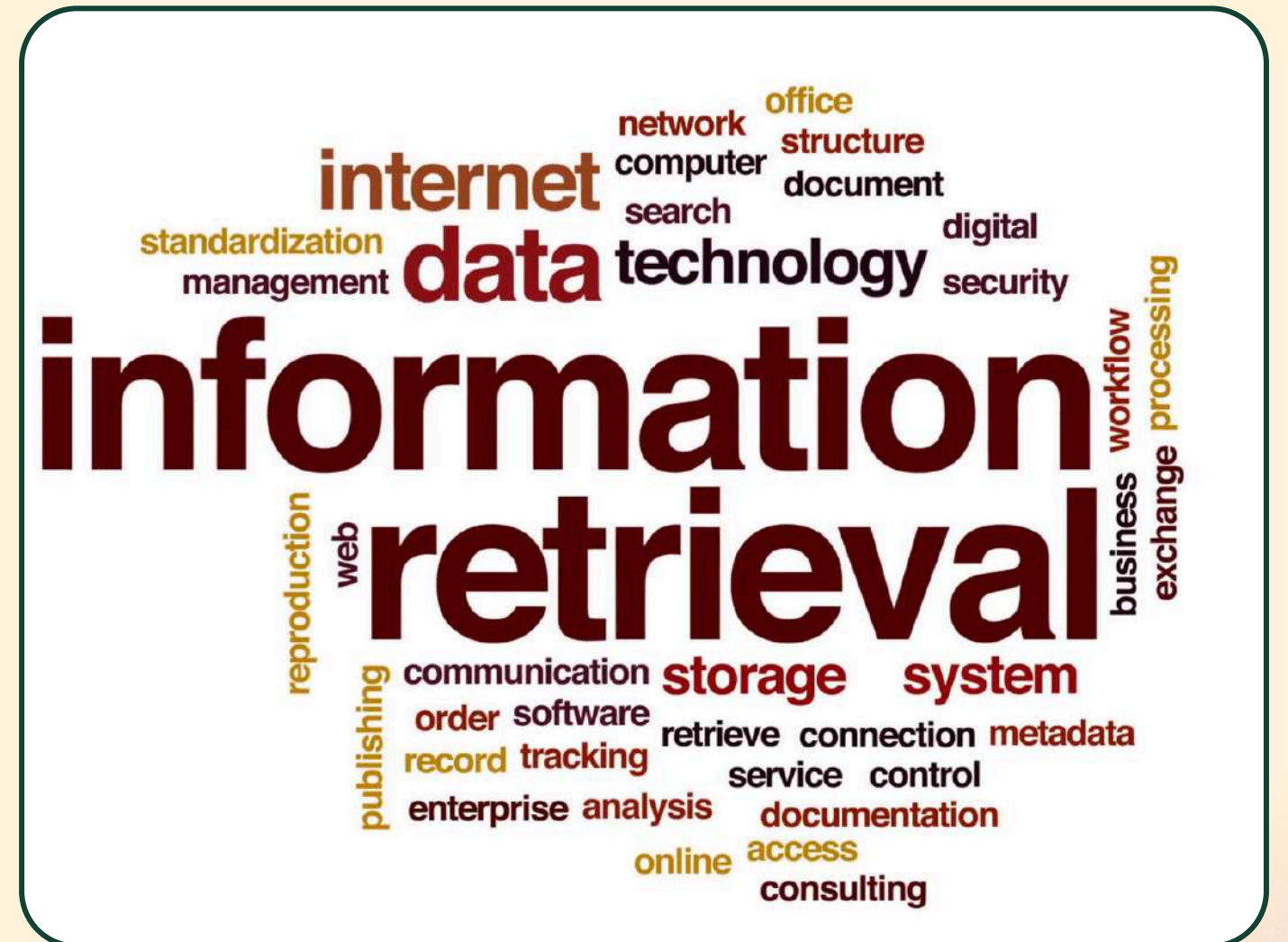




# Personalized Information Retrieval

Presentation by Andrea Scalora

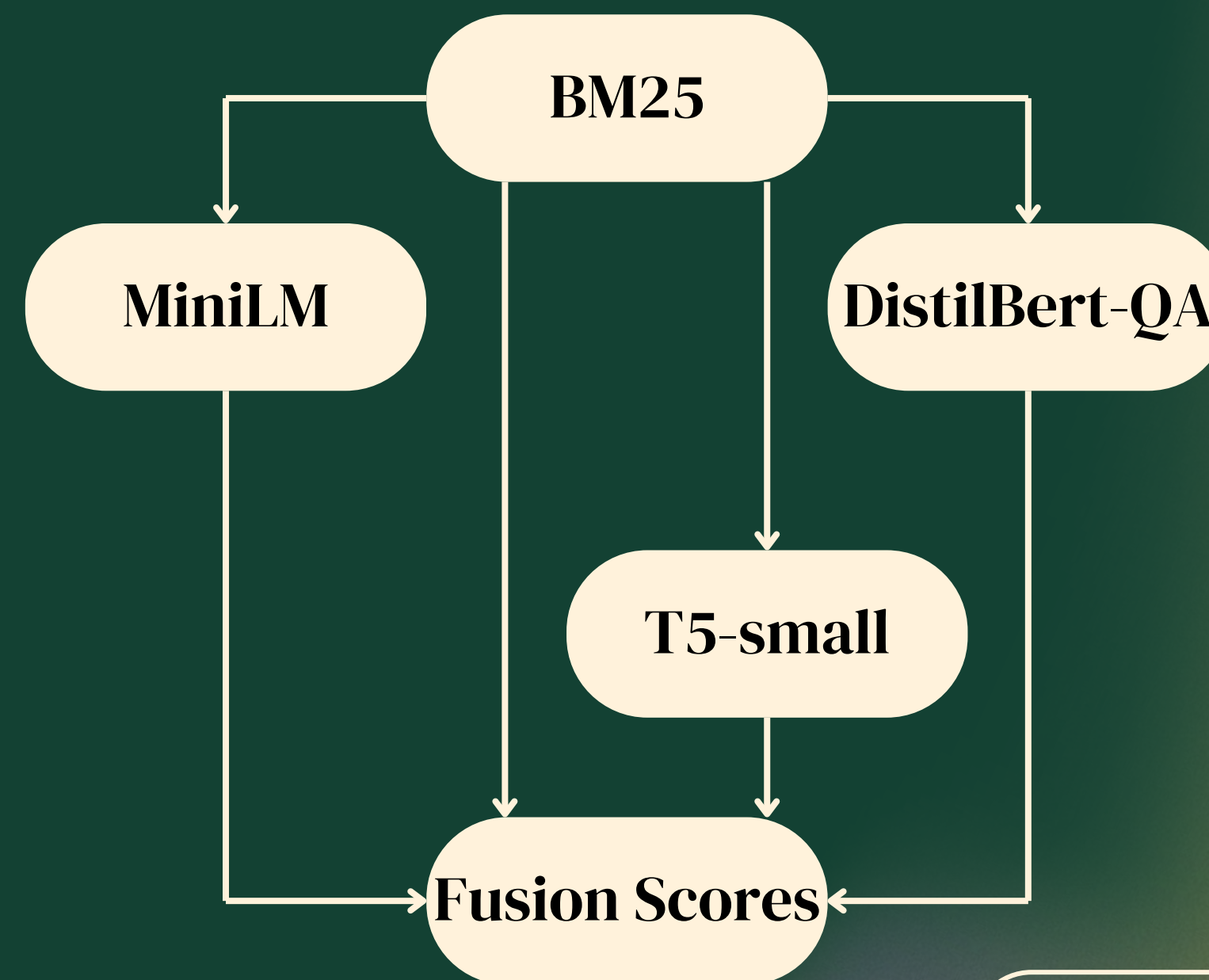




# Models

# Objectives

- 01** • Enhance traditional retrieval methods using different approaches.
- 02** • Combining multiple retrieval scores.



# BM25

- Robust baseline in information retrieval.
- Relies purely on statistical term matching.
- Grid Search used to ensure optimal  $k1$  and  $b$ .



# Neural Rerankers

- Both capture semantic relationships between queries and documents.

## MiniLM

- It generates efficient sentence embeddings.
- Small model size.
- Fast inference speed.

## DistilBert-QA

- It generates sentence embeddings.
- Version of DistilBERT fine-tuned for Q&A.
- Slightly higher resource requirements.

# T5-small

- Model to enrich user query.
- Tokens related to the user query.
- Grid Search used to optimise the maximum number of tokens added.
- Improves retrieval performance.



# Fusion Strategies

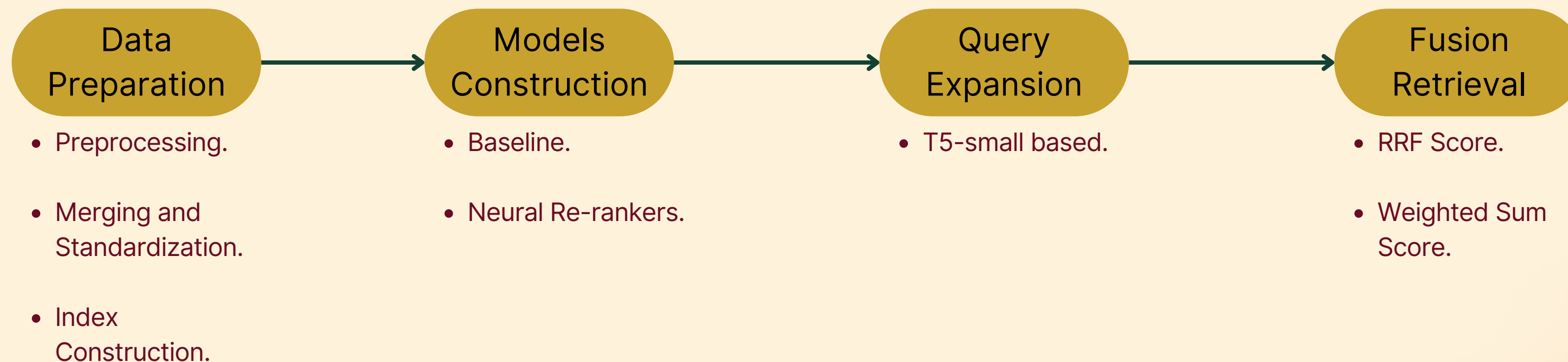
## RRF

- Computes a RRF score as  $1 / (k + \text{rank})$ .
- Sum the RRF scores to obtain a final score.
- Boost consistently high-ranking documents.

## Sum of Weights

- Combine scores using a weighted linear sum.
- Weights are chosen by empirical evaluation.
- T5 >> BM25 > MiniLM == Distilbert-QA.

# Methodology





# Results

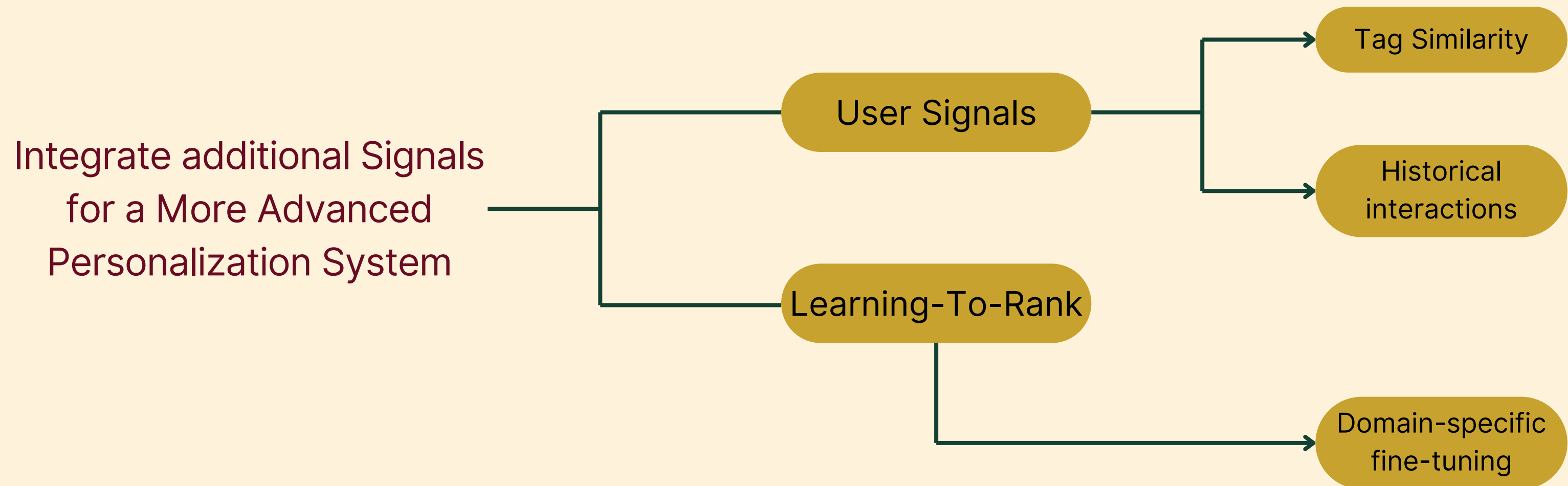
- **BM25 Baseline:** Strong starting point for retrieval.
- **Neural Re-ranking:** The neural re-rankers did not outperform the baseline, possibly due to domain-specific factors.
- **Query Expansion:** Context added via T5 can help => tune to avoid introducing noise.
- **Fusion Strategies:** Combining multiple signals shows potential for modest improvements.

Models	P@1	recall@100	MAP@100	NDCG@3
BM25	0.71	0.93	0.77	0.77
MiniLM	0.63	0.85	0.69	0.69
DistilBert-QA	0.64	0.84	0.70	0.70
T5-small	0.72	0.93	0.78	0.77
RRF Fusion	0.66	0.93	0.72	0.71
Weighted Fusion	0.71	0.93	0.78	0.78

Table to show the results of each model.



# Future Improvements



# Thank You!

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