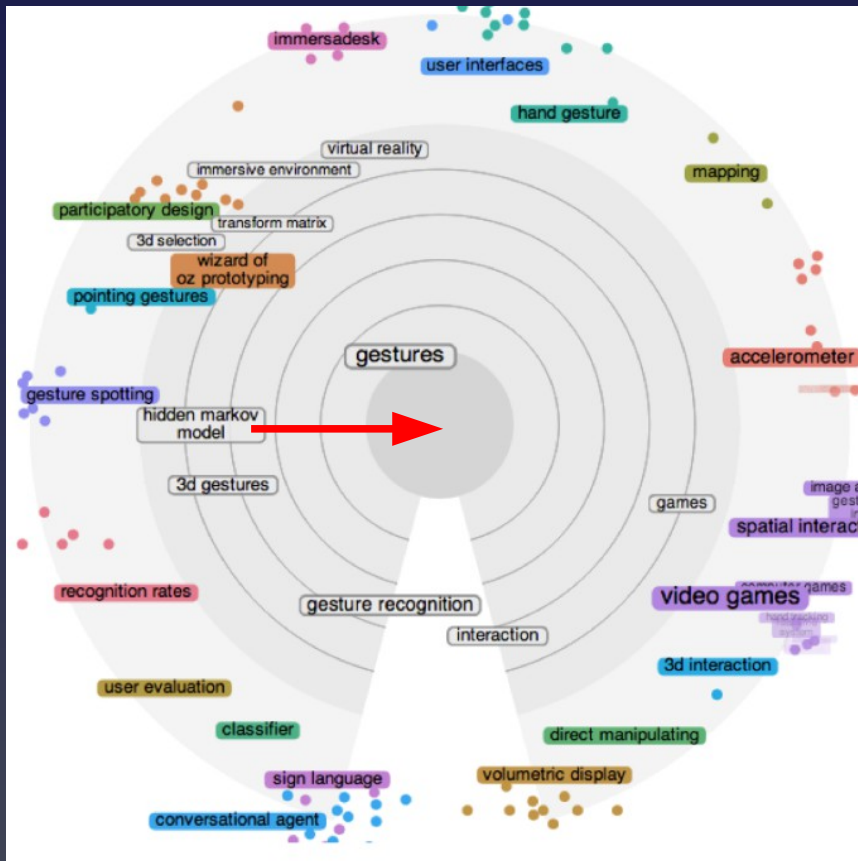
Intent Model

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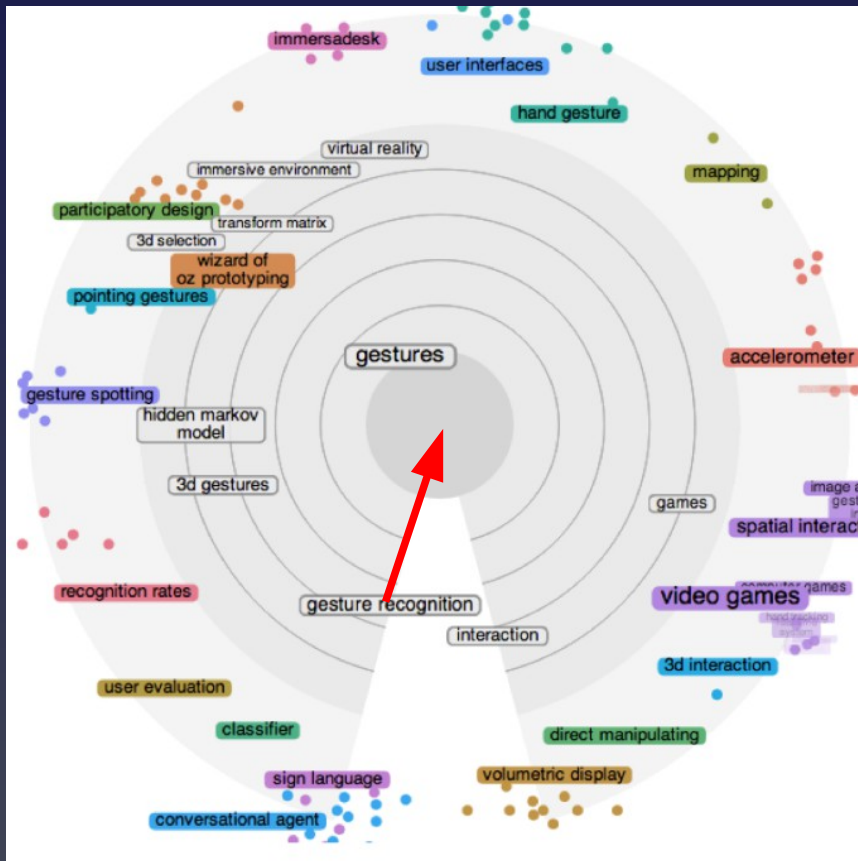
Intent Model

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Intent Model

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Intent Model

- **Estimate alternative future intents:** estimate future intent for L alternative feedbacks.
 - In each alternative, pseudo-relevance feedback 1 is given to the l :th keyword, adding to feedback from previous iterations.
 - For each alternative, LinRel is then used to estimate a new future relevance vector for all keywords = representation of an alternative future intent.
- Collect future intents into a matrix:

$$N_{keywords} \times L \text{ matrix } \hat{\mathbf{R}}^{future}$$

Layout of Intents by Nonlinear Dimensionality Reduction

- Radial position of each keyword = current estimated relevance
- Angles are used to represent directions of future intent
- Each keyword is represented by its relevances in all future intents (high-dimensional representation):

$$\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_i = [\hat{r}_i^{future,l}, \dots, \hat{r}_i^{future,L}]$$

Relevance of keyword i
in future intent L

$$\bar{\mathbf{r}}_i = \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_i / \|\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_i\|$$

Normalized vector, tells which
future intents (or feedbacks)
make keyword i most relevant

- Layout is **optimized for retrieval of keywords** with similar relevance in future intents, by **nonlinear dimensionality reduction**. We use a well-performing approach optimized for information retrieval, details in Wednesday's talk.

Layout of Intents

- Cluster keywords in outer circle, highlight with colors.
- Place inner circle keywords i at highest mode of angles of future keywords j , weighted by their relevance given feedback on i .
Angle of inner keyword i tells which future keywords become relevant by interacting with i .

Experiments

User Experiment - Questions

Task-based user experiment to investigate effect of interactive intent modeling on exploratory search.

Research questions:

- 1. User task performance** – does the interaction paradigm lead to better responses in user tasks?
- 2. Quality of displayed information** – does the paradigm help users reach high quality information in response to interactions?
- 3. Interaction support for directing exploration** – does the paradigm elicit more interaction from the user, is it targeted to relevant options? Does the paradigm let the user explore novel information more than a conventional system?

User Experiment - Setup

- Two search tasks: prepare materials to write essay on “semantic search” or “robotics”. Answer questions about the topic.
- Users: 30 graduate students: each had 30min to perform the task after 10-min demo
- Data: **50 million scientific documents** from Thomson Reuters, ACM, IEEE, Springer
- Comparison system: **TypedQuery** – traditional system, no keyword feedback
- Two versions of our system: **IntentRadar** (full), **IntentList** (lists estimated relevant keywords, no layout)

User Experiment - Evaluation

Ground truth from experts who evaluated all presented documents and keywords, and user answers: documents rated as relevant, novel, and obvious, keywords as relevant, general, and specific, user answers rated on 5-point Likert scale.

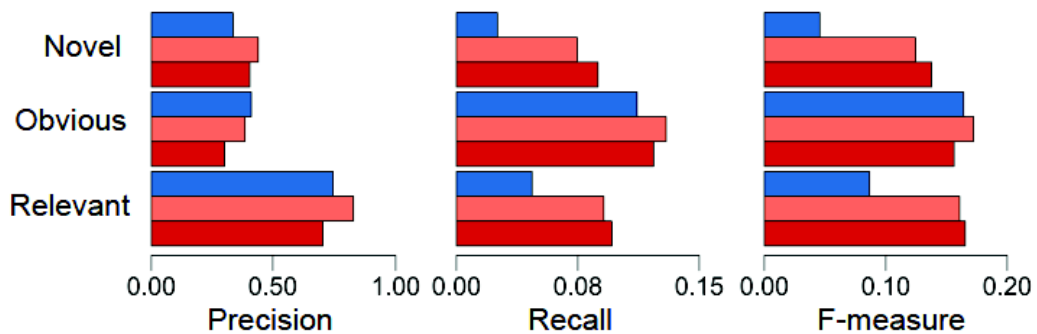
Evaluation measures:

- **User task performance** measured by average score of expert assessment of the written answers. We also measured the number of bookmarked relevant, obvious, and novel documents
- **Quality of displayed information** measured by precision, recall, and F-measure of shown articles and manipulated keywords, with respect to the ground truth categories novel, obvious, and relevant.
- **Interaction support for directing exploration** measured by number and type of interactions (typed query or interaction with intent model), and type of information (novel/obvious) received in response

User Experiment - Results

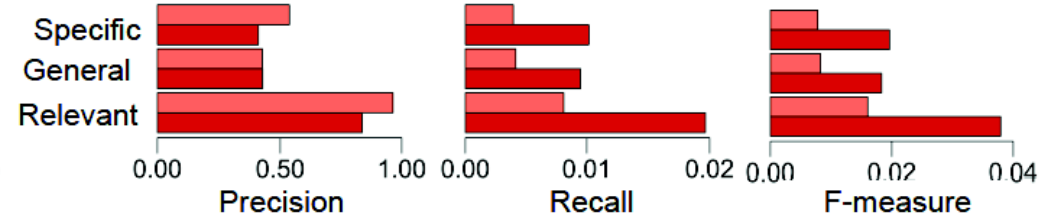
Quality of displayed information

Quality of displayed articles

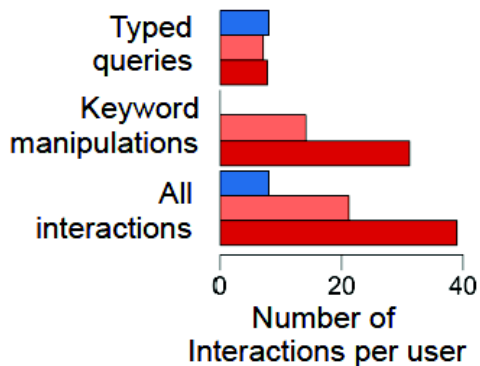


● IntentRadar ● IntentList ● TypedQuery

Quality of manipulated keywords



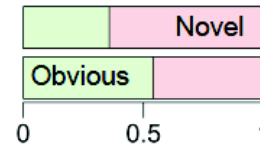
Interaction support for exploration



after keyword manipulations

after typed queries

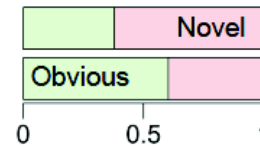
Displayed articles



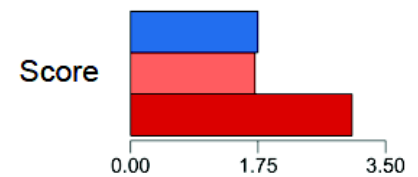
Bookmarked articles

after keyword manipulations

after typed queries



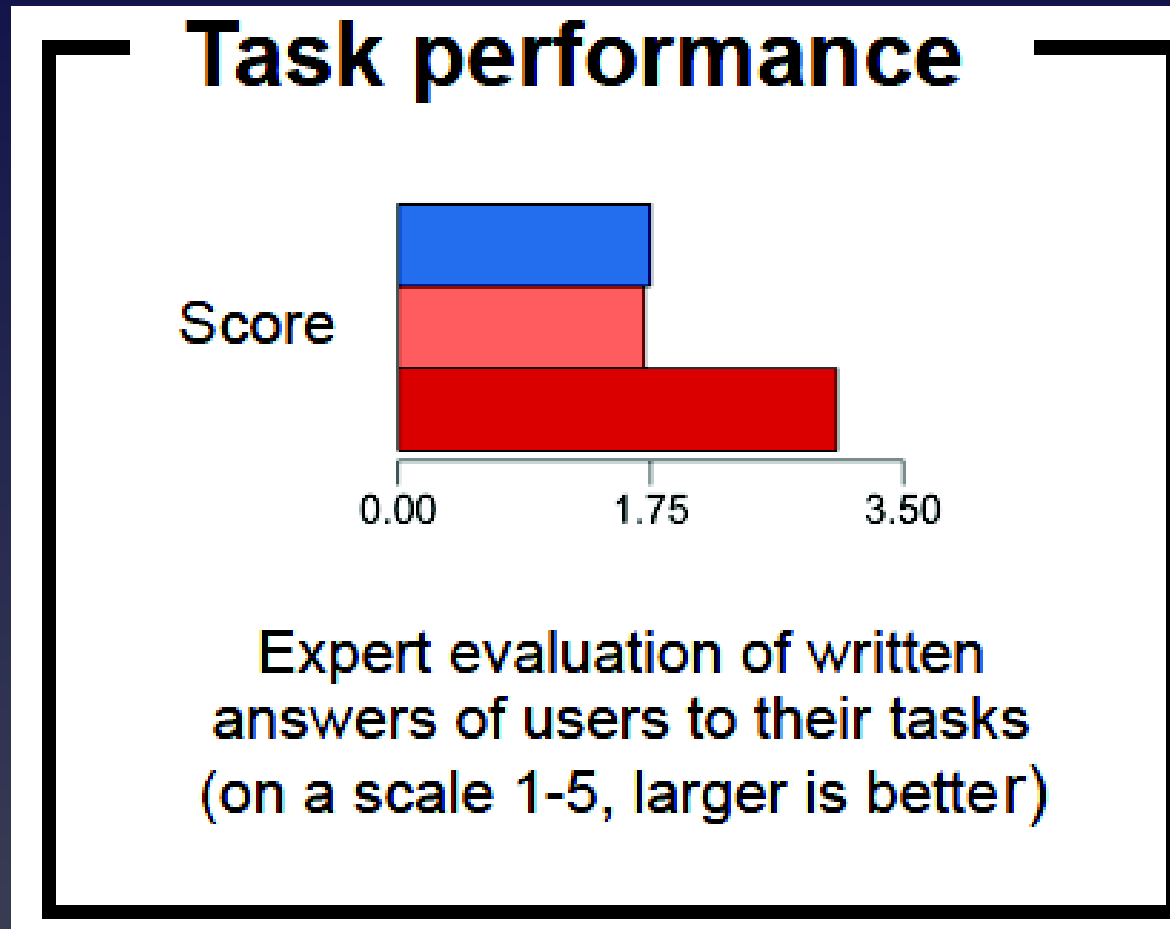
Task performance



Expert evaluation of written answers of users to their tasks (on a scale 1-5, larger is better)

User Experiment - Results

- Users of Intent Radar get significantly better task performance than users of IntentList or TypedQuery

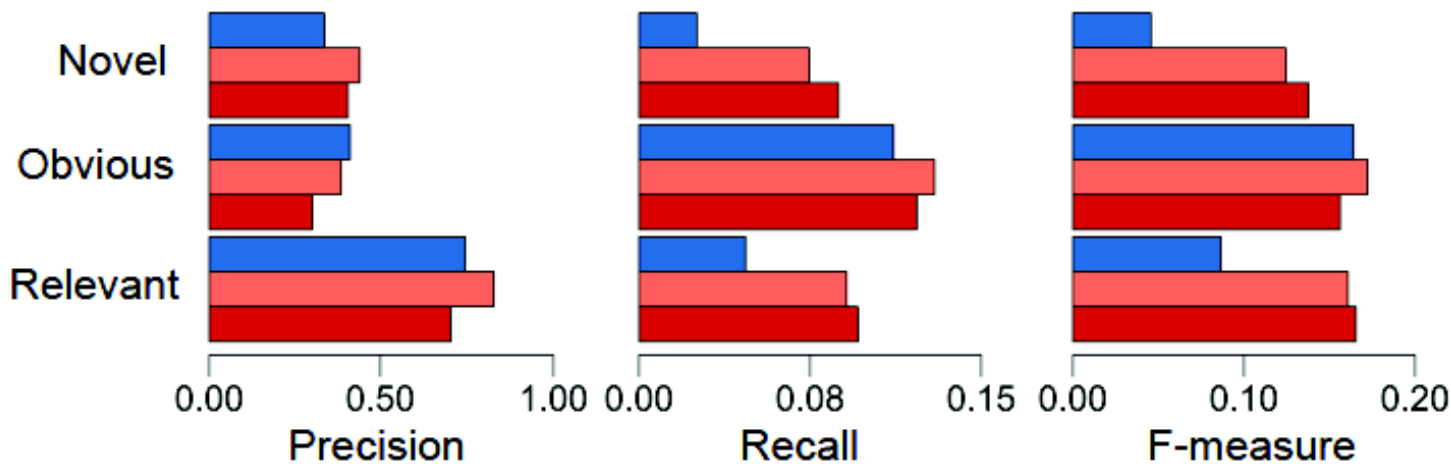


User Experiment - Results

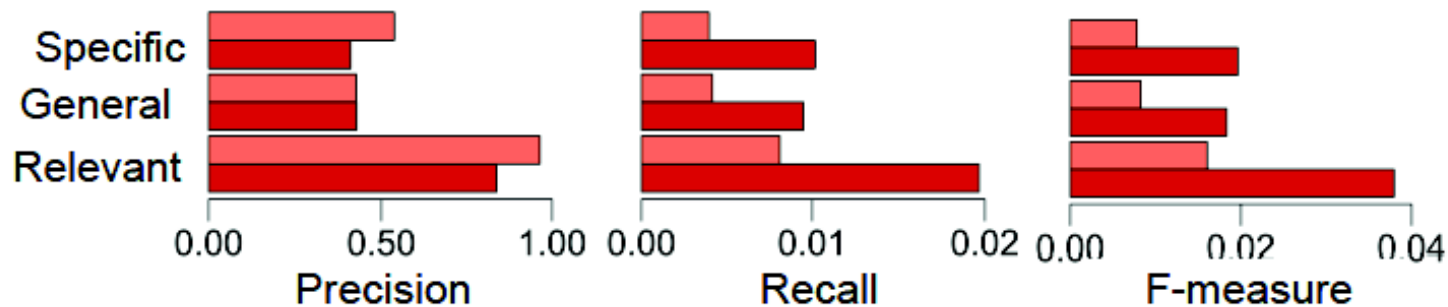
Quality of displayed information



Quality of displayed articles



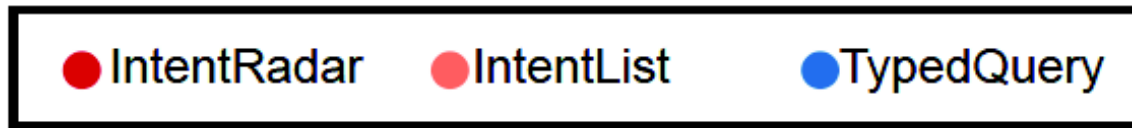
Quality of manipulated keywords



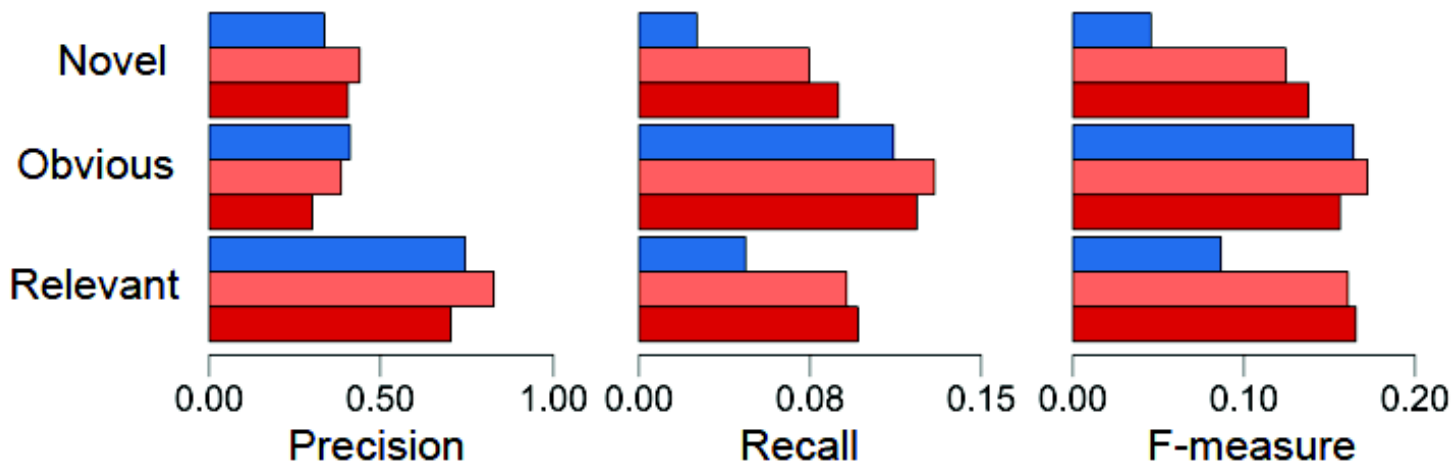
Interactive Intent modeling gets **significantly better quality** of displayed information than TypedQuery

User Experiment - Results

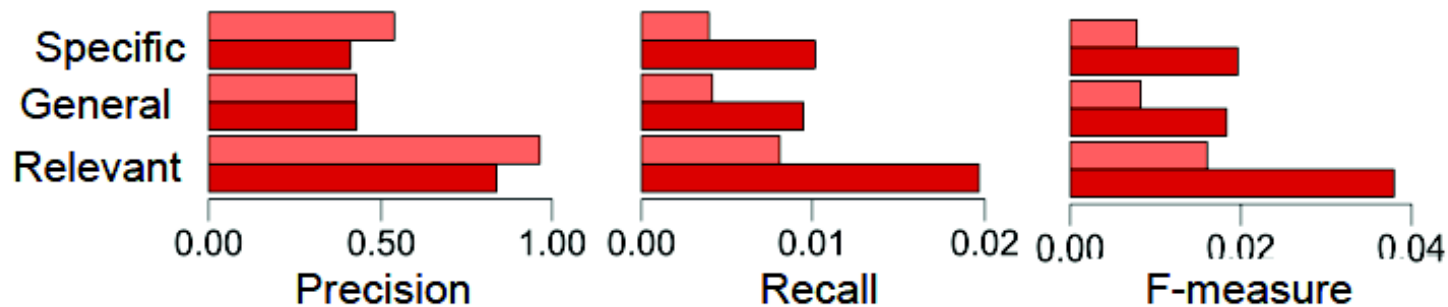
Quality of displayed information



Quality of displayed articles



Quality of manipulated keywords



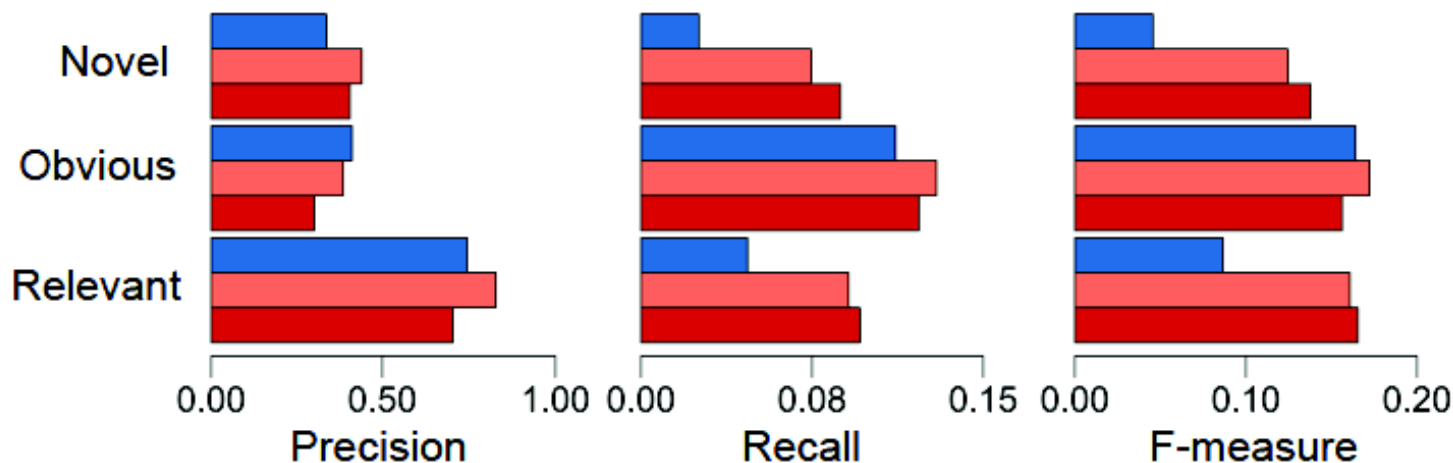
IntentList is slightly better for obvious documents – harder to move from initial context?

User Experiment - Results

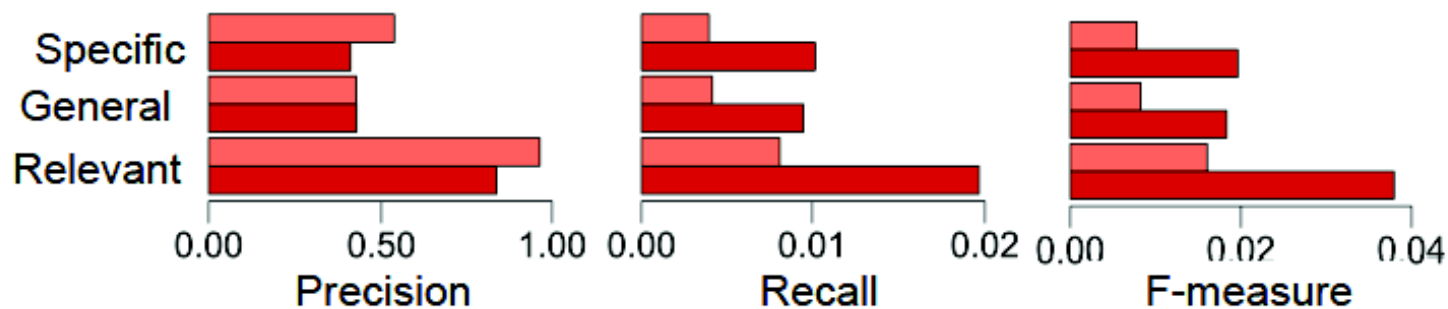
Quality of displayed information



Quality of displayed articles

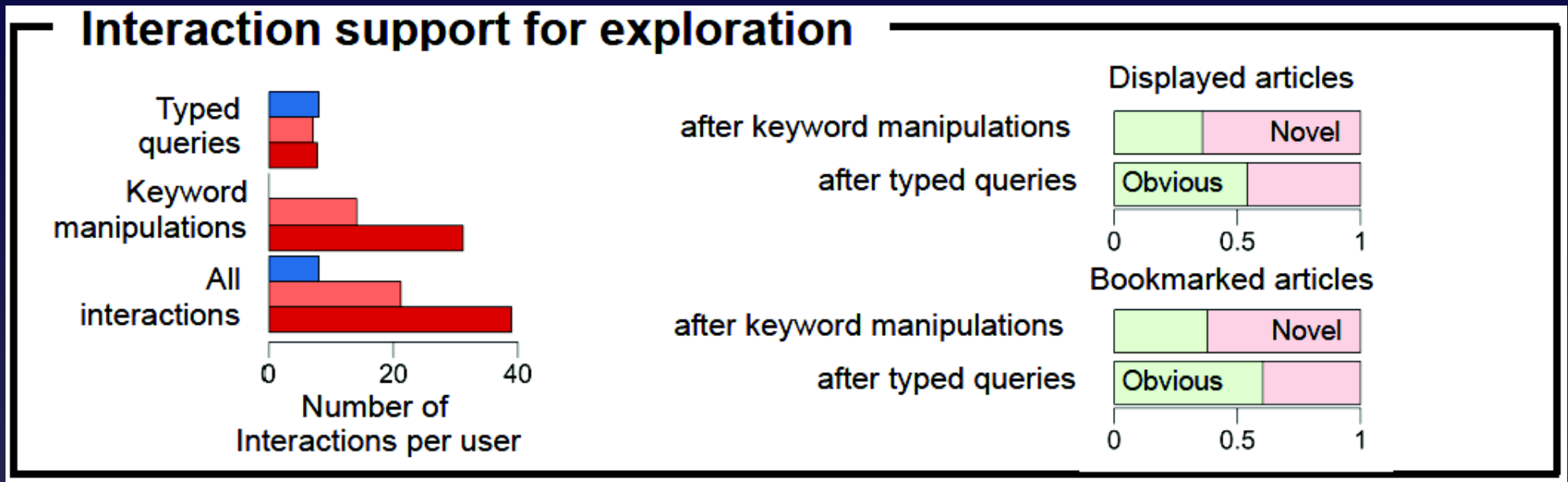


Quality of manipulated keywords



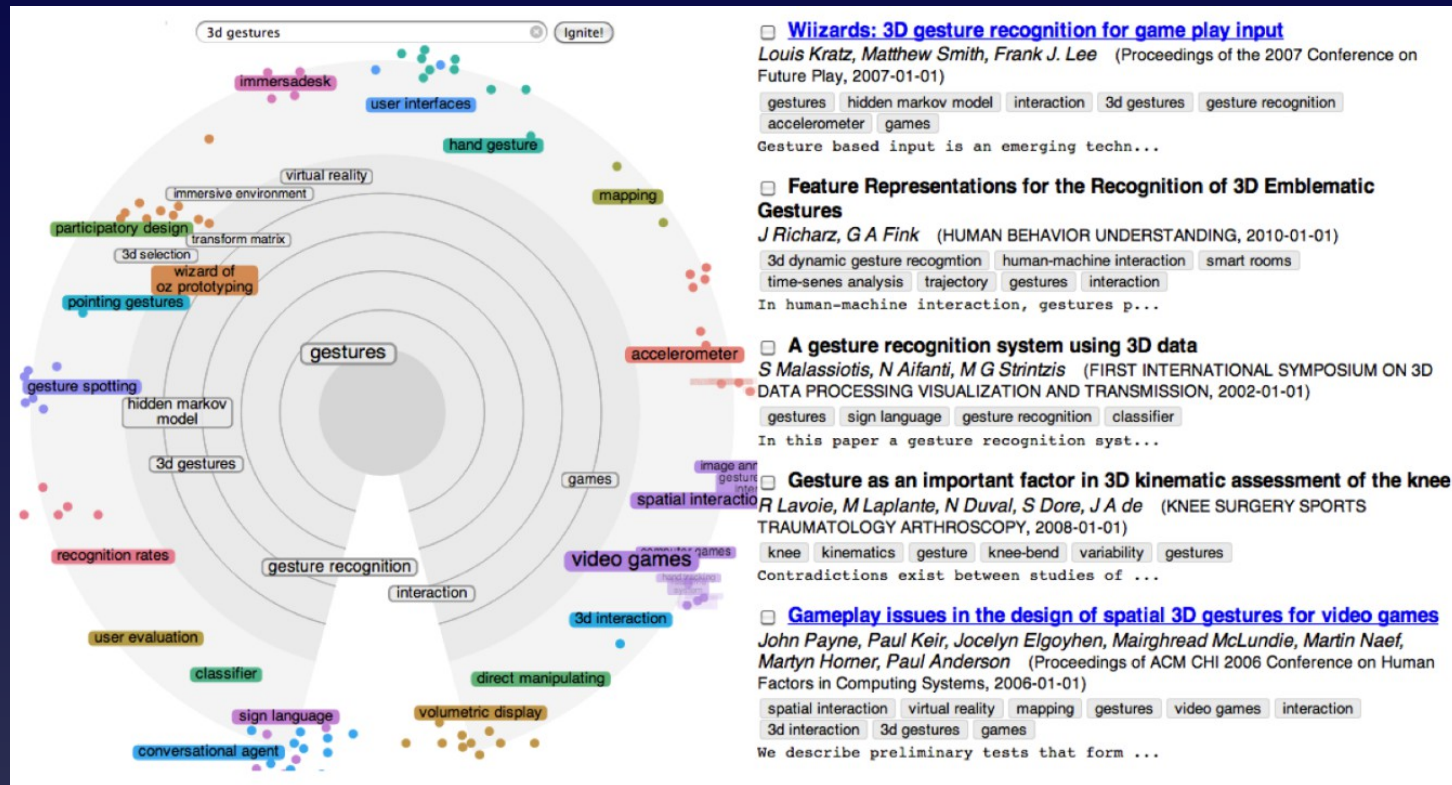
IntentRadar has significantly higher keyword quality than IntentList – made targeting interactions to relevant keywords easier

User Experiment - Results



- Users interact with IntentRadar 2x as much as IntentList, nearly 4x as much as TypedQuery
- Intent models do not replace typed queries, they are used to direct search from initial imprecise query
- TypedQuery users had trouble reaching novel information
- Directing search with interactive intent modeling was successful: users got significantly more novel documents after interaction than after typed queries (same for bookmarked documents)

Conclusions



We introduced **interactive intent modeling for directing exploratory search**. It significantly improves users' performance in exploratory search tasks. Improvements can be attributed to better quality of displayed information in response to interactions, better targeted interaction, and better support for directing search to achieve novel information.

**Can SciNet help talk
recommendation?**

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In Brief:

- We compare methods of **cross-system user model transfer**

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- **Two large real-life systems:**

SciNet for scientific document search

CoMeT for managing scientific talks

In Brief:

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- Two large real-life systems:

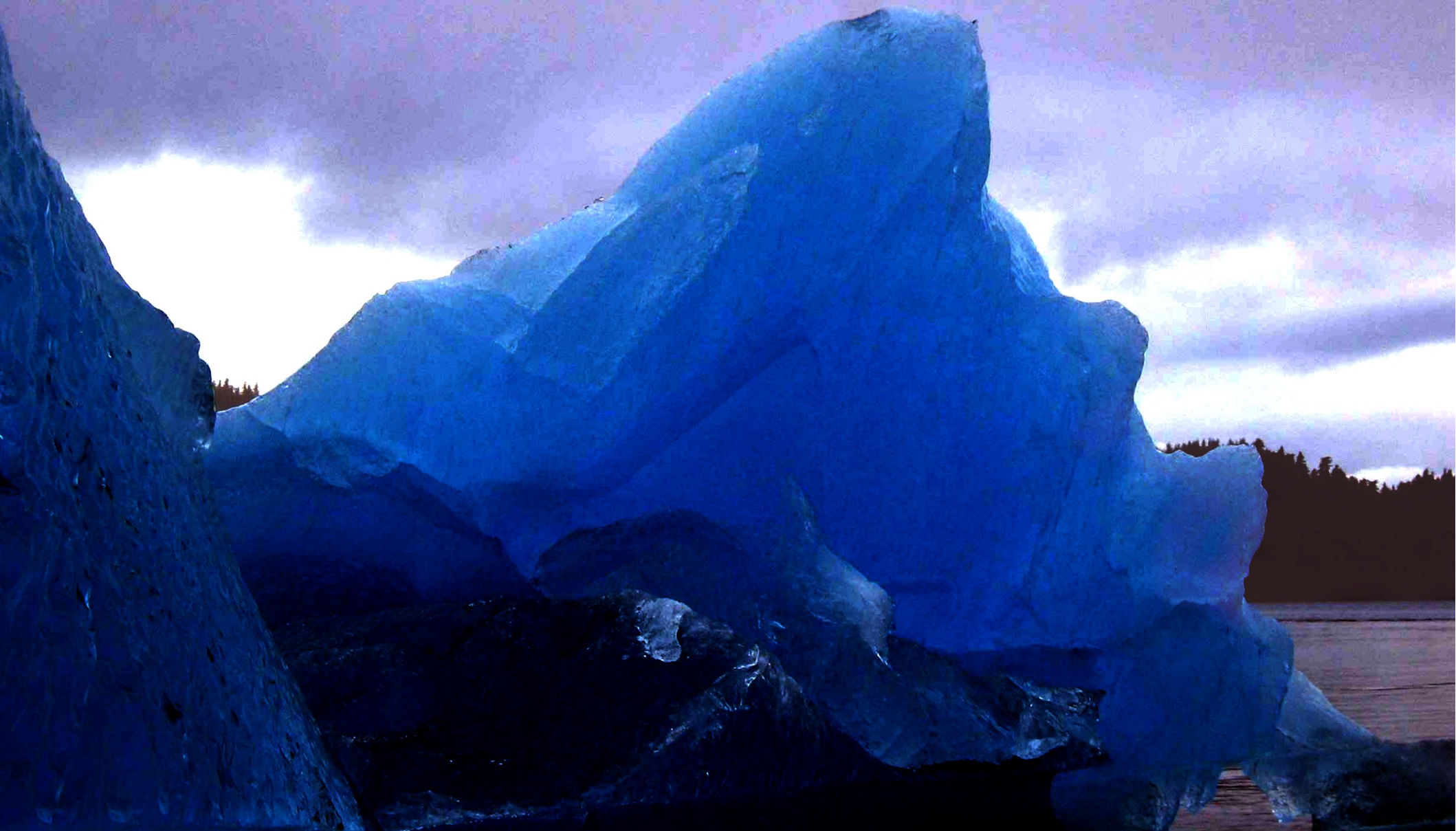
SciNet for scientific document search

CoMeT for managing scientific talks

- transfer of novel **explicit open user models** (curated by user during information seeking)
strongly improves **cold-start talk recommendation**



Recommender systems face a **cold-start problem**:
recommendations are needed for users who have rated
few or no items



Recommender systems face a **cold-start problem**:
recommendations are needed for users who have rated
few or no items

We investigate **user model transfer** to
enable warm start: establish in **source**
system, use in **target** system

Cross-system/domain recommendation has grown in popularity, but still few studies exploring real information transfer (lack of paired users across systems).

Major focus has been on approaches not assuming common users. Major approaches: collaborative filtering or content-based.

Results mixed, especially content-based has been hard. Focus has been on settings having shared semantic features (social tags, Wikipedia).

We expand earlier research by exploring transferability of **open user models** across related but different domains.

Users of the source system can **explore** and **curate** their model by **visual interaction**.

→ better quality user models, valuable for cross-system transfer

1st work exploring transferability of open user models.

Contributions:

- 1) cross-system transfer of open user models greatly improves cold-start recommendation
- 2) we investigate **ways of transferring** open user models, as well as transfer of more traditional implicit and explicit document information.

Open user models bring greatest benefit. We explain it by analysis of cross-system similarities of the different information types.

Academic Information Setting

- Academic users attend **research talks**.
- **A talk management system** can recommend interesting talks given the user's preference.
- Relatively many talks but few bookmarks and ratings (Farzan et al., 2008)
- **New users face the cold start problem**
- Academic users also **search for scientific documents** in a scientific search system. Can its user model help talk recommendation?

Target system: CoMeT system for talk management and recommendation

« Day **Week** Month »

Week 5 of March: March 24 - 30, 2013

Monday, Mar 25

- 4
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9 W2
10	11	12	13	14	15	16 W3
17	18	19	20	21	22	23 W4
24	25	26	27	28	29	30 W5
31	1	2	3	4	5	6 W6

1 - 5 6 - 10 11 - 20 21+

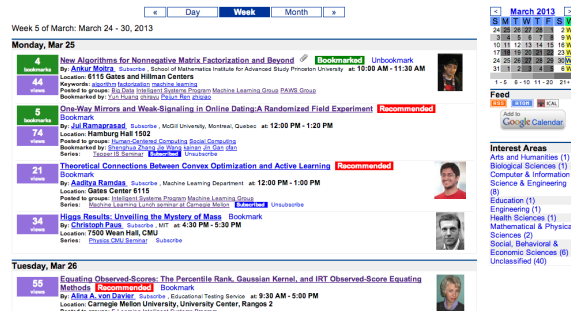
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 - Engineering (1)
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 - Mathematical & Physical Sciences (2)
 - Social, Behavioral & Economic Sciences (6)
 - Unclassified (40)

Target system: CoMeT system for talk management and recommendation



System for sharing information about research talks at Carnegie Mellon University and University of Pittsburgh.

- Available online: halley.exp.sis.pitt.edu/comet/
- Collaborative tagging system: anyone can announce, find, bookmark, and tag talks.
- Has **content-based recommender** - builds interest profile of individual users, recommends new talks to users immediately when posted.

Academic Information Setting

- We use CoMeT as the **target system**
- Academic users also **search for scientific documents** in a scientific search system. Can its user model help talk recommendation?
- Unlike traditional search systems (e.g. Google Scholar, Microsoft Academic Search, Citeseer), as the **source system** we use a recent search system having an **open user model: SciNet**

Ways of Transferring a User Model

Our interest is to use

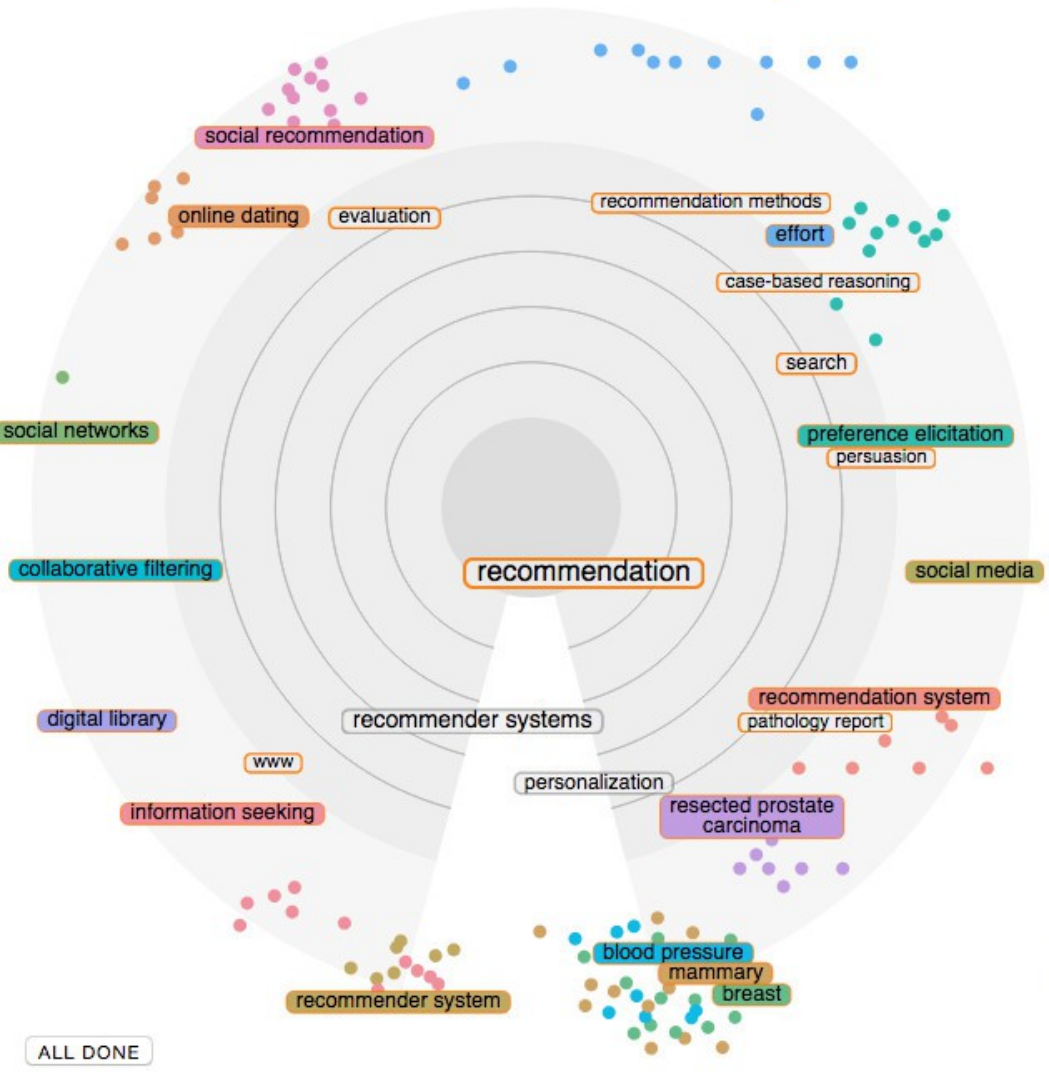
1. the **whole content of the open user model**
2. its **curated subset** (the keywords the user moved in the process of curation).

As a baseline, we also explore transfer of:

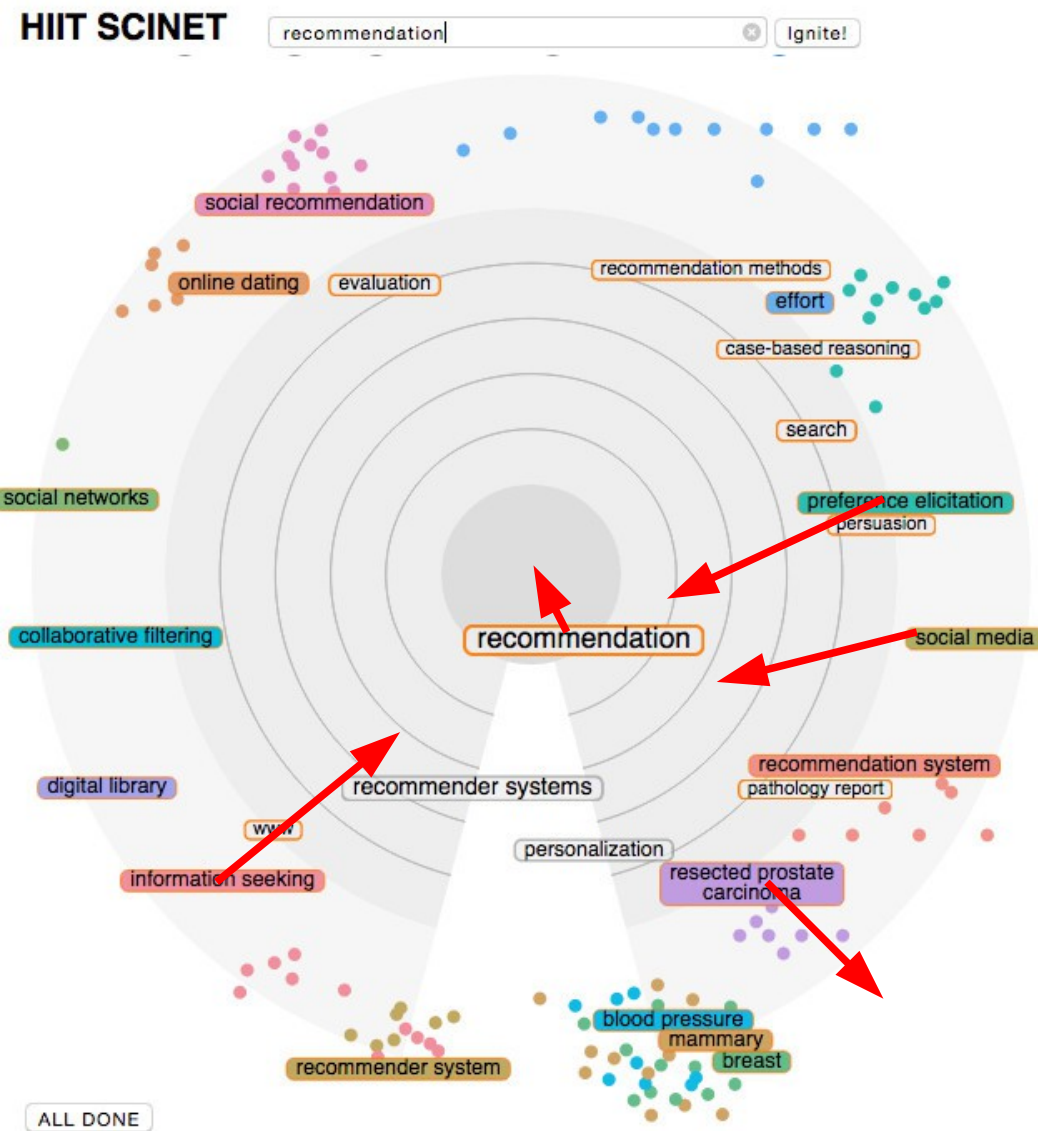
3. the **relevant documents** selected by the user during search (could be considered a hidden, implicit user model)
4. a broader set of all **documents retrieved** in response to user queries (weaker reflection of user interests)

HIIT SCINET

recommendation|



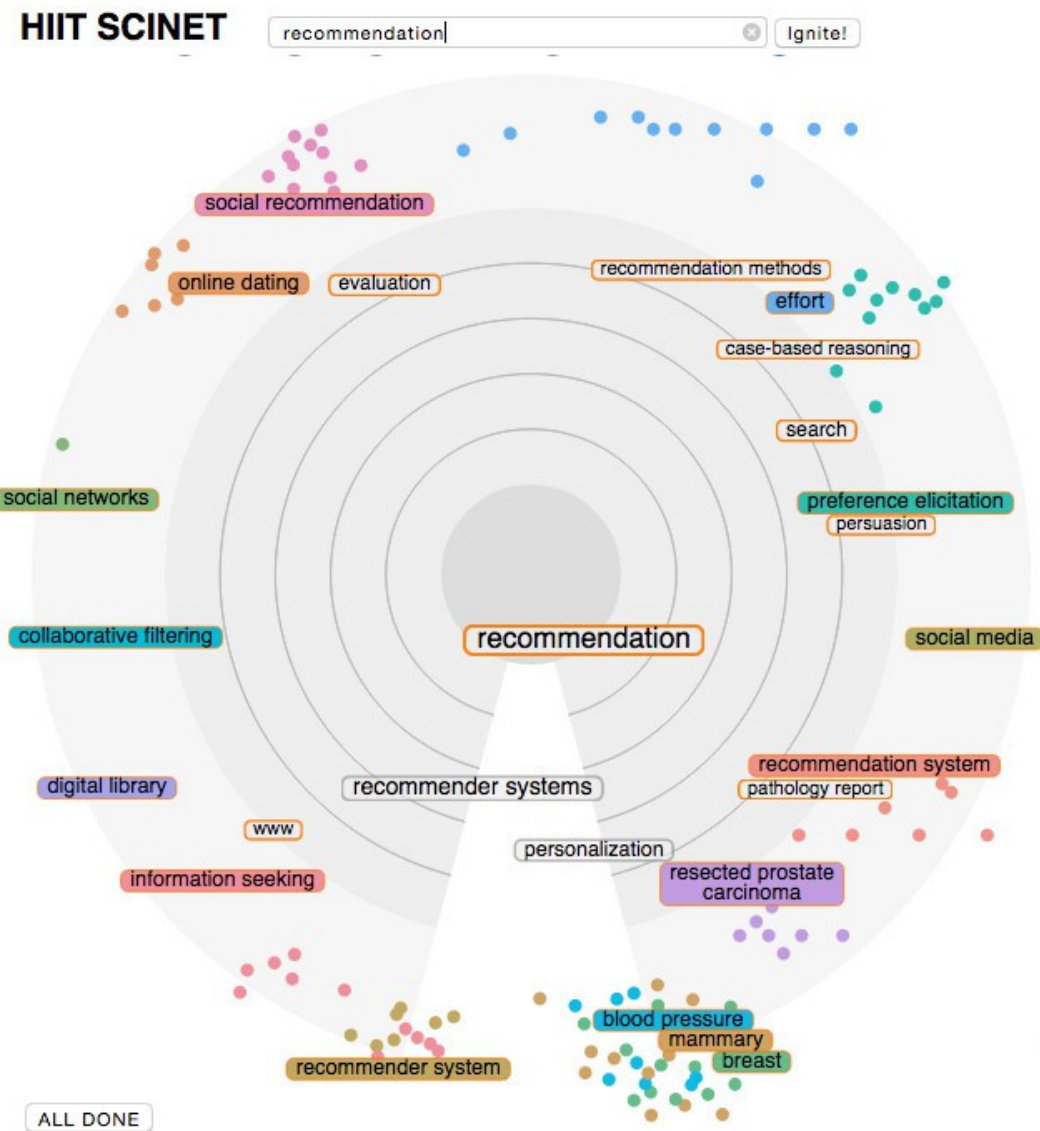
Explicit model 1: manipulated keywords



Take keywords **manipulated** by users, with their **assigned** relevances, convert to unigrams, and form a pseudo-document (bookmarked talk abstract) from them.

(discard unigrams not occurring in target system)

Explicit model 2: shown keywords



At each iteration,
Take keywords
seen by users,
with their **predicted**
relevances, convert to
unigrams, and form a
pseudo-document
(bookmarked talk abstract)
from them.

(discard unigrams not occurring in target
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prostate cancer pathological form recommendation macroscopic examination histological examination prostate cancer

The purpose of these recommendations pro...

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Sean M. McNee, John Riedl, Joseph A. Konstan (Proceedings of ACM CHI 2006 Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, 2006-01-01)

human-recommender interaction information seeking recommender systems recommendation

Implicit model 1: bookmarked documents

Scientific documents
bookmarked by the user
during the search session are
implicit information about
user interests.

Convert each into unigrams,
add into CoMeT as a
bookmarked talk.

Articles [\[show bookmarked \(0\)\]](#)

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human-recommender interaction information seeking recommender systems recommendation

Implicit model 2: seen documents

Scientific documents **seen** by the user during the search session are implicit information about user interests (momentary responses to user search).

Convert each into unigrams, add into CoMeT as a bookmarked talk.

Articles [\[show bookmarked \(0\)\]](#)

- new** [Recommendations on recommendations](#)
Rolf Molich, Kasper Hornbaek, Josephine Scott (Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, 2007-01-01)
evaluation usability comment usability recommendation usability test problems usability testing
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Experiments

- **20 researchers from University of Helsinki:**
14 male, 6 female; 10 PhD researchers and 10 research assistants
- **SciNet: Search relevant papers to their interest**
 - “Write down 3 areas of your research interests. Imagine you are preparing for a course/seminar for each interest. Search scientific documents you find useful for preparing for the courses/seminars.”
 - Bookmark at least 5 documents for each interest.
 - 7min demonstration, 30min for task
 - Complex enough: users must interact with the system to get needed information. Broad enough to reveal research interests.
- **CoMeT: Rate 500 talks (Jan 1 to May 17, 2013)**
 - Consider attending (Yes/No)? If yes, rate willingness 1 – 5
 - 7min demonstration, 75min for task
- **All interactions logged** (shown/manipulated keywords shown/bookmarked documents, queries, read abstracts...)

Non-cold-start Setting

- We first evaluated a traditional non-cold-start learning setting
- 10-fold cross-validation setup, in each fold rank the held-out CoMeT talks by 3 predictors
- **Centroid:** rank test talks by cosine similarity to centroid of bookmarked talks
- **k-Nearest-Neighbor:** find nearest training neighbors for each test talk, rank by $s_{\text{pos}} - s_{\text{neg}}$ (sum of cosine similarities to positive nearest neighbors - sum of cosine similarities to negative neighbors)
- **positive-only kNN:** find nearest positive-rated talks, rank by sum of cosine similarity to them

Non-cold-start Setting

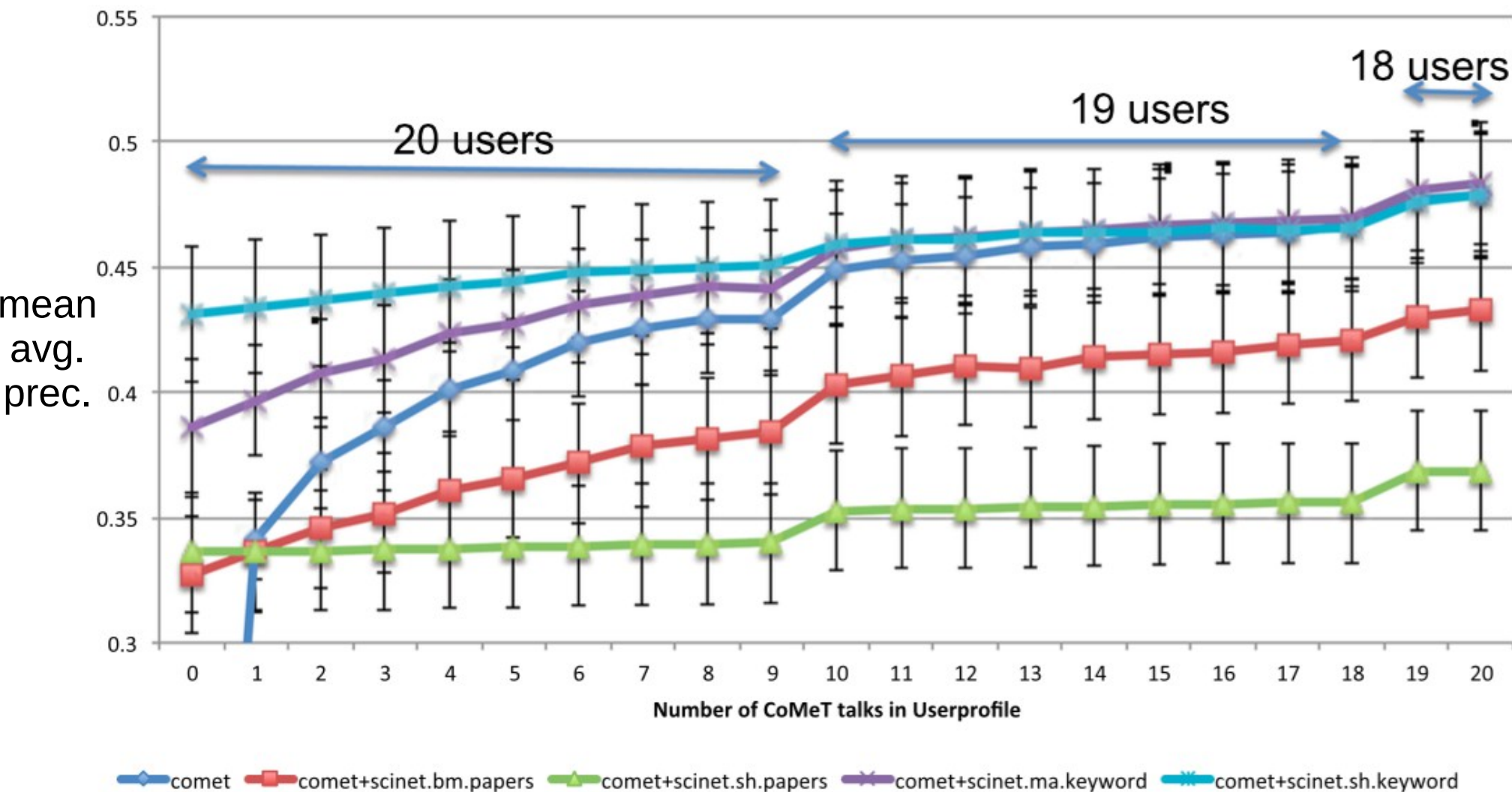
- Results evaluated by Mean Average Precision of ranked test talks
(mean of precision values at positive test talks in the ranking, averaged over users and folds)
- no significant improvement from transfer compared to baseline in non-cold-start setting
from traditional or open-user-model approach
- User profiles in CoMeT had enough data to work well on their own

Mean Average Precision		Centroid	k-NN				k-NN.PO			
			5nn	10nn	20nn	30nn	5nn.po	10nn.po	20nn.po	30nn.po
baseline		0.47	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50
Implicit User Model	ex.papers	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.44
	im.papers	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.36
Explicit Open User Model	ex.keywords	0.48	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.50
	im.keywords	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.48

Cold-start Setting

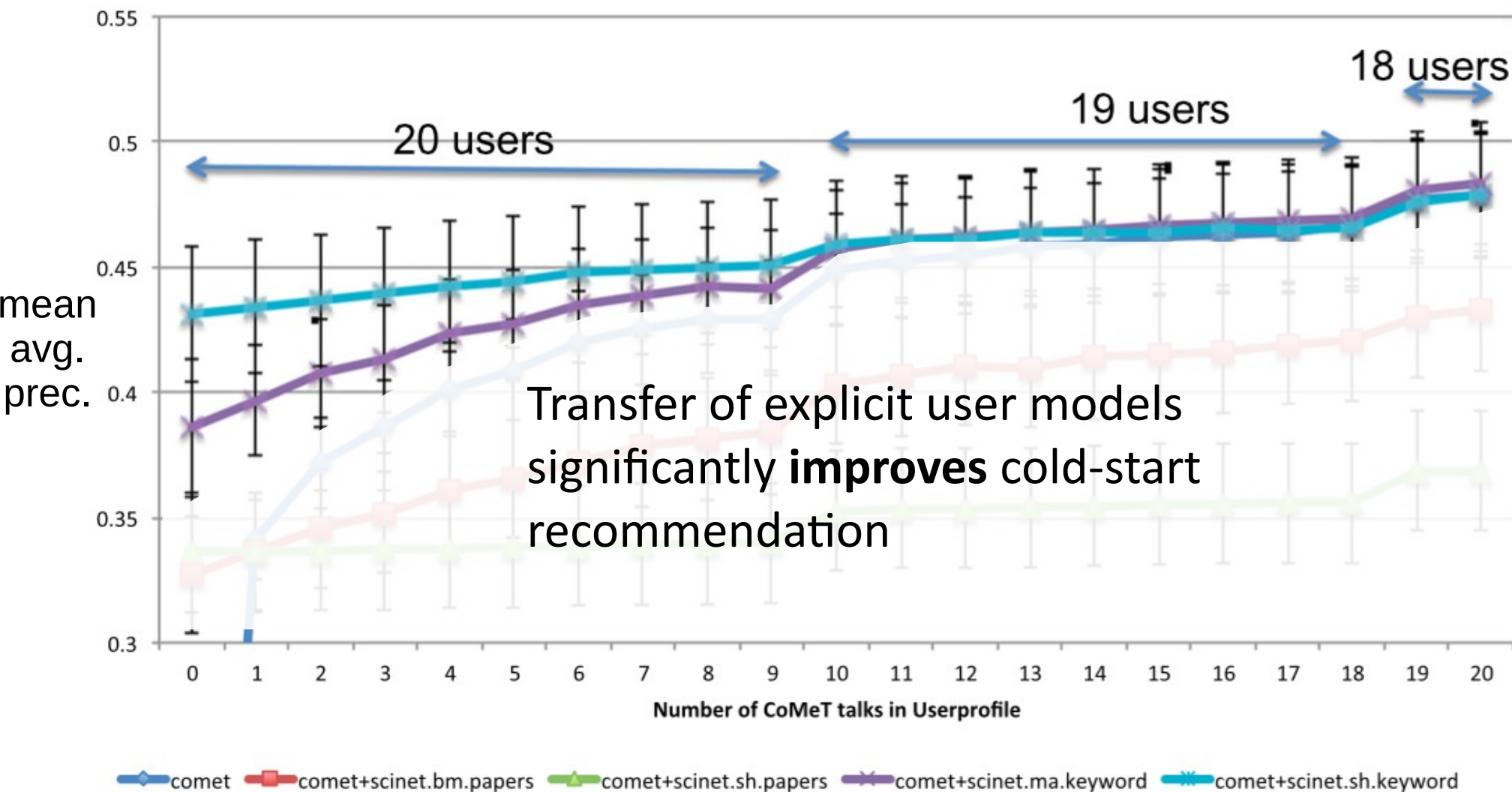
- In each cross-validation fold we subsample a small pool of cold-start talks (0-20 positive talks, proportionally same amount of negative talks)
- Cold-start talks used to predict test talk ranking, evaluate by mean average precision
- We report average results over 10 subsamplings
- Same predictors as before (Centroid, k-Nearest-Neighbor, positive-only kNN)

Cold-Start Impact



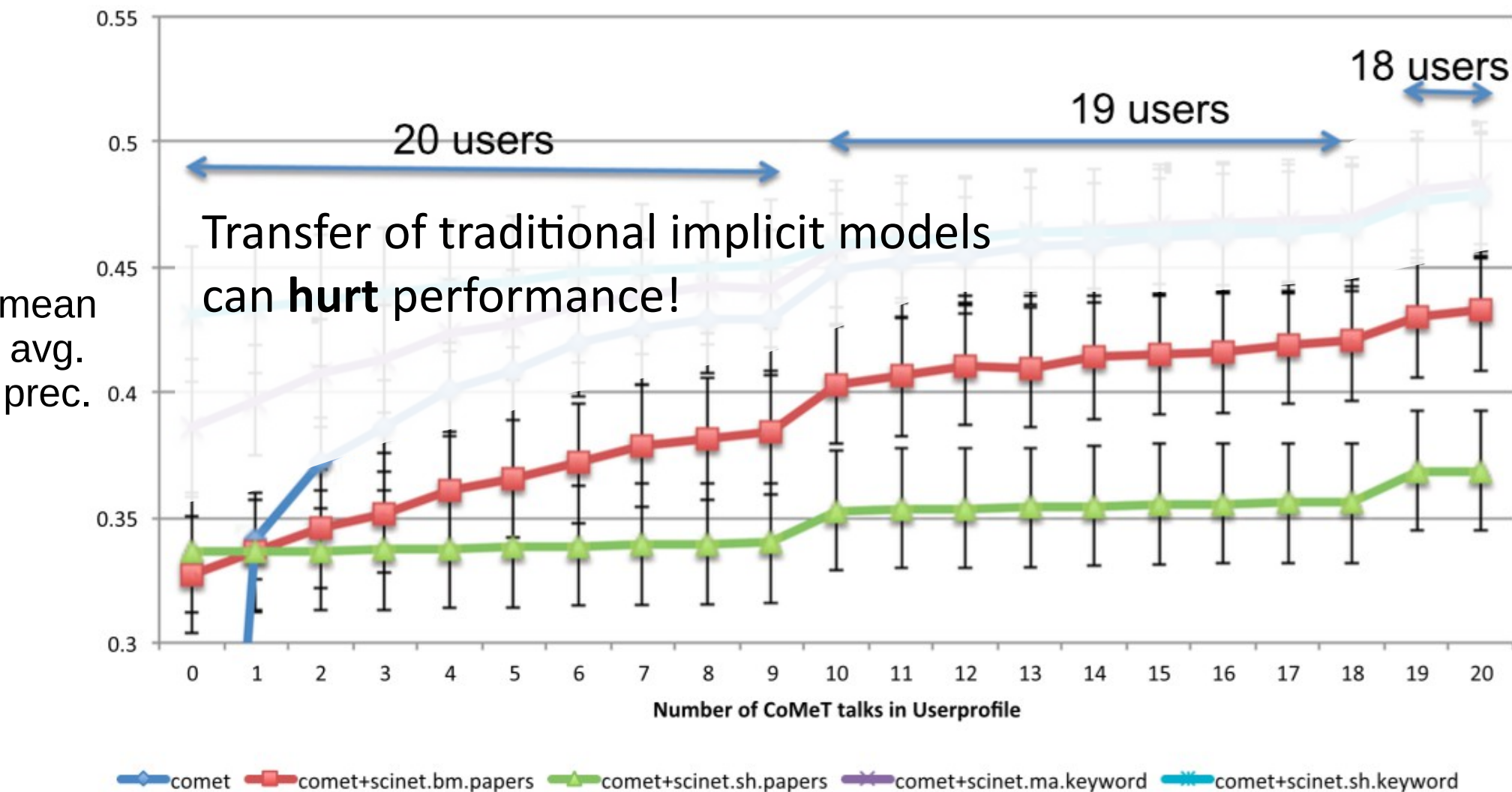
Results with centroid predictor shown: positive-only kNN performs essentially the same, and outperforms kNN

Cold-Start Impact



Results with centroid predictor shown: positive-only kNN performs essentially the same, and outperforms kNN

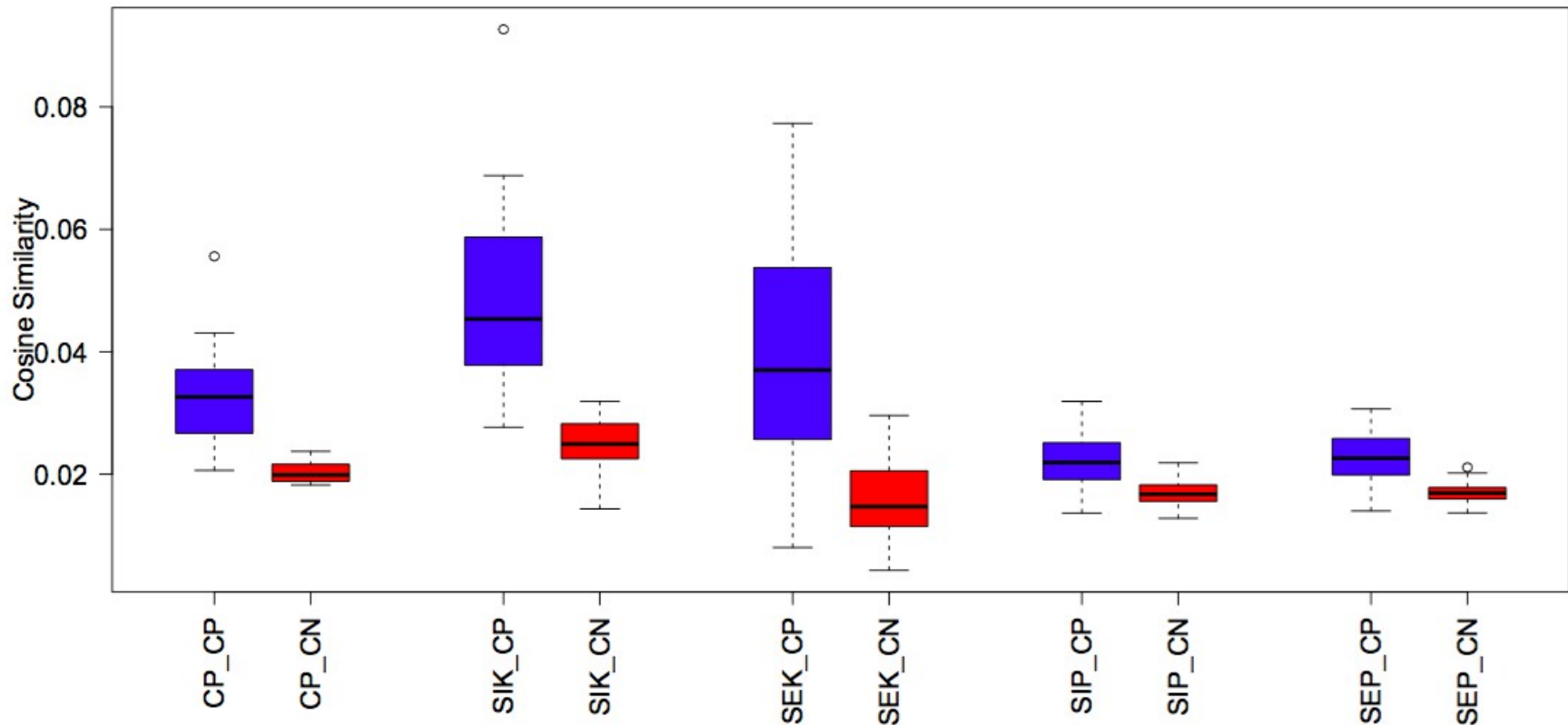
Cold-Start Impact



Results with centroid predictor shown: positive-only kNN performs essentially the same, and outperforms kNN

Analysis

- Cosine similarities between different information types



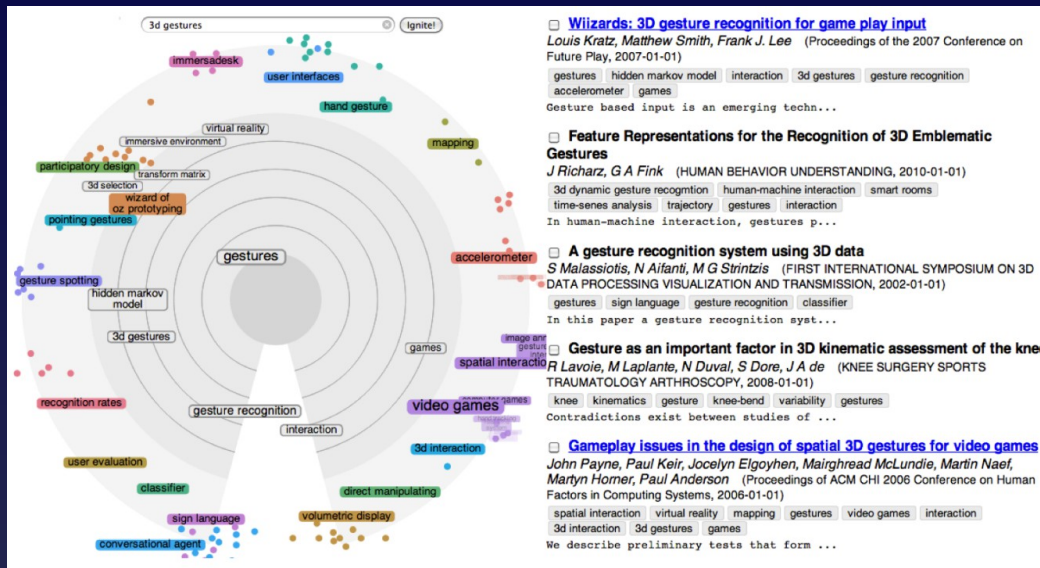
Explicit open user models have good similarity to **positive-rated talks**, well separated from **uninteresting talks**

Implicit models from papers are far from bookmarked talks. They do not separate positive-rated from uninteresting talks. —▶ add more noise than value

Summary

- Cross-system personalization by transferring an **explicit, open, and editable user model**.
- Transfer from a literature search system to a talk recommendation system.
- Cross-system model transfer is challenging: no impact in general case
- However, **significant impact in cold-start case!**
- **Use of open, explicitly curated user models is critical** for the success of user model transfer
- Transferring implicit models (here through shown or bookmarked documents) can damage performance

Overall Conclusions



Novel systems to search for relevant data with open user models

Transfer of open user models helps in cold-start recommendation

References

Tuukka Ruotsalo*, Jaakko Peltonen*, Manuel Eugster*, Dorota Glowacka, Ksenia Konyushkova, Kumaripaba Athukorala, Ilkka Kosunen, Aki Reijonen, Petri Myllymäki, Giulio Jacucci, and Samuel Kaski. **Directing Exploratory Search with Interactive Intent Modeling**. In Proceedings of CIKM 2013, ACM Conference on Information and Knowledge Management, pages 1759-1764. ACM, 2013. (* equal contributions)

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